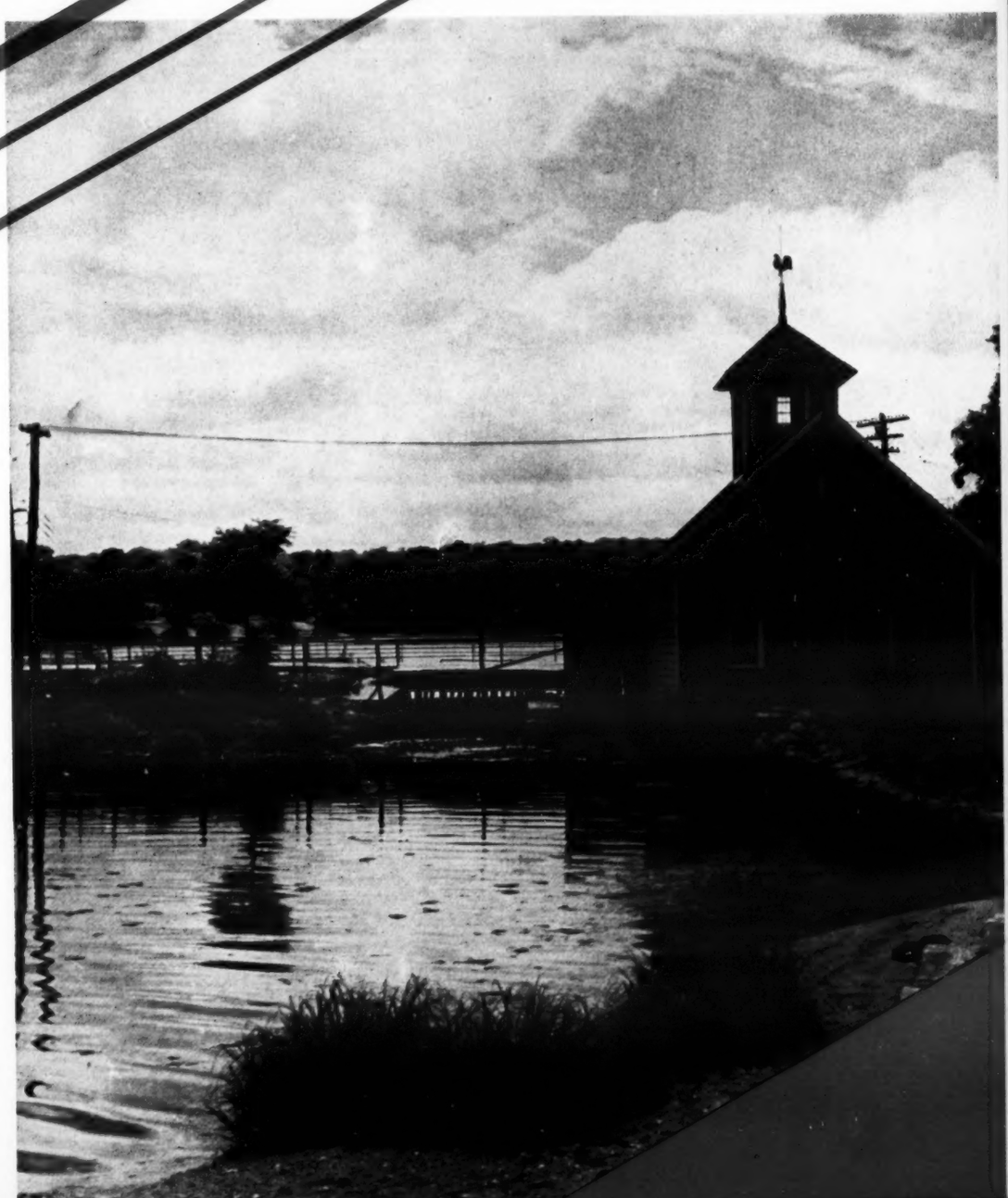
ALMANACK NUMBER

1943 ◆

The Northwestern Miller



Facts and Figures of the Breadstuffs Industries

Two Sections » » » Section Two

Vol. 214 » April 28, 1943 » No. 4

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"A Plowman on his legs is higher than a nobleman on his knees."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Select
YOUR FLOUR FROM THESE
INTERNATIONAL BRANDS

SPRING WHEAT FLOURS
Seal of Minnesota · Cinderella
Robin Hood

★

KANSAS WHEAT FLOURS
Merlin · Red Dragon
Minute Man

★

TEXAS WHEAT FLOURS
White Prancer · Golden Prancer
Royal Prancer

★

MELLOTYPE FLOURS

★

ROBIN HOOD
WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR

use

The AMERICAN WAY

America . . . where men are respected for their industry, not their indolence . . . where men and their products are judged on performance, not by their fancy clothes or outer wrappings.

International Flours are literally "Plowmen on their legs". capable of doing a man's job and doing it well. Just as skilled workers must pass efficiency tests, International Flours must pass the rigid quality tests of the laboratory and the bakery. Most certainly they have been "tried in the fire—and found true"!

We agree with Benjamin Franklin. Our experience has definitely proven that "It's the goods—not the trimmings—the buyer wants". You, too, will find that International Flours work efficiently, economically. You'll buy again and again once you have used an International brand.

INTERNATIONAL MILLING COMPANY • MINNEAPOLIS

INTERNATIONAL "Bakery Proved" FLOURS

Make YOURS *the best looking package and watch sales Jump!*

For more than 70 years millers have relied on FULTON for their flour bags and we shall continue to supply the milling trade to the limit of our capacity consistent with the prior necessity of furnishing various items to the armed forces. FULTON Quality Bags are better printed on superior textiles. Integrated manufacturing from the raw cotton to the finished Artcraft printed bag assures you "tops" in quality, dependability and service. The importance of these factors cannot be overemphasized during the war emergency.

FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS

Atlanta St. Louis Dallas New York
Minneapolis New Orleans Kansas City, Kansas

FULTON *Eagle Bleached* BAGS

"No wonder Russell-Miller makes such exceptional flours!"

MILLS AT:
Minneapolis, Minn. Buffalo, N.Y. Alton, Ill.
Dallas, Tex. Grand Forks, N. D.
Valley City, N. D. Mandan, N. D. Minot, N. D.
Billings, Mont. Sidney, Mont.

TERMINAL ELEVATORS:
Minneapolis Duluth Buffalo St. Joseph, Mo.

185 LINE ELEVATORS

● Good flour starts with good wheat! Good wheat is measured by its superiority in gluten. This is the key to the superiority of the flours we mill.

Our seasoned wheat buyers search the choice wheat growing lands—check the growth and development of selected wheat—and at harvest time know exactly the farms with the choicest of the crop. And farmers know our men know they are in the market for the best! So blind buying has no place in our system! Choice wheats are virtually hand-picked! That's just one reason why bakers and housewives who know, choose our flours for delicious, fine-textured baked goods—the kind that please everyone.

RUSSELL-MILLER MILLING CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

★

STANARD-TILTON DIVISION
ALTON, ILL.
DALLAS, TEX.

MILLERS OF OCCIDENT AND AMERICAN BEAUTY FLOURS

INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

FOR more than three decades THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER ALMANACK has been the standard fact publication of flour and feed milling, the grain trade, commercial baking and the industries associated with these trades. To subscribers of THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER the ALMANACK is sent as a special section, with no additional charge. The 1943 edition appears as Section II of THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER of April 28.

Since the first aim of the editors of the ALMANACK is accuracy, statements of fact and statistical data are obtained from the most authoritative sources. These, however, sometimes err. So do the editors, and so, once in a while, do the types. Readers will confer a favor by calling attention to inaccuracies. In all cases the statistics presented are the latest available, but in many instances they are preliminary and subject to later revision. Wartime restrictions have been placed upon the publication of certain statistical information, particularly figures showing foreign crop production and trade. United States business census statistics will not be available for the duration. Users of the ALMANACK are referred to editions of previous years for prewar statistical records. In any case, if you don't find what you want, ask us.

Compilation of the ALMANACK is greatly facilitated by the cordial co-operation of a great many people who, in their private or official capacities, assist in assembling and checking the included data. THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER is especially indebted to departments of government, federal, state and foreign; to officers of trade associations, boards of trade and chambers of commerce; to faithful individuals who have responded promptly and courteously to requests for information.

THE BREADSTUFFS INDUSTRIES UNDER WARTIME REGULATIONS

UNDER the authority of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, which became a law late in January, the Office of Price Administration, in a sweeping order issued on April 28, set the highest prices charged in March, 1942, as an absolute ceiling for virtually everything Americans eat, wear and use. The only exceptions were a limited list of foods and other commodities, among them flour.

The ceiling order, which was called the General Maximum Price Regulation, was applied to prices which the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer might charge for every commodity or product, domestic or imported, that was neither specifically excluded nor covered by a separate OPA regulation. All services connected with commodities also were placed under the ceiling. The terms of the general order required that:

(1) Beginning May 18, retail prices, with few exceptions, must not exceed the highest levels which each individual seller charged during March, 1942.

(2) Beginning May 11, manufacturer and wholesale prices and prices for wholesale and industrial services must not exceed the highest March levels for each seller.

(3) Beginning July 1, no one might charge more for services sold at retail in connection with a commodity than he charged during March.

(4) Effective immediately, manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and sellers of services must preserve existing records of sales made during March for maximum pricing purposes when the ceiling went into effect.

For the purposes of the regulation, the highest price charged by a seller during March, 1942, was to be:

(1) The highest price charged for a commodity delivered or service supplied during March, 1942; or

(2) If no such delivery was made or no such service supplied during March, 1942, his highest offering price for delivery or supply during that month.

Sellers were forbidden to change their customary allowances, discounts or other price differentials unless such change resulted in a lower price. The highest price charged was fixed as a price charged during March, 1942, to a purchaser of the same class. No purchaser was to be required or permitted to pay a larger portion of transportation costs than the purchasers of the same class were required to pay during March, 1942, on deliveries or supplies of the same or similar types of commodities or services.

In those cases in which the seller did not deal in the same or similar commodities or services during March, 1942, his maximum price was to be the highest price charged during such month by the most closely competitive seller of the same class

(1) For the same commodity or service; or

(2) If no charge was made for the same commodity or service, for the similar commodity or service most nearly like it.

It was provided that wholesalers and retailers should register with OPA their establishments, at such time and in such manner as might thereafter be prescribed, and every wholesaler or retailer subject to regulation was by the General Maximum Price Regulation granted a license as a condition of selling the commodities or services covered by the order. Flour millers operating retail or wholesale outlets were subject to this license provision for those outlets, but not with respect to their sales as manufacturers.

Bread and other bakery products (see detailed account on page 42) were included among the products affected by the regulation. So also were cereal products. Flour was specifically excluded, but not packaged cake mixes or other packaged flour. Mixed feeds also were excluded, but not millfeeds (see detailed account on page 22). Amendment No. 1, issued almost immediately, added ground grain feeds to the list of exemptions. They were defined as "whole grains and seeds which are ground only for the purpose of feeding animals."

Amendment No. 2, effective May 29, 1942, contained the following definitions and explanations:

(v) "Flour" means the flour produced from wheat (including phosphated and self-rising flour), rye, buckwheat, rice, corn, oats, barley, soybeans and potatoes. Products of wheat, except for whole wheat flour and whole durum flour, whose ash is more than 1/20 of the protein calculated to a moisture free basis plus .35% or, in the case of products of durum wheat, more than 1.5% calculated to a moisture free basis, shall not be considered flour.

(w) "Cake mixes" and "flour mixes" mean combinations of flour or flours with any other ingredients except those used in making self-rising flour or phosphated flour.

(x) "Packaged" as applied to "cake mixes" and "flour mixes," means packaged for sale at retail in a container of any sort holding 3 lbs or less, where the packaging has been done before arrival at the point of retail sale.

Amendment No. 6, issued on June 20, restated paragraphs "v" and "w" as follows, to take account of bromated, bleached and enriched flours:

(v) "Flour" means the flour produced from wheat, rye, buckwheat, rice, corn, oats, barley, soybeans and potatoes. Combinations of flours produced from the said commodities, and bleached, bromated, enriched, phosphated and self-rising flours shall be considered flour. Products of wheat, except for whole wheat flour and whole durum flour, whose ash is more than 1/20 of the protein calculated to a moisture free basis plus .35% or, in the case of products of durum wheat, more than 1.5% calculated to a moisture free basis, shall not be considered flour. In determining whether the ash content of bleached, bromated, enriched, phosphated and self-rising flours complies with the above ash requirements, allowance shall be made for the increase in the ash content resulting from the addition of the bleaching, bromating, enriching, phosphating and self-rising ingredients.

(w) "Cake mixes" and "flour mixes" means combinations of flour or flours with any other ingredients except those used in making bleached, bromated, enriched, phosphated and self-rising flours.

Other amendments, in the meantime, had removed from regulation a number of grain products prepared mainly for food when sold in packages in excess of 3 lbs; had interpreted the overall ceiling regulation as applying maximum prices at the March level to practically all feeds except "mixed feed" and "manufactured feed" prepared for animal consumption; had established ceilings for all types of new bags made from cotton and burlap fabrics (detailed account of bag regulations on page ...), and had put rice under specific regulation at the processed state. The exempted grain products included:

(1) Such specified wheat products as farina, semolina, ground wheat and malted wheat.

(2) Such specified corn products as malted corn and such dry corn milled products as meal, hominy and grits. (Dry corn milled products such as bran, hominy feed, oil cake and meal, germ cake and meal and oil were not excepted.)

(3) Such specified barley products as pearled barley, ground pearled barley, hulled barley, malted barley, barley needles and ground barley.

(4) Such specified oat products as groats, hulled oats, ground groats, rolled hulled oats (table or feeding), cereal oats and ground oats.

(5) Such specified rye products as malted rye and ground rye.

(6) Ground soybeans.

(7) Ground buckwheat.

By-products from the grains were not excepted from the regulation. Where the principal products were sold in packages of 3 lbs or less, the administrator held, their selling price was not closely related to grain prices. For this reason, such packaged goods were continued under the regulation.

On Oct. 3, 1942, acting under authority given him by anti-inflation legislation, President Roosevelt issued executive order No. 9250, designed to stabilize prices of agricultural commodities, wages and salaries. Effective Oct. 5, the order applied 60-day emergency ceilings on virtually all farm produced commodities hitherto exempt, including:

Flour—all flour produced from wheat, rye, buckwheat, rice, corn, oats, barley, soybeans and potatoes, and combinations thereof, including bleached, bromated, enriched, phosphated and self-rising flours.

Cake mixes and flour mixes, in bulk and packaged in quantities greater than 3 lbs; all combinations of flour with any other ingredients.

Corn meal, hominy and hominy grits, in bulk and packaged in bulk and packaged in quantities greater than 3 lbs; all corn ground for human consumption with or without the removal of all or part of the bran or germ.

The order, identified as temporary maximum price regulation No. 22, provided that the seller's maximum price should be the highest price charged by him during the period Sept. 28, 1942, to Oct. 2, 1942, inclusive, for the same listed food product; or if no charge was made for the same food, for the similar listed food product most nearly like it. If the seller did not sell the same or similar food product during the period Sept. 28 through Oct. 2, his maximum price for such listed food was to be the highest price charged during that period by his most closely competitive seller of the same class for the same listed food product, or if no charge was made for the same listed food product, for the similar food product most nearly like it.

The "highest price charged during the base period" was defined as the highest price which the seller charged for the food delivered by him during the period from Sept. 28, 1942, to Oct. 2, 1942, inclusive, to a purchaser of a same class, or, if the seller made no such delivery during such period, his highest offering price for delivery during that period to a purchaser of the same class. This definition also provided that no seller should change his customary allowances, discounts or other price differential unless such change results in a lower price and that no seller should require any purchaser, and no purchaser should be permitted, to pay a larger proportion of transportation costs incurred in the delivery or supply of any food than the seller required purchasers of the same class to pay during such period on deliveries of the same food.

"Purchaser of the same class" was defined by the order to refer to the practice followed by the seller in the 90-day period preceding Oct. 2, 1942, in setting different prices for sales to different purchasers or kinds of purchaser (for example, but not limited to, manufacturer, wholesaler, jobber, retailer, government agency, public institution, individual consumer or any ordinarily recognized sub-group or combination of the foregoing). Or for purchasers located in different areas or for different quan-

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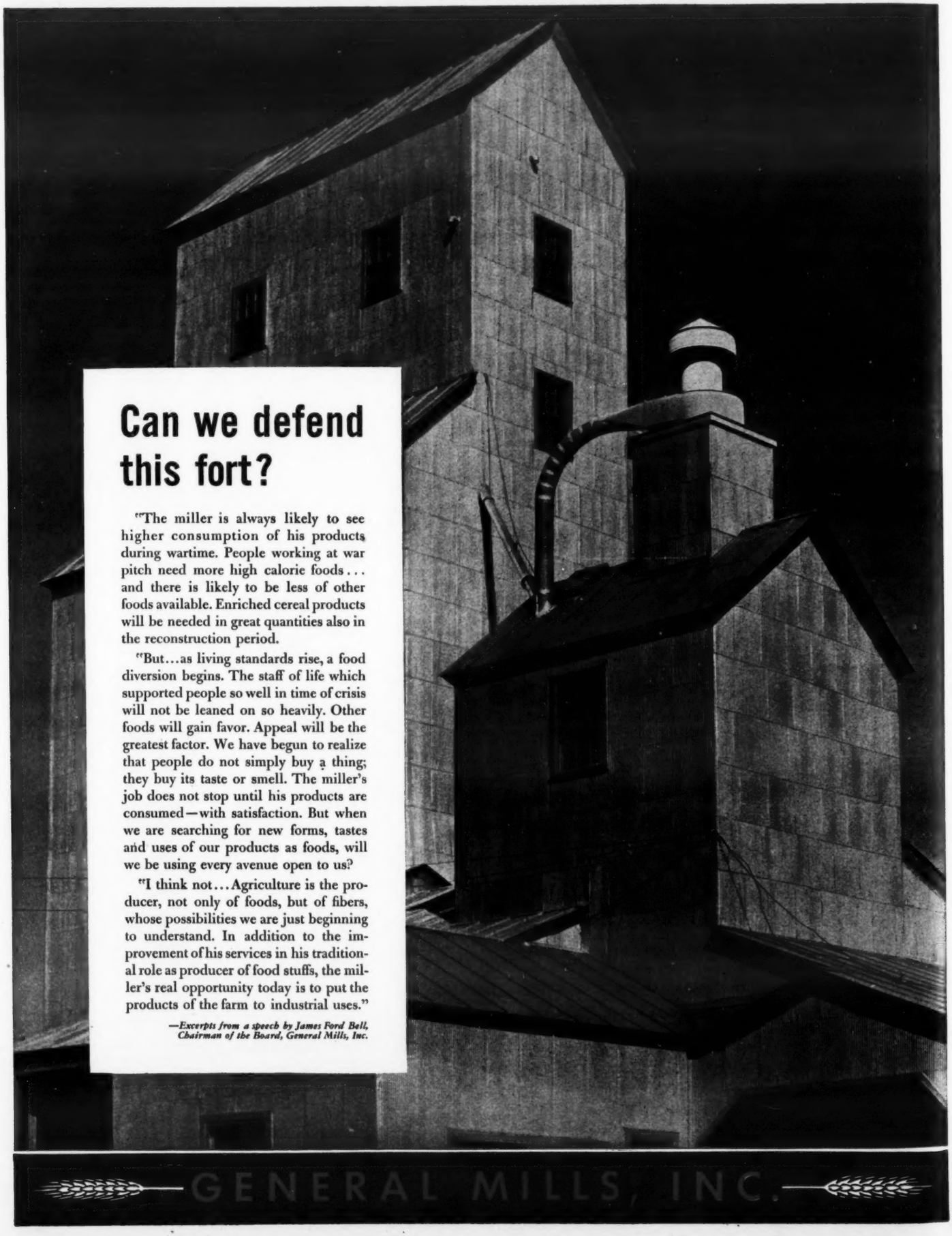
Can we defend this fort?
"The miller is always likely to see higher consumption of his products during wartime. People working at war pitch need more high calorie foods... and there is likely to be less of other foods available. Enriched cereal products will be needed in great quantities also in the reconstruction period.
"But...as living standards rise, a food diversion begins. The staff of life which supported people so well in time of crisis will not be leaned on so heavily. Other foods will gain favor. Appeal will be the greatest factor. We have begun to realize that people do not simply buy a thing; they buy its taste or smell. The miller's job does not stop until his products are consumed—with satisfaction. But when we are searching for new forms, tastes and uses of our products as foods, will we be using every avenue open to us?
"I think not...Agriculture is the producer, not only of foods, but of fibers, whose possibilities we are just beginning to understand. In addition to the improvement of his services in his traditional role as producer of food stuffs, the miller's real opportunity today is to put the products of the farm to industrial uses."
—Excerpts from a speech by James Ford Bell, Chairman of the Board, General Mills, Inc.
GENERAL MILLS, INC.

★ OUR TWENTY-THREE YEAR RECORD ★

A Roll Call of the Major Operations in Construction for the Milling, Grain and Associated Industries

ABILENE FLOUR MILLS CO., Abilene, Kansas.
(1924) 65,000-bushel Concrete Storage
(1925) 70,000 bushels Storage Bins
ACME FLOUR MILLS CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.
(1925) 200,000 bushels Storage Bins
(1927) 110,000 bushels Additional Storage
ACME MILLS, Hopkinsville, Ky.
(1927) Warehouse and 1,000-barrel Mill, Designed, Erected and Machinery Installed
ALBERS BROS. MILLING CO.
(1934) Oakland, Cal., 200,000 bushels Concrete Storage
(1934) Seattle, Wash., 530,000 bushels Concrete Storage
(1935) Oakland, Cal., Oatmeal Mill
(1940) Oakland, Cal., 500,000-bushel Elevator
ARCADY FARMS MILLING CO., Kansas City, Mo.
(1928) 28,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
ARNOLD MILLING CO., Sterling, Kansas
(1929) 100,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY CO.
(1933) Morris, Kansas, Concrete Elevator
ATKINSON MILLING CO., Minneapolis, Minn.
(1939) 500,000 bushels Storage
(1941) Bulk Flour Storage
BALLARD & BALLARD CO., Louisville, Ky.
(1930) 750,000 bushels Additional Storage
BARTON COUNTY FLOUR MILLS CO., Great Bend, Kan.
(1927) 75,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
(1931) 137,000 bushels Additional Storage
BLAIR MILLING CO., Atchison, Kansas
(1923) Concrete Mill and Elevator
BOULEVARD ELEVATORS, INC., Kansas City
(1931) 263,000 bushels Additional Storage
BURLINGTON ELEVATOR CO., Omaha, Neb.,
(1929) 600,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
CANADIAN MILL & ELEVATOR CO., El Reno, Okla.
(1932) Concrete Storage
(1935) Reinforced Concrete Flour Mill Building and Warehouse
(1935) 100,000 bushels Storage
CHICKASHA MILLING CO., Chickasha, Okla.
(1925) 125,000 bushels Storage and Brick Warehouse
(1928) 300-barrel Corn Mill, 300,000-bushel Elevator, Office and Warehouse
A. B. CHRISMAN GRAIN CO., Meredosia, Ill.
(1940) 200,000-bushel Elevator
COLLINGWOOD GRAIN CO.
(1925) Pretty Prairie, Kansas, 80,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
(1927) Collano, Kan., 100,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
COMMANDER-LARABEE MILLING CO., Minneapolis, Minn.
(1930) 300,000 bus Additional Storage at Sherman, Texas
(1932) 800,000 bus Concrete Storage at Wellington, Kan.

1942

The entire equipment, abilities and effort of this company and its organization was devoted in the year 1942 to government construction, chiefly for our armed forces. We have done the very best job we could and mean to keep on doing it that way.

PEARLSTONE MILL & ELEVATOR CO., Dallas, Texas (4 contracts)
(1923) 175,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
(1923) 140,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1925) 300-barrel Corn Meal Mill
(1927) 300,000 bushels Additional Storage
PERMANENTE CORPORATION, Redwood City, Cal.
(1941) Cement Silos
PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO., Minneapolis (1928 to date)
6 Elevators, with 5,530,000 bushels capacity, 2 Flour Mills, Cereal Plant, Bulk Flour Storage, Warehouses
PONCA CITY MILLING CO., Ponca City, Okla.
(1922) 65,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
(1930) 350,000 bushels Additional Storage
POULTRY PRODUCERS OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA, Petaluma, Calif.
(1937) 500,000-bu Elevator, Feed Mill and Warehouses
POULTRYMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, Cal.
(1941) 250,000-bushel Elevator
E. G. RALL GRAIN CO., Fort Worth, Texas
(1924) 200,000-bushel Concrete Storage
(1929) 200,000 bushels Additional Storage
RALSTON-PURINA CO., St. Louis, Mo. (1924-1940)
12 Elevators or Additions for 3 Feed Mills, 4 Warehouses, 12 Elevators or Additions, with Storage capacity of 2,435,000 bushels, Office Buildings
(1941) Soybean Plant, Iowa Falls.
ROANOKE CITY MILLS, INC., Roanoke, Va.
(1935) 150,000 bushels Storage
RODNEY MILLING CO., Kansas City, Mo.
(1936) 400,000 bushels Additional Storage
RUSSELL MILLING CO., Russell, Kansas
(1923) Tempering Bins and Cleaner House
(1923) 30,000-bushel Concrete Elevator at Balta, Kansas
(1928) 100,000 bushels Additional Storage
SCOTT COUNTY MILLING CO., Sikeston, Mo.
(1940) 300,000-bushel Elevator
SECURITY ELEVATOR CO., Hutchinson, Kansas
(1925) 200,000 bushels Storage Bins
(1928) 350,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1929) 650,000 bushels Additional Storage
SHAWNEE MILLING CO., Shawnee, Okla.
(1920) 300,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
(1931) 230,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1934) 1,000-barrel Flour Mill
SMITH BROS. GRAIN CO., Fort Worth, Texas
(1923) 150,000-bushel Concrete Tanks

BUILDERS of 66,205,000 BUSHELS of MODERN CONCRETE STORAGE

DES MOINES ELEVATOR & GRAIN CO., Des Moines, Iowa
(1920) 350,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1941) 350,000 bushels Additional Storage
DEWEY PORTLAND CEMENT CO. (6 contracts)
Davenport, Iowa, Reinforced Concrete Stock and Pack House and Cement Storage
Dewey, Okla., Rock Storage
DOBRY FLOUR MILLS, INC., Yukon, Okla.
(1934) 1,000-barrel Flour Mill and Concrete Elevator
DODGE CITY (KANSAS) TERMINAL ELEVATOR CO.
(1929) 500,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
EAGLE MILLING CO., Edmond, Okla.
(1925) 100,000-bushel Concrete Storage
EARLY & DANIEL CO., Cincinnati, Ohio
(1939) 1,000,000 bushels Storage
ENID TERMINAL ELEVATOR CO., Enid, Okla.,
(1926) 540,000-bushel Concrete Terminal Elevator
(1927) 500,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1931) 720,000 bushels Additional Storage
FARMERS NATIONAL GRAIN CORP., Fremont, Neb.
(1931) 480,000 bushels Additional Storage
FEDERAL MILL, INC., Lockport, N. Y.
(1931) 261,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
(1940) Bulk Flour Storage
GALVESTON WHARF CO., Galveston, Texas
(1929) 4,500,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
GARRISON MILLING CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.
(1931) 230,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1941) 250,000 bus Additional Storage
GENERAL MILLS, INC., Minneapolis (1921 to date)
14 Contracts for 10 Elevators with 5,648,000 bus capacity, Flour Mills, Feed Mill, Cleaner House, Bulk Storage, Warehouses and Office Buildings
GLOBE GRAIN & MILLING CO., Ogden, Utah
(1929) 750,000 bushels Additional Storage
GOERZ FLOUR MILLS CO., Newton, Kansas
(1920) Concrete Office
(1923) Concrete Warehouse
RAMON GONZALEZ, Nuevo Laredo Tamps, Mexico
(1926) 200-bbl Reinforced Concrete Flour Mill
D. H. GRANDIN MILLING CO., Jamestown, N. Y.
(1927) 75,000-bushel Concrete Milling Elevator
GREAT WESTERN SUGAR CO., Ovid, Colo.
(1940) Bulk Sugar Storage
HACKER FLOUR MILLS, Jefferson, Okla.,
(1934) Rebuilding Flour Mill Building
HARDEMAN-KING CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.
(1924) Feed Mill, Warehouse and Elevator
HONEYMEAD PRODUCTS CO., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
(1940) 300,000-bushel Elevator
HOUSTON MILLING CO., Houston, Texas
(1925) 500,000 bushels Concrete Storage
(1936) 500,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1940) Reconstruction following explosion
IGLEHEART BROS., INC., Vincennes, Ind.
(1940) Corn Shelling Plant
INLAND MILLING CO., Des Moines, Iowa
(1928) 128,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1936) 250,000 bushels Additional Storage
INTERNATIONAL MILLING CO., Minneapolis (1926 to date)
Ten Contracts for Nine Elevators and Additions with Storage Capacity of 7,525,000 bushels
K. B. R. MILLING CO., McPherson, Kansas
(1931) 96,000 bus Additional Storage at Marquette, Kan.
WILLIAM KELLY MILLING CO., Hutchinson, Kansas
(1925) 250,000 bushels Storage Bins
(1927) 250,000 bushels Additional Storage
KIMBELL MILLING CO., Fort Worth, Texas, and Associated Companies (1924 to date)
10 Contracts for 9 Elevators and Additions with 4,526,000 bushels capacity, Fireproof Warehouse
W. J. LAWTHER MILLS, Dallas, Texas (two contracts)
(1924 and 1928) Feed Mill and Elevator
H. D. LEE FLOUR MILLS CO., Salina, Kansas
(1923) 300,000-bushel Elevator and Tempering Bins
LEVAL & COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn.
(1941) 1,450,000-bushel Elevator
MAY GRAIN CO., Independence, Mo.
(1921) 20,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
MILLER MALTING CO., Los Angeles, Cal.
(1938) 250,000-bushel Elevator and Complete Barley Malting Plant
(1941) 225,000-bushel Elevator
MISSOURI PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Kansas City, Mo.
(1936) Additional Cement Storage
(1940) New Packing Plant
(1941) Additional Plant Improvements
MONTANA FLOUR MILLS CO., Cleveland, Ohio
(1936) 500,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
MOUNTAIN CITY MILL CO., INC., Chattanooga, Tenn.
(1941) 500,000-bushel Elevator
NEBRASKA CONSOLIDATED MILL CO., Omaha, Neb.
(1935) 350,000-bushel Elevator at Grand Island, Neb.
(1940) Flour Mill Building and Warehouses and 250,000-bushel Elevator at Decatur, Ala.
NEW ERA MILLING CO., Arkansas City, Kansas
(1927) 125,000 bushels Additional Storage
WILLIS NORTON CO., Wichita, Kansas
(1928) 500,000 bushels Additional Storage
OKLAHOMA WHEAT POOL ELEVATOR CORP., Enid, Okla.
(1930) 1,000,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
PARIS MILLING CO., Paris, Texas
(1927) 200,000 bushels Concrete Storage
SOUTHWEST TERMINAL ELEVATOR CO., Enid, Okla.
(1926) 540,000-bushel Reinforced Concrete Terminal Grain Elevator
(1927) 500,000 bushels Additional Storage
SPENCER-KELLOGG & SONS, INC., Decatur, Ill.
(1939) 1,000,000 bushels Storage
STAFFORD COUNTY FLOUR MILLS CO., Hudson, Kansas
(1928) 75,000 bushels Additional Storage
A. E. STALEY MFG. CO., Decatur, Ill.
(1939) 2,500,000 bushels Storage
THEO. STIVERS MILLING CO., Rome, Ga.
(1920) 600-barrel Concrete Flour Mill
TERMINAL GRAIN CORP., Sioux City, Iowa
(1928) 500,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1941) 500,000 bushels Additional Storage
TEXHOMA ELEVATOR CO., Texhoma, Okla.
(1929) 100,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
TEX-O-KAN FLOUR MILLS CO. (Dallas) PROPERTIES
(1920) Kingfisher, Okla., Concrete Mill Building (Burrus mill)
(1924) San Antonio, Texas, 300,000-bushel Concrete Elevator (Liberty mill)
(1934) Fort Worth, Texas, 2,000-barrel Flour Mill Building (Burrus mill)
UNITED MILLS CO., Grafton, Ohio
(1931) 300,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
(1935) 300,000 bushels Storage
UNIVERSAL ATLAS CEMENT CO., Waco, Texas
(1936) Cement Storage
UNIVERSAL MILLS, Fort Worth, Texas
(1922) Concrete Feed Plant Building
VITA CEREAL CO., Kansas City, Mo.
(1922) Concrete Cereal Plant at Bonner Springs, Kansas
V-O MILLING CO., Los Angeles, Cal.
(1933) 500,000-bushel Concrete Elevator, Warehouses and 300-barrel Flour Mill
(1937) Concrete Flour Storage, Blending Plant and Grain Storage
WALL-ROGALSKY MILLING CO., McPherson, Kansas
(1928) 150,000 bushels Additional Storage
WALNUT CREEK MILLING CO., Great Bend, Kansas
(1922) 250,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
WESTERN STAR MILL CO., Salina, Kansas
(1921) Concrete Tempering Bins and Cleaning House
WESTERN TERMINAL ELEVATOR CO., Hutchinson, Kan.
(1927) 250,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
(1928) 300,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1930) 600,000 bushels Additional Storage
J. C. WHALEY ELEVATOR, Lubbock, Texas
(1927) 500,000-bu Concrete Elevator and Head House
WOLF MILLING CO., Ellinwood, Kansas
(1928) 80,000 bushels Additional Storage
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO., Yukon, Okla.
(1922) Concrete and Brick Mill Building at Yukon
(1925) 20,000-bushel Concrete Elevator at Banner, Okla.

Inquire of Any of These Concerns About Our Work

JONES-HETTELSATER CONSTRUCTION CO.

Designers and Builders for Millers and the American Grain Trade

MUTUAL BUILDING KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

tities or under different conditions of sale.

Amendment No. 1 to temporary maximum price regulation No. 22, issued on Oct. 8, changed the ceiling to a sales basis. Maximum prices for flour became the highest levels at which each individual seller contracted to sell during the base period rather than the price at which flour deliveries actually were made during that same time.

On Oct. 22 the OPA announced a program intended to prevent increases in the prices of bread and flour to the consumer. It provided for making wheat available to flour millers at prices approximating the levels which prevailed from Sept. 28 to Oct. 2. This was to be accomplished by the release of loan wheat to producers by the Commodity Credit Corp. for sale in the market. The release price per bushel on such loan wheat was to be less than the amount of the loan per bushel plus accumulated carrying charges by a sufficient amount to enable producers to sell the wheat at prices in line with the ceiling prices on flour. Release prices of loan wheat were to be announced by CCC at such time as the marketing of loan wheat became necessary to accomplish the purposes of the program.

Amendment No. 34 to the general maximum price regulation, effective Nov. 21, redefined flour so as to exempt from regulation all blends of whole wheat flour and whole durum flour with wheat or durum flour. The definition also made it clear that semolina and farina were not considered flour, and thus were to continue to be governed by the general regulation when sold in packages of 3 lbs or less.

Unable to complete the task of fixing permanent ceilings within the limit of the 60-day temporary ceiling period, which expired on Dec. 3, OPA announced on that date that the temporary ceilings would be made permanent pending ultimate revision, the regulatory number being 280, applying at the processor, wholesale and retail levels to flour, cake mixes, corn meal and hominy.

Food Administrator Named

In an executive order issued Dec. 5, 1942, President Roosevelt named Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard national food administrator with full powers over food production, processing, distribution and rationing.

(On March 25, 1943, Chester C. Davis, St. Louis banker and former head of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, was appointed to succeed Mr. Wickard as director of food production and distribution and of the recruiting of farm labor).

"Food" was defined in the original order as meaning any commodities or products that may be "eaten or drunk" by either humans or animals. It also includes all starches, sugars, vegetable and animal fats and oils, cotton, tobacco, wool, hemp, flax fiber, and such other agricultural commodities and products as the President may designate.

Secretary Wickard was directed to:

1. Ascertain and determine the direct and indirect military, other governmental, civilian and foreign requirements for food, both for human and animal consumption and for industrial uses.

2. Formulate and carry out a program designed to furnish a supply of food adequate to meet requirements, including allocation of agricultural productive resources of the nation for this purpose.

3. Assign food priorities and make allocations of food for human and animal consumption to governmental agencies and for private account, for direct and indirect military, other governmental, civilian and foreign needs.

4. Take all appropriate steps to insure efficient and proper distribution of the available supply of food.

Order No. 1 of the Food Distribution Administration, issued on Dec. 29, 1942, and made effective Jan. 18, 1943, set up sweeping regulatory measures over the commercial baking industry (see details on page 42).

Inclusion of Freight Taxes

Amendment No. 39 to the general maximum price regulation, effective Dec. 17, 1942, governing the inclusion of freight taxes in prices, was issued on Dec. 11, as follows:

"Section 1499.7 (b) is amended to read as set forth below:

"Sec. 1499.7 **Federal and state taxes.**

"(b) **As to a tax or increase in a tax which becomes effective after March 31, 1942.** If the statute or ordinance imposing such tax or increase does not prohibit the seller from stating and collecting the tax or increase separately from the purchase price, and the seller does separately state it, the seller may collect, in addition to the maximum price, the amount of the tax or increase actually paid by him or an amount equal to the amount of tax paid by any prior vendor and separately stated and collected from the seller by the vendor from whom he purchased: **Provided, however,** That the tax on the transportation of all property (excepting coal) imposed by section 620 of the Revenue Act of 1942 shall, for purposes of determining the applicable maximum price of any commodity or service, be treated as though it were an increase of 3% in the amount charged by every person engaged in the business of transporting property for hire. It shall not be treated as a tax for which a charge may be made in addition to the maximum price."

Dollars and Cents Ceilings

A rapidly tightening wheat squeeze threatened to create a shortage of flour, and on Jan. 2 specific dollars and cents ceilings were promulgated in maximum price regulation No. 296, superseding Order No. 280 as to flour sold by millers and blenders. Portions of the new order pertinent to the flour industry follow:

Section 1351. 1651 Maximum prices for flour from wheat, semolina and farina. On and after Jan. 4, 1943, regardless of any contract, agreement or other obligation, no miller or blender shall sell or deliver, or agree, offer, solicit or attempt to sell or deliver, and no person shall buy or receive from a miller or blender, flour from wheat, semolina or farina at prices higher than the maximum prices permitted by appendix A hereof (Section 1351. 1666). The maximum prices shall include duties, brokerage, commissions, insurance, handling charges and all other charges and shall not be increased by any charges for the extension of credit.

Section 1351. 1652 Less than maximum prices. Lower prices than those set forth in appendix A (Section 1351. 1666) may be charged, demanded, paid or offered.

Section 1351. 1653 Adjustable pricing. Nothing in this maximum price regulation No. 296 shall be construed to prohibit the making of a contract to sell flour from wheat, semolina or farina at a price not to exceed the maximum price at the time of delivery or supply. Where a petition for amendment has been filed which requires extended consideration, the price administrator may, upon application, grant permission to agree to adjust prices upon deliveries made during the pendency of the petition in accordance with the disposition of the petition.

Section 1351. 1654. Evasion. The price limitation set forth in maximum price regulation No. 296 shall not be evaded by direct or indirect methods in connection with an offer, solicitation, agreement, sale, delivery, purchase or receipt of or relating to flour from wheat, semolina or farina, alone or in connection with any other commodity, or by way of commission, service, transportation, or other charge, or discount, premium or other privilege, or by tying agreement or other trade understanding, or otherwise.

Section 1351. 1655 Documents and reports.

(A) Every person covered by this regulation making a sale or purchase of flour from wheat, semolina, or farina in the course of trade or business on or after Jan. 4, 1943, shall keep for inspection by the Office of Price Administration for as long as the emergency price control act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect, complete and accurate records and documents of such sales and purchases, including the date thereof, name of the seller and purchaser, price paid or received, buyer's receiving point and the quantity of flour from wheat, semolina or farina, sold or purchased; provided that in the case of sales of five barrels or less the seller and purchaser shall keep only such records as they customarily kept as of the effective date of this regulation.

(B) Persons affected by maximum price regulation No. 296 shall submit such records to the Office of Price Administration as it may from time to time require.

Section 1351. 1656 Carrying charges. No contract for the sale of flour from wheat, semolina or farina shall provide for higher carrying charges than at the rate of 1/6 of a cent per barrel per day for each day's delay in shipment beyond 60 days from the date of the contract of sale or beyond the delivery date specified under such contract, whichever is later, which is caused by the failure of the buyer to furnish shipping instructions (and necessary containers, if sale is made on a bulk basis) in accordance with the specifications of the contract of sale.

Section 1351. 1657 Enforcement.

(A) Persons violating any provisions of maximum price regulation No. 296 are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions, license suspension proceedings, and suits for treble damages provided for by the emergency price control act of 1942, as amended.

(B) Persons who have evidence of any violation of maximum price regulation No. 296 or of any act or practices which constitute such a violation are urged to communicate with the nearest field, state or regional office of the Office of Price Administration or its principal office in Washington, D. C.

Section 1351. 1658. Federal and state taxes. Any tax upon or incident to, the sale, delivery, processing or use of flour from wheat, semolina or farina, imposed by any statute of the United States or statute or ordinance of any state or subdivision thereof, shall be treated as follows in determining the seller's maximum price for such commodity and in preparing the records of such seller with respect thereto: If the statute or ordinance imposing such tax does not prohibit the seller from stating and collecting the tax separately from the purchase price, and the seller does separately state it, the seller may collect, in addition to the maximum price, the amount of the tax actually paid by him or an amount equal to the amount of tax paid by any prior vendor and separately stated and collected from the seller by the vendor from whom he purchased: provided, however, that the tax on the transportation of all property (excepting coal) imposed by section 620 of the revenue act of 1942 shall, for purposes of determining the applicable maximum price of any product covered by this regulation, be treated as though it were an increase of 3% in the amount charged by every person engaged in the business of transporting property for hire. It shall not be treated as a tax for which a charge may be made in addition to the basic price.

Section 1351. 1659 Exempt sales. This maximum price regulation No. 296 shall not apply to sales, deliveries or transfers of flour from wheat, semolina or farina to the United States, or any agency thereof; provided, that the seller has purchased an equivalent amount of wheat from the United States or any agency thereof at prices computed as 100% of parity by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Section 1351. 1660 Petitions for amendment. Any person seeking an amendment of any provision of this maximum price regulation No. 296 may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of revised procedural regulation No. 1 7 F.R. 8961 and amendments, issued by the Office of Price Administration.

Section 1351. 1661 Applicability of the regulation. The provisions of this maximum price regulation No. 296 supersede the provisions of maximum price regulation No. 280 as to all flours as mentioned in section 1351. 801 (F) thereof.

Section 1351. 1662 Moisture basis for protein and ash content calculations. Unless otherwise stated all protein and ash limits and determinations are based upon 15% moisture content.

Section 1351. 1663 Definitions.

(A) When used in maximum price regulation No. 296 the term: (1) "Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any agency thereof, any other government or any of its political subdivisions and any agencies of any of the foregoing.

(2) "Miller" means a primary manufacturer of flour from wheat, semolina or farina.

(3) "Blender" means a secondary processor who buys flours and repacks them for sale. He may blend flours with one another and/or with phosphating, enriching and self-rising ingredients.

(4) "Flour from wheat" means: (I) any product of the milling of wheat, other than durum wheat, whose ash content is not more than the sum of 1/20 of the per cent of protein therein calculated to a moisture-free basis, and 0.35, except that farina shall not be deemed to be flour from wheat, (II) any product of the milling of durum wheat whose ash content calculated to a moisture-free basis is not more than 1.5%, except that semolina shall not be deemed to be a flour from wheat, (III) whole wheat flour, (IV) whole durum wheat flour, (V) blends of the foregoing flours from wheat.

"Bleached," "bromated," "enriched," "phosphated" and self-rising flours shall be considered flour and, in determining whether the ash content of such flours complies with the ash requirements as set forth above, allowances shall be made for the increase in the ash content resulting from the addition of the bleaching, bromating, enriching, phosphating and self-rising ingredients.

(5) "Soft wheat flour" means flour from wheat which is milled from soft wheat.

(6) "Cake flour" means a soft wheat flour containing not more than .44% ash calculated to a moisture-free basis (which equals .38% ash calculated to a 15% moisture basis) having a viscosity of not more than 70° (MacMichael) and capable of producing satisfactory cake, when mixed with an equal weight of liquid and an equal weight of sugar.

(7) "Patent flour" means flour from wheat, except durum wheat, containing not more than .518% ash calculated to a moisture-free basis (which equals .44% ash calculated to a 15% moisture basis).

(8) "Durum fancy patent flour" means flour from wheat which is milled from durum wheat having a color equal to or better than that of standard samples submitted to and accepted by the regional Office of Price Administration in Minneapolis, Minn., as representative of the color requirements of this grade.

(9) "Family flour" means flour from wheat which is packed and sold for ultimate use in the home.

(10) "Bakery flour" means flour from wheat, other than flour milled from durum wheat, for use by commercial, institutional or governmental users.

(11) "Farina" is the wheat product of that name conforming to the definition and standard of identity promulgated by the Federal Security Administrator.

(12) "Semolina" is the durum wheat product of that name conforming to the definition and standard of identity promulgated by the Federal Security Administrator.

(13) "Fancy semolina" shall conform to the specification of semolina in all respects except that it shall be equal in color to standard samples submitted to and accepted by the regional Office of Price Administration at Minneapolis, Minn., as representative of the color requirements of this grade.

(14) "Barrel" means a unit of 196 lbs net weight.

(15) "Billing" means freight bills or transit credits representing in-bound shipments of grain or grain products duly recorded with railroads or railroad transit bureaus for transit purposes.

(16) "Carload quantity" means a shipment of 40,000 lbs or more.

(17) "Pool car shipment" means a shipment in carload quantity of two or more less than carload lots to two or more buyers, combined for the purpose of obtaining the carload rate.

(18) "Mixed car shipment" means a shipment in carload quantity to a single buyer and composed in part of flour and in part of products other than flour.

(19) "Sale at retail" means a sale by a miller or blender to an ultimate consumer except that the following sales shall not be deemed to be sales at retail:

(I) Sales in carload quantities, pool cars, or mixed cars.

(II) Sales to persons buying for re-

sale. (III) Sales to commercial, institutional and governmental users.

Section 1351. 1664 geographical applicability. The provisions of this maximum price regulation No. 296 shall be applicable to the several states of the United States and the District of Columbia.

Section 1351. 1665 effective date. Maximum Price Regulation No. 296 (Sections 1351, 1651 to 1351, 1666, inclusive) shall become effective Jan. 4, 1943.

Section 1351, 1666 appendix A.

I. Maximum prices for bakery flour other than soft wheat bakery flour, packed in 98-lb cotton sacks, in carload quantities delivered at specified destinations except in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and California.

(A) at destinations in the territory east of a line drawn along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan starting at the northernmost point of the lower peninsula of Michigan, thence southward to the Indiana-Illinois state line, thence southward along such line to the Ohio River and following such river to its junction with the Mississippi River, thence following the Mississippi River southward to the Gulf of Mexico, but not including destinations in Louisiana, the maximum prices shall be determined as follows:

1. At destinations in Central Freight Association territory, as covered by Central Freight Association Freight Tariff No. 535 series, and at destinations in New England and Trunk Line Freight Association territories, as covered by Central Freight Association Freight Tariff No. 245 series. The maximum prices shall be $6.55 per barrel for such flour with a protein content of 13.5% or less and $6.74 per barrel for such flour of a protein content greater than 13.5%, plus the charge at the domestic carload proportional all-rail rate from Minneapolis to the destination, applicable on traffic from the Northwest territory.

2. At destinations in Southeastern Freight Association territory and in Carolina rate territory, as covered by Southeastern and Carolina Grain Tariff No. 94 series, and at destinations in Kentucky which are covered by this same tariff, the maximum prices shall be $6.28 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% and less and $6.42 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater that 13%, plus the charge at the domestic carload proportional all-rail rate from Kansas City to Louisville or Cincinnati, and plus the charge at the domestic carload proportional all-rail rate from Louisville or from Cincinnati to the destination, applicable on billing originating in Ohio and Indiana, whichever is lower.

3. At destinations in Mississippi Valley territory as covered by Mississippi Valley Grain Tariff No. 133 series, except those in Louisiana, the maximum prices shall be $6.28 bbl for such flour with a content of 13% protein or less and $6.42 for such flour with a protein greater than 13%, plus the charge at the lowest domestic carload proportional all-rail rate from Kansas City, Mo., to the destination.

(b) At destinations in Oklahoma, the maximum price shall be $6.16 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% or less and $6.30 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13%.

(c) At destinations in Texas and Louisiana, the maximum prices shall be $5.66 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% and less and $5.80 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13%, plus the charge at the lowest domestic flat carload rail rate from Enid, Okla., to the destination.

(d) At destinations in Missouri, the maximum prices shall be as follows:

1. At destinations to which railroad proportional rates apply from Kansas City, Mo., the maximum price shall be $6.28 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% or less and $6.42 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13%, plus the charge at the lowest carload proportional rail rate from Kansas City, Mo., to the destination.

2. At destinations to which proportional rates do not apply the maximum prices shall be $6.28 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% or less and $6.42 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13%, plus 10c bbl in group A, 15c bbl in groups B, C, D and M, 25c bbl in groups E, J, J-1 and K, and at Dunn and Cabool. The rate groups referred to are designated in Southwestern Lines Freight Tariff No. 186 series.

(e) At destinations in Arkansas, the maximum prices shall be $6.28 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% or less and $6.42 bbl for such flour with protein content greater than 13%, plus the charge at the lowest carload proportional rail rate from Kansas City, Mo., to the destination.

(f) At destinations in Kansas, the maximum prices shall be determined as follows:

1. East of a line drawn along the eastern boundaries of Phillips, Rooks, Ellis, Rush, Pawnee, Edwards, Kiowa and Comanche counties, except in the following counties: Linn, Anderson, Allen, Bourbon, Crawford, Neosho, Labette and Cherokee, the maximum prices shall be $6.28 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% or less and $6.42 for such flour with a protein content greater than 13%.

2. Within Linn, Anderson, Allen, Bourbon, Crawford, Neosho, Labette and Cherokee counties, the maximum prices shall be $6.38 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% or less and $6.52 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13%.

3. West of the line named in subparagraph 1 hereof, except within Cheyenne, Rawlins and Decatur counties, the maximum prices shall be $6.43 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% or less and $6.57 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13%.

4. At destinations within Cheyenne, Rawlins and Decatur counties, the maximum prices shall be $6.48 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% or less and $6.62 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13%.

(g) At destinations in Nebraska, the maximum prices shall be determined as follows:

1. Within the area bounded on the north and west by and including Douglas, Dodge, Colfax, Platte, Boone, Greeley,

(Continued on page 17.)

You *pay* for fire insurance . . . for burglary insurance . . . for tornado insurance and the like. Yet despite the cost, few business men would be without such protection for a minute.

On the other hand, protection to cover your most priceless asset of all . . . *customer good will* . . . doesn't cost a penny extra.

Yes . . . there really *is* such insurance. It comes "free" with every sack of V-90. Just ask any miller who uses this famous slow-acting phosphate . . . especially those millers who have been making V-90 self-rising flour these past four years.

In mill after mill . . . in store after store under the most trying conditions . . . V-90 self-rising flour has repeatedly demonstrated its dependable keeping quality . . . has continued to deliver baking satisfaction that *insures* customer loyalty.

Yes, that's the kind of "insurance" you get with every sack of V-90 . . . and without any "premiums" to pay!

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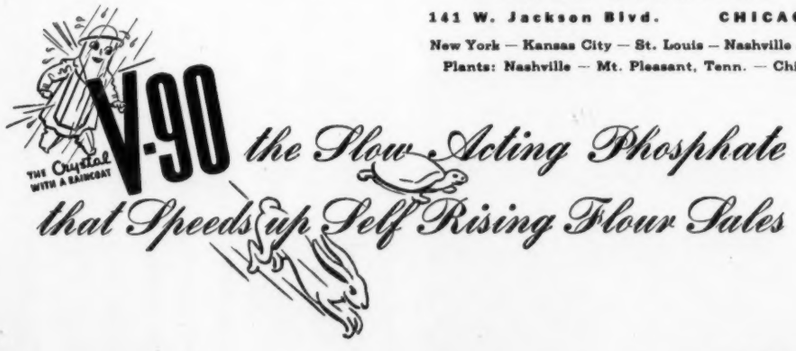
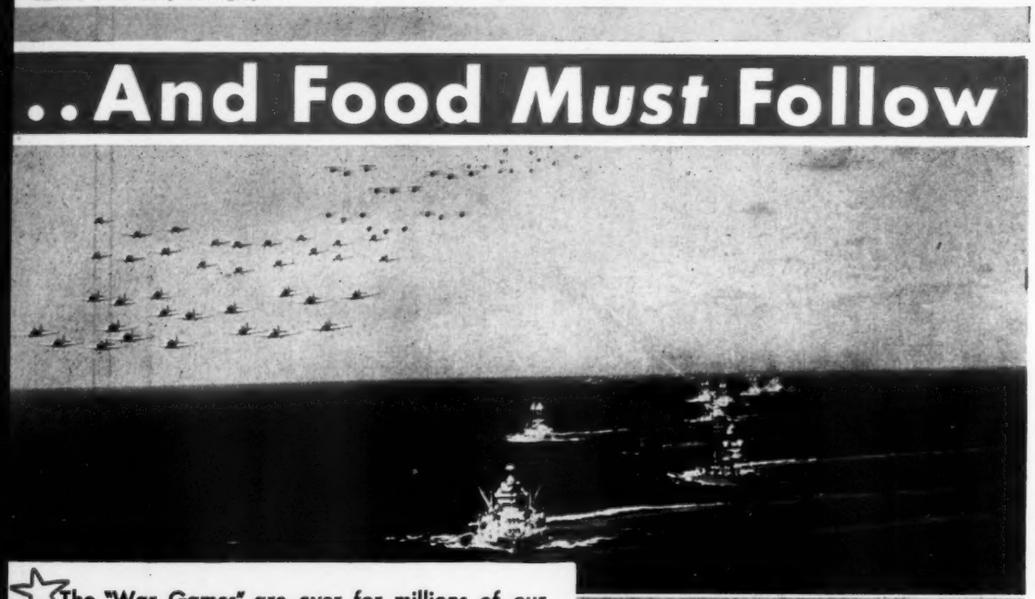


Official U. S. Navy Photograph

..And Food *Must* Follow



☆ The "War Games" are over for millions of our fighting men — the Blues and the Reds have consolidated their forces and have gone forward to test their newly won experience in actual fighting combat.

Now it is up to us—the Milling Industry and those who serve this vital Industry... to supply the "Food that must Follow". We're ready to redouble and triple our effort to serve you so that *you* may serve the causes for which our forces are fighting.

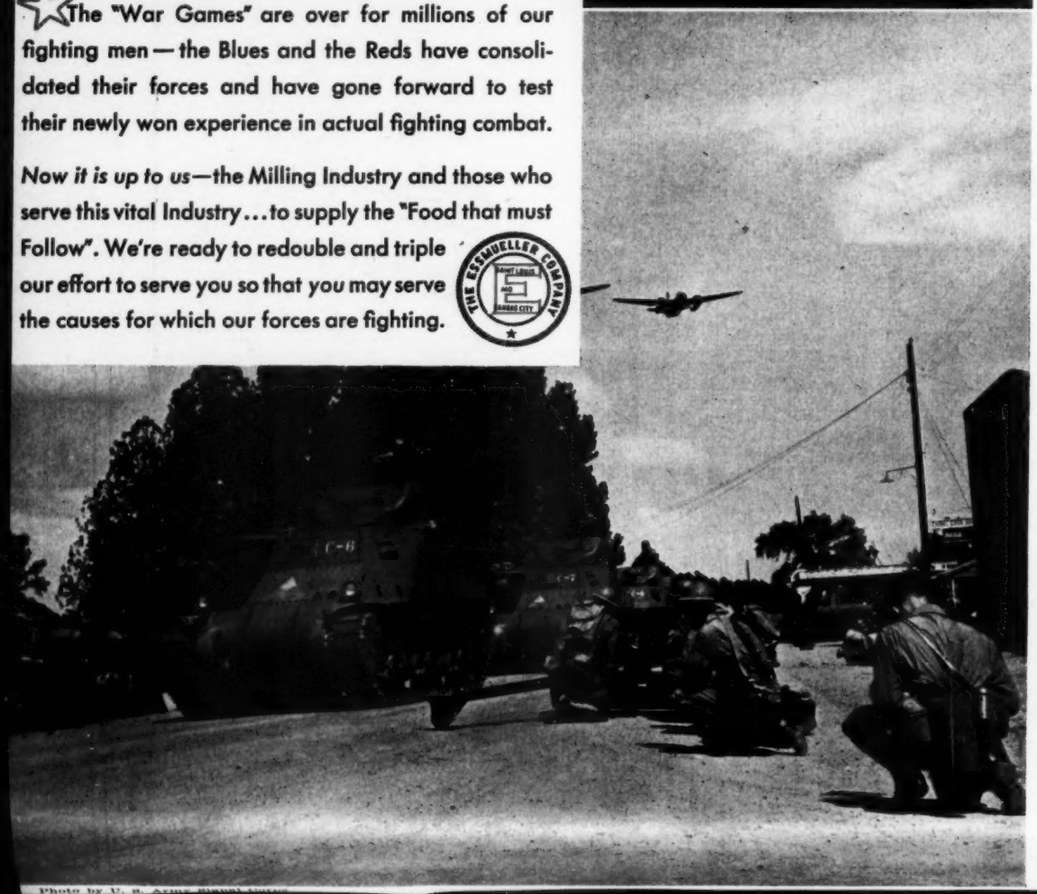


Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps

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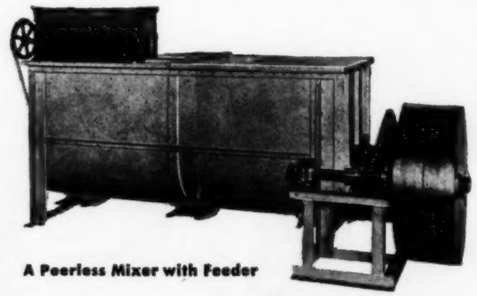
Our engineering staff is anxious to work with you and is thoroughly qualified through long experience to solve your problems. We will be pleased to make specific recommendations and can show you how you can save time and money in your milling operations with Essmueller correct engineering service.

Why delay until your production facilities are under peak pressure — when every interruption due to faulty equipment jeopardizes your ability to cooperate in the war effort — "Food is Vital to Winning the War" — and "Food *Will Win* the Peace".

Essmueller Equipment



A Peerless Mixer with Feeder

The PEERLESS MIXER which enables you to mix at higher speeds, obtain a more thorough mix in less time because it is the broken-flight type. This means that its operation is along the trituration principle... the oldest and the most effective method of mixing known... the principle used in drug and chemical compounding where uniform distribution of the ingredients is a vital factor.

While the Peerless Mixer is primarily designed for Self-Rising flour, its use is not limited to this. It is ideal for general purpose flour blending and it has no equal in many types of mash feeds where its thorough beater-type action will improve the texture and uniformity of the mash.

OTHER ESSMUELLER PRODUCTS

Bond Gears, Reducers and Casters
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Falk Steelflex Couplings
Franko Solid Woven Cotton Belt
Dodge Mfg. Corp. Power Transmission Equipment
Hammond Steel Screw Conveyors
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Chain Belt Co. Chains an Sprockets
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Peerless Friction Clutch

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★ ★ ★

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GRADES OF GRAIN, FLAXSEED, SOYBEANS AND MILLFEEDS DELIVERABLE ON CONTRACTS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY

The following information has been prepared by the Commodity Exchange Branch of Food Distribution Administration as a means of easy reference to the deliverable grades of grain, flaxseed, soybeans and millfeeds that may be tendered on futures contracts on the various markets licensed under the Commodity Exchange Act.

At the present time futures trading is conducted in one or more of the commodities—wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, flaxseed, soybeans and millfeeds—on 11 "contract markets": Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, Chicago Open Board of Trade, Duluth Board of Trade, Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles Grain Exchange, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis, Portland Grain Exchange, San Francisco Grain Exchange, Seattle Grain Exchange, Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis.

As a matter of convenience the grades of grain deliverable on Winnipeg Grain Exchange contracts are also listed, although trading on that market is not subject to the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act.

Although trading in grain and flaxseed contracts may be conducted for delivery in each calendar month, it is largely confined to contracts calling for delivery in May, July, September and December, which are called the "major" futures.

Trading in millfeed contracts is conducted for delivery in each month throughout the year.

The units of trading in futures contracts for grain, flaxseed and soybeans on all markets included herein are lots of 5,000 bus (round lots) and 1,000 bus (job lots), or both, with these exceptions: the job lot unit of trade in oats and barley contracts at Chicago is 2,000 bus in order to successfully hedge carloads, and the unit of trading in contracts at Los Angeles and San Francisco is 100 tons.

The units of trading in millfeeds for future delivery are 120 tons in round lots and 30 tons in job lots.

Effective after May, 1938, by order of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Commodity Exchange Act dated Feb. 17, 1938, a period of seven business days is required during which contracts for future delivery in the current delivery month of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley or flaxseed may be settled by delivery of the actual cash commodity after trading in such contracts has ceased. The (*) indicates contract grades that are generally understood as basic and in some markets are definitely so designated.

Board of Trade of the City of Chicago

Deliverable grades of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans:

WHEAT

Deliverable at premium, 1½c per bu: No. 1 dark hard winter wheat.

Deliverable at premium, 1c per bu: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat, No. 1 heavy dark northern spring wheat.

Deliverable at premium, ½c per bu: No. 2 dark hard winter wheat.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 hard winter wheat, *No. 2 hard winter wheat, No. 1 yellow hard winter wheat, No. 2 yellow hard winter wheat, No. 1 red winter wheat, *No. 2 red winter wheat, No. 1 northern spring wheat, No. 1 heavy northern spring wheat.

CORN

Deliverable at premium, ½c per bu: No. 1 white corn, No. 2 white, No. 1 yellow, No. 2 yellow.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 mixed corn, *No. 2 mixed.

Deliverable at discount, 2c per bu: No. 3 white corn, No. 3 yellow.

Deliverable at discount, 2½c per bu: No. 3 mixed corn.

OATS†

†Contracts maturing on and after Oct. 1, 1941, special red oats are deliverable at the premiums and discounts shown for white oats of the same numerical grade.

Deliverable at premium, 1c per bu: No. 1 extra heavy bright white oats, No. 1 extra heavy white.

Deliverable at premium, ¾c per bu: No. 1 heavy bright white oats, No. 1 heavy white.

Deliverable at premium, ½c per bu: No. 1 bright white oats, No. 1 white, No. 2 extra heavy bright white, No. 2 extra heavy white.

Deliverable at premium, ¼c per bu: No. 2 heavy bright white oats, No. 2 heavy white.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 bright white oats, *No. 2 white.

Deliverable at discount, 1c per bu: No. 3 extra heavy bright white oats, No. 3 extra heavy white.

Deliverable at discount, 1¼c per bu: No. 3 heavy bright white oats, No. 3 heavy white.

Deliverable at discount, 1½c per bu: No. 3 bright white oats, No. 3 white.

RYE

For delivery on all contracts maturing on and after Oct. 1, 1941. Grades conform to the revised official standards, which became effective July 1, 1941.

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 2 rye.

Deliverable at premium, 5c per bu: No. 1 plump rye.

Deliverable at premium, 2½c bu: No. 2 plump rye.

Deliverable at premium, 1c bu: No. 1 rye.

BARLEY

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 barley of class 1 or 3 or 4.

Deliverable at discount, ½c per bu: No. 2 barley of class 1 or 3 or 4.

Deliverable at discount, 1c per bu: No. 3 barley of class 1 or 3 or 4.

Deliverable at discount, 1½c per bu: No. 4 barley of class 1 or 3 or 4.

SOYBEANS

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 yellow soybeans, No. 2 yellow.

Deliverable at discount, 2c per bu: No. 3 yellow soybeans.

The Chicago Open Board of Trade

Deliverable grades of wheat, corn, oats, rye and soybeans:

Contracts for wheat, corn, oats, rye and soybeans are traded in on the Chicago Open Board and the grades of each which may be tendered on delivery are the same as for the Chicago Board of Trade, as provided in rule 516 of the constitution and rules of the Chicago Open Board of Trade, which reads as follows:

"The grade, quality and weight of grain deliverable upon exchange contracts shall be determined according to the rules and regulations of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago as they now exist, or as they may be modified hereafter. All such rules and regulations relative to grading, inspection, classification and weighing of grain and deliveries of other than contract grade at specified price differences, are hereby adopted and made applicable to contracts of members of this association."

Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo.

Deliverable grades of wheat, corn and oats‡:

WHEAT

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 dark hard winter wheat, *No. 2 hard winter, No. 2 yellow hard winter, No. 2 red winter.

Deliverable at premium, 1c per bu: No. 1 dark hard winter wheat, No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 yellow hard winter, No. 1 red winter.

Deliverable at discount, 3c per bu: No. 3 dark hard winter wheat, No. 3 hard winter, No. 3 yellow hard winter, No. 3 red winter.

‡For information on millfeeds see "Millfeeds."

CORN

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 mixed corn, No. 1 white, No. 1 yellow, *No. 2 mixed, No. 2 white, No. 2 yellow.

Deliverable at discount, 2½c per bu: No. 3 mixed corn, No. 3 white, No. 3 yellow.

OATS

Deliverable at premium, ½c per bu: No. 1 white oats, No. 2 white, No. 1 red, *No. 2 red, No. 1 special red, No. 2 special red.

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 3 white oats, No. 3 red, No. 3 special red, No. 2 mixed.

Deliverable at a discount of ½c bu: No. 3 mixed.

Deliveries of the foregoing grades (all grains) may be made in such proportions as may be convenient to the seller, subject, however, to the provisions of rule 255, rule 323 and chapter XXI of the constitution, rules and regulations of the Board of Trade of the City of Kansas City, Mo.

Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis

Deliverable grades of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and flaxseed:

Warehouse receipts of certain elevators in Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., which have been declared regular by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis, may be delivered upon Minneapolis spring wheat, oats, rye, barley and corn futures at the Minneapolis contract bases, and upon Minneapolis flaxseed futures at ½c per bu discount under the Minneapolis contract basis.

WHEAT

Deliverable at premium, 2c per bu: No. 1 heavy dark northern spring wheat.

Deliverable at premium, 1c per bu: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat, No. 1 heavy northern spring.

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 1 northern spring wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 2c per bu: No. 2 dark northern spring wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 3c per bu: No. 3 northern spring wheat.

CORN

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 yellow corn, *No. 2 yellow.

Deliverable at discount, 2½c per bu: No. 3 yellow corn.

OATS

Deliverable at premium, ½c bu: No. 1 white, No. 1 bright white, No. 1 heavy white, No. 1 extra heavy white, No. 1 heavy bright white, No. 1 extra heavy bright white, No. 2 heavy white, No. 2 extra heavy white, No. 2 heavy bright white, No. 2 extra heavy bright white.

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 2 white, No. 2 bright white.

Deliverable at a discount of ½c bu: No. 3 heavy white, No. 3 extra heavy white, No. 3 heavy bright white, No. 3 extra heavy bright white.

Deliverable at a discount of 1c bu: No. 3 white, No. 3 bright white.

RYE

Deliverable at premium, 2c bu: No. 1 plump, No. 2 plump.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1, *No. 2 and No. 3 plump.

Deliverable at discount, 3c bu: No. 3.

FEED BARLEY

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 barley, *No. 2 barley, No. 1 malting barley, No. 2 malting barley.

Deliverable at discount of 2c bu: No. 3 barley.

MALTING BARLEY

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 malting barley, *No. 2 malting barley.

FLAXSEED

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 1 flaxseed.

Deliverable at penalty of 3½c bu: No. 2 flaxseed.

Duluth Board of Trade

Deliverable grades of durum wheat, spring wheat, rye, barley and flaxseed:

DURUM WHEAT

Duluth is the only market on which futures trading is conducted in durum wheat. Practically all transactions in wheat futures at Duluth are in durum wheat.

Deliverable at premium, 2c per bu: Nos. 1 and 2 hard amber durum wheat.

Deliverable at contract price: Nos. 1 and 2 amber durum wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 2c per bu: Nos. 1 and 2 amber mixed durum wheat, No. 3 hard amber durum.

Deliverable at discount, 3c per bu: Nos. 1 and 2 durum wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 4c per bu: Nos. 1 and 2 mixed durum wheat, No. 3 amber durum.

SPRING WHEAT

Deliverable at premium, 2c per bu: No. 1 heavy dark northern spring wheat.

Deliverable at premium, 1c per bu: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat, No. 1 heavy northern spring.

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 1 northern spring wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 2c per bu: No. 2 dark northern spring wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 3c per bu: No. 2 northern spring wheat.

RYE

Deliverable at premium of 5c bu: No. 1 plump rye.

Deliverable at premium of 2½c bu: No. 2 plump rye.

Deliverable at premium of 1c bu: No. 1 rye.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 rye and No. 3 plump rye.

Deliverable at discount of 3c bu: No. 3 rye.

FEED BARLEY

Deliverable at premium, 2c per bu: No. 1 barley.

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 2 barley.

Deliverable at discount, 4c per bu: No. 3 barley.

MALTING BARLEY

Deliverable at premium, 3c per bu: No. 1 malting barley.

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 2 malting barley.

FLAXSEED

*No. 1 flaxseed, contract grade. Any flaxseed, wherever grown, that shall be graded No. 1 shall be deliverable at the contract price.

No. 2 flaxseed, wherever grown, shall be deliverable at 3½c under the contract price.

Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange

Deliverable grades of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley:

WHEAT

Deliverable at premium, 1½c per bu: No. 1 dark hard winter wheat.

Deliverable at premium, 1c per bu: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat, No. 1 heavy dark northern spring.

Deliverable at premium, ½c per bu: No. 2 dark hard winter wheat.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 hard winter wheat, *No. 2 hard winter, No. 1 yellow hard winter, No. 2 yellow hard winter, No. 1 red winter, *No. 2 red winter, No. 1 northern spring, No. 1 heavy northern spring.

CORN

Deliverable at premium, ½c per bu: No. 1 white corn, No. 2 white, No. 1 yellow, No. 2 yellow.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 mixed corn, *No. 2 mixed.

Deliverable at discount, 2c per bu: No. 3 white corn, No. 3 yellow.

Deliverable at discount, 2½c per bu: No. 3 mixed corn.

OATS†

†Contracts maturing on and after Oct. 1, 1941, special red oats are deliverable at the premiums and discounts shown for white oats of the same numerical grade.

Deliverable at premium, 1c per bu: No. 1 extra heavy bright white oats, No. 1 extra heavy white, No. 1 extra heavy bright special red, No. 1 extra heavy special red.

Deliverable at premium, ¾c per bu: No. 1 heavy bright white oats, No. 1 heavy white, No. 1 heavy bright special red, No. 1 heavy special red.

Deliverable at premium, ½c per bu: No. 1 bright white oats, No. 1 white, No. 2 extra heavy bright white, No. 2 extra heavy white, No. 1 bright special red, No. 1 special red, No. 2 extra heavy bright special red, No. 2 extra heavy special red.

Deliverable at premium, ¼c per bu: No. 2 heavy bright white oats, No. 2 heavy white, No. 2 heavy bright special red, No. 2 heavy special red.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 bright white oats, *No. 2 white, No. 2 bright special red, No. 2 special red.

Deliverable at discount, 1c per bu: No. 3 extra heavy bright white oats, No. 3 extra heavy white, No. 3 extra heavy bright special red, No. 3 extra heavy special red.

Deliverable at discount, 1¼c per bu: No. 3 heavy bright white oats, No. 3 heavy white, No. 3 heavy bright special red, No. 3 heavy special red.

Deliverable at discount, 1½c per bu: No. 3 bright white oats, No. 3 white, No. 3 bright special red, No. 3 special red.

RYE

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 2 rye.

Deliverable at premium, 5c bu: No. 1 plump rye.

Deliverable at premium, 2½c bu: No. 2 plump rye.

Deliverable at premium, 1c bu: No. 1 rye.

BARLEY

Deliverable at premium, 3c per bu: No. 1 malting barley (subclass A of class 1).

Deliverable at premium, 2c per bu: No. 1 barley (class 1).

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 malting barley (subclass A of class 1), No. 2 barley (class 1).

Deliverable at discount, 4c per bu: No. 3 barley (class 1).

MALTING BARLEY

Deliverable at premium, 3c per bu: No. 1 malting barley (subclass A of class 1).

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 malting barley (subclass A of class 1).

In addition to the deliverable grades listed, the Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange has provided by its rule No. 105 ". . . that on contracts for the immediate, regular or future delivery of grain or flaxseed, made after Jan. 1, 1913, warehouse receipts of licensed public elevators whose receipts are deliverable in fulfillment of such contracts under the rules of other regularly organized exchanges, and which prior to the making of the contract have been approved by the board of directors of this association, may be delivered in this market in fulfillment of contracts when the market whose receipts it is intended to deliver shall be specified at the time of making such contracts; and the contract grades provided by the rules of such regularly organized exchanges, shall be the grades deliverable when warehouse receipts of warehouses which are regular under the rules of such regularly organized exchanges are delivered in fulfillment of future contracts; . . .."

The only exchange which has been approved by the board of directors under the provisions of this rule is the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.

Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis

Deliverable grades of wheat, corn and oats‡:

WHEAT

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 red winter wheat, *No. 2 red winter.

CORN

Deliverable at premium, ½c per bu: No. 1 white corn, No. 2 white, No. 1 yellow, No. 2 yellow.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 mixed corn, *No. 2 mixed.

‡For information on millfeeds see "Millfeeds."

Deliverable at discount, 2c per bu†: No. 3 white corn, No. 3 yellow.

Deliverable at discount, 2½c per bu†: No. 3 mixed corn.

†During the months of March, April and May No. 3 white corn, No. 3 yellow and No. 3 mixed cannot be delivered except at a further discount of two cents (2c) per bu from schedules above.

OATS

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 white oats, No. 2 white.

Deliverable at discount, 1½c per bu: No. 3 white oats.

Seattle Grain Exchange

Deliverable grades of wheat:

WHEAT

All sales and purchases on futures contracts shall be on basis bulk wheat, federal grades, subject to discounts and differentials applicable on futures contracts as adopted by the Seattle Grain Exchange.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 soft white wheat, No. 1 western white, No. 1 white club, No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 yellow hard winter, No. 1 northern spring, No. 1 red spring, No. 1 western red, No. 1 dark northern spring, No. 1 dark hard winter, No. 1 hard white.

No. 2 and No. 3 wheat shall be accepted on contract at the regular Seattle Grain Exchange discounts and differentials. Wheat taking a grade lower than No. 3 is not applicable on contract.

Sacked wheat, of the grades specified above, may be delivered on contracts at the differentials established by the Seattle Grain Exchange, in effect at the time of delivery.

Delivery on contracts may be tendered in cars at Auburn, Black River Junction, Interbay, or other established diversion points west of the Cascades; in regular warehouses or elevators at Seattle and Tacoma; also in elevators and warehouses at country points which have been declared regular by the board of trustees.

Portland Grain Exchange

Deliverable grades of wheat:

WHEAT

All trades shall be on the basis of bulk wheat of grades conforming to the official United States standards, track and/or elevator and/or warehouse, subject to the following discounts and differentials:

DELIVERIES MADE BY TENDERS OF WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 hard white wheat, No. 1 soft white, No. 1 white club, No. 1 western white, No. 1 heavy dark northern spring, No. 1 heavy northern spring, No. 1 heavy red spring, No. 1 dark northern spring, No. 1 northern spring, No. 1 red spring, No. 1 dark hard winter, No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 yellow hard winter, No. 1 western red.

Deliverable at discount, 1c per bu: No. 2 of the above subclasses.

Deliverable at discount, 3c per bu: No. 3 of the above subclasses.

Deliveries on contracts may be tendered either in cars on track at Portland, or in regular warehouses or elevators at Portland, or in elevators or warehouses at country points which have been designated regular by the board of directors. (Secs. 2, 3 and 4, Trading Rule XVI).

DELIVERIES MADE ON TRACK

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 of the above subclasses.

Deliverable at discount: Nos. 2 and 3 of the above subclasses shall be accepted at the published discounts, differentials and service charges of the Portland Merchants' Exchange in effect at the time trade is executed.

Portland Merchants' Exchange schedule of differentials, discounts and service charges in effect at time trade is executed shall govern final settlement as it applies to smutty wheat, sacked differentials, resacking, bad order sacks and interest charges. (Secs. 1 and 2, Trading Rule XV.)

Los Angeles Grain Exchange

Deliverable grades of barley and grain sorghums:

All sales or purchases of any commodity made between members of the Los Angeles Grain Exchange for future delivery for 100-ton lots shall be known as "time contracts."

BARLEY

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 western barley (45 lbs) or better; No. 2 bright western (42 lbs) or better.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 yellow milo.

Deliveries of all grain sold on time contracts shall be made in approved public warehouses in the state of California, and shall be made by tender of regular negotiable warehouse receipt or receipts, sufficient to fill the contract covering the grain in same warehouse, which receipt or receipts shall be issued by such warehouses as are approved by the state railroad commission, and which hold a charter from the state of California, and shall have attached thereto a Los Angeles Grain Exchange certificate of inspection on each lot tendered, giving the grade, lot number, number of sacks of the grain and date of inspection, which must not be more than fifteen (15) days prior to date of tender, and must bear the name and location of the warehouse in which the grain is stored, the name of the inspector or authorized deputy who drew the sample, giving the date on which sample was drawn, as well as the condition of the sacks containing the grain. All accrued storage charges, if any, and storage charges up to and including May 31, next, shall be paid or allowed by the seller; regular or customary storage shall follow such receipts and be chargeable upon the grain. The all-railroad freight rates prevailing at the time of delivery and for a period of not less than ten (10) days after date of tender from point of delivery to Los Angeles shall be deducted by the seller. All loading out charges shall be paid or allowed by the seller. (Rule 24, sec. 20.)

San Francisco Grain Exchange

Deliverable grades of wheat and barley:

All contracts, except car lot transactions as provided in rule X of the San Francisco Grain Exchange, made through the caller for the future delivery of inspected grain are known as "time contracts."

Deliveries of grain upon "time contracts" may be made in warehouses designated as "regular" or f.o.b. cars under the provisions of rule X, sec. 1, of the rules of the San Francisco Grain Exchange.

WHEAT

All purchases and sales of wheat on "time contracts" shall be on the basis of federal grades, in burlap bags, and subject to the grain exchange schedule of differentials, discounts and dockages in effect on the date contract is made.

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 1 hard white wheat, *No. 1 soft white.

Deliverable at discount, 5c per cental: No. 1 white club wheat, No. 1 western white.

BARLEY

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 bright western barley (official grain standard of the United States, in making deliveries of which seller shall deliver barley of such test weight per bu as the board of directors shall determine during the month of June each year).

Deliverable at discount, 50c per ton: No. 2 western barley (season's standard test weight), No. 2 bright western (test weight 1 lb less than the season's standard test weight).

Deliverable at discount, $1 per ton: No. 2 western barley (test weight 1 lb less than the season's standard test weight).

On deliveries in fulfillment of all contracts effected prior to the adoption of any change in said test weight as promulgated by the board of directors, the seller shall deliver barley of such test weight as may have been in effect prior to any change, said contracts to be designated "old" when called after any test weight change, and contracts entered into subsequent to any test weight change to be designated "new."

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Deliverable on 1943 May and July contracts:

WHEAT

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 1 Manitoba northern wheat, higher grade wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 3c per bu: No. 2 Manitoba northern wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 8c per bu: No. 3 Manitoba northern wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 12c per bu: No. 1 Canadian western garnet wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 15c per bu: No. 2 Canadian western garnet wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 18c per bu: No. 4 Manitoba northern wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 22c per bu: special No. 4 wheat.

OATS

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 2 Canada western oats, higher grade oats.

Deliverable at discount, 3c per bu: No. 3 Canada western oats, extra No. 3 Canada western oats, extra No. 1 feed.

Deliverable at discount, 5c per bu: No. 1 feed oats.

RYE

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 Canada western rye, *No. 2 Canada western.

Deliverable at discount, 5c per bu: No. 3 Canada western rye.

FLAXSEED

(Trading in flaxseed has been suspended as from March 31, 1942)

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 1 Canada western flaxseed.

Deliverable at discount, 4c per bu: No. 2 Canada western flaxseed.

BARLEY†

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 2 Canada western six-row barley, No. 1 Canada western six-row, No. 1 Canada western two-row, No. 2 Canada western two-row.

Deliverable at discount, 2c per bu: No. 3 Canada western six-row barley.

Deliverable at discount, 4c per bu: No. 1 feed barley.

MILLFEEDS DELIVERABLE ON FUTURES CONTRACTS

Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo.

Trading conducted in bran and shorts:

BRAN

Deliverable at contract price: "Contract bran" (wheat bran).

SHORTS

Deliverable at contract price: "Contract shorts" (gray shorts).

The foregoing millfeeds are deliverable at the convenience of the seller, subject to the constitution and rules of the Kansas City Board of Trade, as follows:

"Contract bran: All contracts made for wheat bran shall be understood as for 'contract bran,' and on such contracts a tender of bran to be valid must conform to the following description: Wheat bran shall consist of the coarse outer covering of the wheat kernel as separated from cleaned and scoured wheat in the usual process of commercial milling and may include ground wheat screenings and scourings mill run, but not to exceed 8%. Durum wheat bran shall not be a valid tender for delivery." (Rule 290.)

"Contract shorts: All contracts for gray shorts shall be understood as for 'contract shorts,' and on such contracts a tender of shorts to be valid must conform to the following description: gray shorts shall consist of fine particles of the outer bran, the inner bran or bee-wing bran, the germ, and the offal or fibrous materials obtained from the 'tail of the mill.' This product must be obtained in the usual process of commercial milling of wheat and shall not contain more than 6% crude fiber. It may contain ground wheat screenings and scourings mill run but not to exceed 8%." (Rule 291.)

"Delivery in car lots: To be a valid tender upon futures contracts cars of millfeed must contain 30 tons (or 600 sacks of 100 lbs net weight each when packed—no more and no less); provided, however, that if the applicable railroad tariff shall provide a minimum weight in excess of 30 tons a carload containing an amount equal to said minimum weight (but not in excess thereof) shall constitute a valid tender, and in any such event the seller may deliver and the buyer shall accept upon any one contract an aggregate quantity equal as nearly as may be to the unit of trading provided in rule 292, any surplus or deficit above or below such unit of trading shall be settled for at the cash price prevailing for the commodity on track in Kansas City at the close of the market on the day on which the last car is tendered. (Rule 299.)

"Other delivery requirements: Millfeeds tendered upon contracts for future delivery must be packed in new 100 lbs net weight burlap or cotton sacks (when packed), of dimensions not less than 40 inches by 48 inches for bran, and 40 inches by 46 inches for shorts, and must be cool, sound and sweet and conform to the description provided in these rules (Rules 290 and 291); provided, that no carload of millfeed shall be a valid tender unless the contents are packed exclusively in burlap sacks or in cotton sacks and provided further that when millfeed in cotton sacks is tendered such sacks shall be of 4.25 yard minimum weight; provided, further, that deliveries may be made in used burlap sacks or cotton sacks of the dimensions specified above at discounts under the contract price as determined by the Millfeed Committee, and it shall be the duty of the said committee to announce not later than seven days prior to the first day of every delivery month the discounts which shall prevail during said month for millfeed packed in such containers, but no used sack shall be tendered on delivery unless it shall be sound and durable and shall have been cleaned and fumigated after its last use, and the seller shall in every such case certify that the sacks have been cleaned and fumigated as herein required; and provided, further, that whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the board of directors that there is a marked shortage of new and used burlap and cotton bags and that paper sacks are currently being used to pack millfeed the board may by resolution authorize deliveries of millfeed packed in paper sacks of such specification as the board may prescribe, and in such event the Millfeed Committee so long as such resolution is in effect shall announce not later than seven days prior to the first day of every delivery month the discount which shall prevail during said month for millfeed packed in such paper containers. Carloads of millfeed to be valid for delivery must be of only one mill's manufacture, and the sacks must be properly tagged or labeled to show the name of the manufacturer and the description or analysis of the contents." (Rule 301.)

Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis

Trading conducted in bran, shorts and middlings:

Excerpts from the articles of association, by-laws and rules of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis:

"The definitions of millfeeds for delivery on contracts for millfeed futures shall be those as now prescribed by the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States, which shall be changed by a regulation of the board of directors of the exchange from time to time to conform with all changes by the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States." (Rule 1,059.)

"Any or all of the above named commodities when containing screenings not exceeding mill run, and when labeled to comply with the requirements of the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States, shall be deliverable on their respective future contracts." (Rule 1,058.)

St. Louis Delivery

SHORTS

Deliverable at contract price: Gray wheat shorts and/or flour middlings.

The foregoing millfeeds are deliverable at the convenience of the seller, subject to the articles of association, by-laws and rules of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, as follows:

"Gray wheat shorts: Gray wheat shorts shall consist of fine particles of the outer bran, the inner bran or bee-wing bran, the germ, and the offal of fibrous materials obtained from the 'tail of the mill.' This product must be obtained in the usual process of commercial milling, and shall not contain more than 6% crude fiber." (Rule 1,063.)

"Flour middlings: Flour middlings shall consist of standard middlings and red dog flour combined in the proportions obtained in the usual process of milling, and shall not contain more than 6% crude fiber." (Rule 1,064.)

"Deliveries in carloads: Deliveries made on millfeed contracts delivered St. Louis shall be made within the St. Louis and East St. Louis switching zone, in car lots of 30 tons. . . ." (Rule 1,069.)

Reinspection: All millfeed tendered on contracts shall be packed in new, 100-lb net weight sacks, and be cool, sound and sweet, and the buyer shall have the privilege of reinspection until 11 o'clock of the next business day after arrival or delivery. Deliveries shall be accompanied or followed by Merchants' Exchange official certificates of analysis (except bran, which shall be accompanied or followed by a Merchants' Exchange official certificate of inspection, specifying that the commodity is cool, sound and sweet), these certificates to be dated not more than three days previous to delivery, showing car number, initial, and the crude fiber content.

Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis

Chicago Delivery

BRAN

Deliverable at contract price: Wheat bran.

MIDDLINGS

Deliverable at contract price: Standard wheat middlings.

The foregoing millfeeds are deliverable at the convenience of the seller, subject to the articles of association, by-laws and rules of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, as follows:

"Wheat bran: Wheat bran shall be the coarse outer covering of the wheat kernel as separated from cleaned and scoured wheat in the usual process of commercial milling." (Rule 1,061.)

"Standard wheat middlings: Standard wheat middlings shall consist mostly of fine particles of bran, germ, and very little of the fibrous offal obtained from the 'tail of the mill.' This product must be obtained in the usual commercial process of milling, and shall not contain more than 9.5% crude fiber." (Rule 1,062.)

"Contract deliveries: All deliveries on contracts delivered Chicago shall contemplate delivery at Chicago in car lots of 30 tons. . . ." (Rule 1,084.)

"Analysis guarantee: The seller shall guarantee the analysis of deliveries to conform with the definitions of the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States, and that the commodity shall arrive cool, sound and sweet, at the first destination beyond Chicago." (Rule 1,087.)

Packing and branding: Deliveries on contracts Chicago shall be packed in new sacks, 100-lb net weight; branded and showing complete analysis, or unbranded; if unbranded, tagged to show the complete analysis and the name of the manufacturer. On and after Oct. 1, 1941, and until further notice, all millfeed tendered on futures contracts for either St. Louis or Chicago delivery shall be packed in 100 lbs net weight new burlap sacks, or in 100 pounds net weight new cotton sacks of 4.25 yards to the pound minimum weight material and of adequate size. No carload of millfeed shall be a valid tender unless the contents are packed exclusively in burlap sacks or in cotton sacks.

U. S. STANDARDS FOR WHEAT

United States grain standards, promulgated by the Department of Agriculture, are as follows:

Wheat.—Wheat shall be any grain which, before the removal of dockage, consists of 50% or more of wheat and not more than 10% of other grains for which standards have been established under the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act, and which, after the removal of dockage, contains not more than 50% of broken kernels of grain of any size. The term wheat in these standards shall not include emmer, spelt, einkorn, Polish wheat and poulard wheat.

(The specifications of these standards shall not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.)

Classes.—Wheat shall be divided into seven classes, as follows: Class I, hard red spring wheat; Class II, durum wheat; Class III, red durum wheat; Class IV, hard red winter wheat; Class V, soft red winter wheat; Class VI, white wheat; and Class VII, mixed wheat.

Grades.—Wheat shall be graded and designated according to the respective grade requirements of the numerical grades and sample grade of its appropriate class or subclass, and according to the special grades when applicable.

HARD RED SPRING WHEAT (CLASS I)

This class shall include all varieties of hard red spring wheat, and may include not more than 10% of wheats of other classes. This class shall be divided into three subclasses, as follows:

Subclass (A) Dark Northern Spring

This subclass shall include wheat of the class hard red spring wheat, consisting of 75% or more of dark, hard and vitreous kernels. This subclass shall not include more than 10% of wheat of the variety Humpback.

Subclass (B) Northern Spring

This subclass shall include wheat of the class hard red spring wheat, consisting of more than 25% but less than 75% of dark, hard and vitreous kernels. This subclass shall not include more than 10% of wheat of the variety Humpback.

Subclass (C) Red Spring

This subclass shall include wheat of the class hard red spring wheat, consisting of not more than 25% of dark, hard, and vitreous kernels. This subclass shall also include wheat of the class hard red spring wheat consisting of more than 10% of the variety Humpback.

DURUM WHEAT (CLASS II)

This class shall include all varieties of common durum wheat, and may include not more than 10% of wheats of other classes. This class shall be divided into three subclasses, as follows:

Subclass (A) Hard Amber Durum

This subclass shall include wheat of the class durum wheat, consisting of 75% or more of hard and vitreous kernels of amber color.

Subclass (B) Amber Durum

This subclass shall include wheat of the class durum wheat, consisting of 60% or more but less than 75% of hard and vitreous kernels of amber color.

Subclass (C) Durum

This subclass shall include wheat of the class durum wheat, consisting of less than 60% of hard and vitreous kernels of amber color.

RED DURUM WHEAT (CLASS III)

This class shall include all varieties of red, durum wheat, and may include not more than 10% of wheats of other classes.

HARD RED WINTER WHEAT (CLASS IV)

This class shall include all varieties of hard red winter wheat, and may include not more than 10% of wheats of other classes. This class shall be divided into three subclasses, as follows:

Subclass (A) Dark Hard Winter

This subclass shall include wheat of the class hard red winter wheat consisting of 75% or more of dark, hard and vitreous kernels.

Subclass (B) Hard Winter

This subclass shall include wheat of the class hard red winter wheat consisting of more than 25% but less than 75% of dark, hard and vitreous kernels.

Subclass (C) Yellow Hard Winter

This subclass shall include wheat of the class hard red winter wheat consisting of not more than 25% of dark, hard and vitreous kernels.

SOFT RED WINTER WHEAT (CLASS V)

This class shall include all varieties of soft red winter wheat and may include not more than 10% of wheats of other classes. This class shall be divided into two subclasses, as follows:

Subclass (A) Red Winter

This subclass shall include wheat of the class soft red winter wheat consisting of both light and dark colored kernels. This subclass shall not include more than 10% of soft red winter wheat grown west of the Great Plains area of the United States.

Subclass (B) Western Red

This subclass shall include wheat of the class soft red winter wheat, consisting of more than 10% of wheat of this class grown west of the Great Plains area of the United States.

WHITE WHEAT (CLASS VI)

This class shall include all varieties of white wheat, whether winter or spring grown, and may include not more than 10% of wheats of other classes. This class shall be divided into four subclasses, as follows:

Subclass (A) Hard White

This subclass shall include all wheat of the class white wheat consisting of 75% or more of hard (not soft and chalky) kernels. This subclass shall not include more than 10% of Sonora wheat or wheat of the

white club varieties, either singly or in any combination.

Subclass (B) Soft White

This subclass shall include wheat of the class white wheat consisting of less than 75% of hard (not soft and chalky) kernels. This subclass shall not include more than 10% of Sonora wheat or wheat of the white club varieties, either singly or in any combination.

Subclass (C) White Club

This subclass shall include wheat of the class white wheat consisting of Sonora wheat or wheat of the white club varieties, either singly or in any combination. This subclass shall not include more than 10% of common white wheat other than Sonora, either singly or in any combination.

Subclass (D) Western White

This subclass shall include wheat of the class white wheat, which contains more than 10% of Sonora wheat or wheat of the white club varieties, either singly or in any combination, and which also contains more than 10% of common white wheat other than Sonora.

MIXED WHEAT (CLASS VII)

This class shall include all mixtures of wheat not provided for in the classes from I to VI, inclusive.

Grade Requirements and Designations.—Mixed wheat shall be graded according to the numerical and sample grade requirements of the class of wheat which predominates in the mixture, except that the grade specifications for the factor "wheats of other classes" and the grade specifications for "No. 1 heavy" in the standards for hard red spring wheat, shall be disregarded.

The grade designation for mixed wheat shall be stated as provided in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of this section:

(a) Except as specified in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, the grade designation for mixed wheat shall include successively, in the order named, (1) the number of the grade or the words "sample grade," as the case may be, (2) the words "mixed wheat," and (3) the name and approximate percentage of each class of wheat which constitutes more than 10% of the mixture in the order of its predominance; but if only one class exceeds 10% of the mixture, the name and approximate percentage of that class shall be included in the grade designation, followed by the name and approximate percentage of at least one other class.

(b) Amber Mixed Durum.—Amber mixed durum shall be mixed wheat consisting of a mixture of durum and other wheats, which contains not more than a total of 15% of wheats other than common durum and which contains not less than 60% of durum kernels that are hard and vitreous and of amber color. Amber mixed durum may contain not more than 5% of red durum, white and soft red winter wheat, singly or combined.

The grade designation for amber mixed durum shall include successively, in the order named, (1) the number of the grade or the words "sample grade," as the case may be, and (2) the words "amber mixed durum."

(c) Mixed Durum.—Mixed durum shall be mixed wheat consisting of a mixture of durum and other wheats, which contains not more than a total of 20% of wheats other than common durum. Mixed durum may contain not more than 5% of red durum wheat, and may contain not more than 5% of white and soft red winter wheats, singly or combined.

The grade designation for mixed durum shall include successively, in the order named, (1) the number of the grade or the words "sample grade," as the case may be, and (2) the words "mixed durum."

DOCKAGE

Dockage includes weed seeds, weed stems, chaff, straw, grain other than wheat, sand, dirt and any other foreign material, which can be removed readily from the wheat by the use of appropriate sieves and cleaning devices; also undeveloped, shriveled and small pieces of wheat kernels removed in properly separating the foreign material, and which cannot be recovered by properly rescreening or recleaning.

The quantity of dockage shall be calculated in terms of percentage based on the total weight of the grain including the dockage. The percentage of dockage so calculated, when equal to 1% or more, shall be stated in terms of whole per cent, and when less than 1% shall not be stated. A fraction of a per cent shall be disregarded. The word "dockage," together with the percentage thereof, shall be added to the grade designation.

SPECIAL GRADES FOR WHEAT

Tough Wheat

Definition.—Tough wheat shall be (a) wheat of any of the classes hard red winter wheat, soft red winter wheat, or white wheat, or of the class mixed wheat in which wheat of any one of the classes hard red winter wheat, or soft red winter wheat, or white wheat, predominates, which contains more than 14% but not more than 15.5% of moisture, and (b) wheat of any of the classes hard red spring wheat, or durum wheat, or red durum wheat, or of the class mixed wheat, in which wheat of any one of the classes hard red spring wheat, or durum wheat, or red durum wheat, predominates, which contains more than 14.5% but not more than 16% of moisture.

Grades.—Tough wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such wheat if it were not tough, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Tough."

Smutty Wheat

Definition.—Smutty wheat shall be wheat which has an unmistakable odor of smut, or which contains balls, portions of balls, or spores, of smut, in excess of a quantity equal to 14 balls of average size in 250 grams of wheat.

Smutty wheat shall be graded and designated according to the method described either in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this section.

(a) Smut Dockage.—Before the determination of smut dockage as provided in this paragraph, the wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such wheat if it were not smutty. The smut shall be removed by scouring and the loss in weight of the wheat caused by the removal of the smut shall be calculated in terms of percentage based on the total weight of the grain when free from dockage. The percentage so calculated shall be stated in terms of half per cent, whole per cent, or whole and half per cent, as the case may be. A fraction of a half per cent shall be disregarded. The percentage of the smut dockage, so calculated and stated, shall be added to the grade designation, preceding the statement of dockage, if any.

(b) "Light Smutty" and "Smutty."—Smutty wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such wheat if it were not smutty; and

(1) In the case of smutty wheat which has an unmistakable odor of smut, or which contains balls, portions of balls, or spores, of smut, in excess of a quantity equal to 14 balls but not in excess of a quantity equal to 30 balls of average size in 250 grams of wheat, there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the words "light smutty," and

(2) In the case of smutty wheat which contains balls, portions of balls, or spores, of smut, in excess of a quantity equal to 30 balls of average size in 250 grams of wheat, there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "smutty."

Garlicky Wheat

Definition.—Garlicky wheat shall be wheat which contains two or more green garlic bulblets, or an equivalent quantity of dry or partly dry bulblets, in 1,000 grams of wheat.

Grades.—Garlicky wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such wheat if it were not garlicky; and

(1) In the case of garlicky wheat which contains two or more but not more than six green garlic bulblets, or an equivalent quantity of dry or partly dry bulblets, in 1,000 grams of wheat, there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the words "light garlicky," and

(2) In the case of garlicky wheat which contains more than six green garlic bulblets, or an equivalent quantity of dry or partly dry bulblets, in 1,000 grams of wheat, there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "garlicky."

Weevily Wheat

Definition.—Weevily wheat shall be wheat which is infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain.

Grades.—Weevily wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such wheat if it were not weevily, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "weevily."

Ergoty Wheat

Definition.—Ergoty wheat shall be wheat which contains ergot in excess of 0.3%.

Grades.—Ergoty wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such wheat if it were not ergoty, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Ergoty."

Treated Wheat

Definition.—Treated wheat shall be wheat which has been scoured, limed, washed, sulphured, or treated in such a manner that its true quality is not reflected by either the numerical grade or the sample grade designation alone.

Grades.—Treated wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such wheat if it were not treated, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, a statement indicating the kind of treatment.

DEFINITIONS

Basis of Grade Determinations.—Each determination of dockage, temperature, odor, garlic and live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain, shall be upon the basis of the grain as a whole. All other determinations shall be upon the basis of the grain when free from dockage.

Percentages.—Percentages, except in the case of moisture, shall be percentages ascertained by weight.

Percentage of moisture.—Percentage of moisture shall be that ascertained by the air oven and the method of use thereof described in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 147 of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, or ascertained by any device and method which give equivalent results in the determination of moisture.

Test Weight per Bushel.—Test weight per bushel shall be the weight per Winchester bushel as determined by the testing apparatus and the method of use thereof described in Bulletin No. 1065, dated May 18, 1922, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, or as determined by any device and method which give equivalent results in the determination of test weight per bushel.

Foreign Material.—Foreign material shall include all matter other than wheat which is not separated from the wheat in the proper determination of dockage, except that smut balls shall not be considered as foreign material.

Other Grains.—Other grains shall include rye, oats, corn, grain sorghums, barley, hulless barley, flaxseed, emmer, spelt, einkorn, Polish wheat, poulard wheat, cultivated buckwheat, and soy beans.

Damaged Kernels.—Damaged kernels shall be kernels and pieces of kernels of wheat and other grains which are heat damaged, sprouted, frosted, badly ground damaged, badly weather damaged, or otherwise materially damaged.

Heat-Damaged Kernels.—Heat-damaged kernels shall be kernels and pieces of kernels of wheat and other grains which have been materially discolored and damaged by external heat or as a result of heating caused by fermentation.

CLASS I—HARD RED SPRING WHEAT

Grade requirements for (a) dark northern spring, (b) northern spring, (c) red spring.

	Grade No.					
	†*1 heavy	†1	†2	3	4	5
Minimum test weight per bu, lbs.	60	58	57	55	53	50
Maximum limits of—						
Damaged kernels (wheat and other grains)—Total, %	2	2	4	7	10	15
Heat-damaged, %	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	3.0
Foreign material—Total, %	1	1	2	3	5	7
Matter except other grains, %	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	5.0
Wheats of other classes—Total, %	5	5	10	10	10	10
Durum and/or red durum, %	2	2	3	5	10	10

Sample Grade.—Sample grade shall include wheat of the subclass dark northern spring, or northern spring, or red spring, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 heavy to No. 5, inclusive; or which contains more than 16% of moisture; or which contains inseparable stones and/or cinders; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor except of smut or garlic; or which contains a quantity of smut so great that any one or more of the grade requirements cannot be applied accurately; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

*Applies to each of the subclasses dark northern spring, northern spring and red spring.

†The wheat in grades No. 1 heavy and No. 1 of this class may contain not more than 7%, and the wheat in grade No. 2 of this class may contain not more than 10%, of shrunken and/or broken kernels of grain and other matter that will pass through a 20-gage metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide by ¾ inch long.

CLASS II—DURUM WHEAT, AND CLASS III, RED DURUM WHEAT

Grade requirements for the subclasses (a) hard amber durum, (b) amber durum, and (c) durum, of the class durum wheat, and for the class red durum wheat.

	Grade No.				
	‡1	‡2	‡3	4	5
Minimum test weight per bushel, pounds	60	58	56	54	51
Maximum limits of—					
Damaged kernels (wheat and other grains)—Total, %	2	4	7	10	15
Heat damaged, %	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	3.0
Foreign material—Total, %	1	2	3	5	7
Matter except other grains, %	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	5.0
Wheats of other classes—Total, %	†5	10	10	10	10
Soft red winter, white and red durum, singly or combined*, %	3	5	10	10	10

Sample Grade.—Sample grade shall include wheat of the subclass hard amber durum, or amber durum, or durum, or wheat of the class red durum wheat, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive; or which contains more than 16% moisture; or which contains inseparable stones and/or cinders; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor except of smut or garlic; or which contains a quantity of smut so great that any one or more of the grade requirements cannot be applied accurately; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

*These specifications do not apply to the class red durum wheat, or to the subclass durum. †No. 1 red durum may contain 10% of wheats of other classes.

‡The wheat in grades No. 1 and No. 2 of each of these classes may contain not more than either (a) 7% of shrunken and/or broken kernels of grain and other matter that will pass through a 20-gage metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.064 in wide by ¾ in long, or (b) 10% of all such material that will pass through said sieve together with broken kernels of grain of any size which remain on said sieve; and the wheat in grade No. 3 of each of these classes may contain not more than either (a) 10% of shrunken and/or broken kernels of grain and other matter that will pass through said sieve, or (b) 15% of all such material that will pass through said sieve together with the broken kernels of grain of any size which remain on said sieve.

CLASS IV—HARD RED WINTER WHEAT

Grade requirements for (a) dark hard winter, (b) hard winter, (c) yellow hard winter.

	Grade No.				
	*1	*2	*3	4	5
Minimum test weight per bu, lbs.	60	58	56	54	51
Maximum limits of—					
Damaged kernels (wheat and other grains)—Total, %	2	4	7	10	15
Heat damaged, %	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	3.0
Foreign material—Total, %	1	2	3	5	7
Matter except other grains, %	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	5.0
Wheats of other classes—Total, %	5	10	10	10	10
Durum and/or red durum, %	1	2	3	10	10

Sample Grade.—Sample grade shall include wheat of the subclass dark hard winter, or hard winter, or yellow hard winter, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive; or which contains more than 15.5% of moisture; or which contains inseparable stones and/or cinders; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor except of smut or garlic; or which contains a quantity of smut so great that any one or more of the grade requirements cannot be applied accurately; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

*The wheat in grades No. 1 and No. 2 of this class may contain not more than 7%, and the wheat in grade No. 3 of this class may contain not more than 10%, of shrunken and/or broken kernels of grain and other matter that will pass through a 20-gage metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide by ¾ inch long.

CLASS V—SOFT RED WINTER WHEAT

Grade requirements for (a) red winter, (b) western red.

	Grade No.				
	*1	*2	*3	4	5
Minimum test weight per bu, lbs.	60	58	56	54	51
Maximum limits of—					
Damaged kernels (wheat and other grains)—Total, %	2	4	7	10	15
Heat damaged, %	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	3.0
Foreign material—Total, %	1	2	3	5	7
Matter except other grains, %	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	5.0
Wheats of other classes—Total, %	5	10	10	10	10
Durum and/or red durum, %	0.5	1.0	2.0	10.0	10.0

Sample Grade.—Sample grade shall include wheat of the subclass red winter, or western red, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive; or which contains more than 15.5% of moisture; or which contains inseparable stones and/or cinders; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor except of smut or garlic; or which contains a quantity of smut so great that any one or more of the grade requirements cannot be applied accurately; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

*The wheat in grades No. 1 and No. 2 of this class may contain not more than 7%, and the wheat in grade No. 3 of this class may contain not more than 10%, of shrunken and/or broken kernels of grain and other matter that will pass through a 20-gage metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide by ¾ inch long.

CLASS VI—WHITE WHEAT

Grade requirements for (a) hard white, (b) soft white, (c) white club, (d) western white.

	Grade No.				
	*1	*2	*3	4	5
Minimum test weight per bu, lbs.	60	58	56	54	51
Maximum limits of—					
Damaged kernels (wheat and other grains)—Total, %	2	4	7	10	15
Heat damaged, %	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	3.0
Foreign material—Total, %	1	2	3	5	7
Matter except other grains, %	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	5.0
Wheats of other classes—Total, %	5	10	10	10	10
Durum and/or red durum, %	0.5	1.0	2.0	10.0	10.0

Sample Grade.—Sample grade shall include wheat of the subclass hard white, or soft white, or white club, or western white, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive; or which contains more than 15.5% of moisture; or which contains inseparable stones and/or cinders; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor except of smut or garlic; or which contains a quantity of smut so great that any one or more of the grade requirements cannot be applied accurately; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

*The wheat in grades No. 1 and No. 2 of this class may contain not more than 7%, and the wheat in grade No. 3 of this class may contain not more than 10%, of shrunken and/or broken kernels of grain and other matter that will pass through a 20-gage metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide by ¾ inch long.

U. S. STANDARDS FOR CORN

United States grain standards for corn, effective Jan. 20, 1937 (revised October, 1940), are as follows:

Corn shall be any grain which consists of 50% or more of shelled corn of the dent or flint varieties, and may contain not more than 10% of other grains for which standards have been established under the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act. (The specifications of these standards shall not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.)

Classes.—Corn shall be divided into three classes, as follows: class I, yellow corn; class II, white corn; and class III, mixed corn.

YELLOW CORN (CLASS I)

This class shall include yellow corn, and may include not more than 5% of corn of other colors. A slight tinge of red on kernels of corn otherwise yellow shall not affect their classification as yellow corn.

WHITE CORN (CLASS II)

This class shall include white corn, and may include not more than 2% of corn of other colors. A slight tinge of light straw color or of pink on kernels of corn otherwise white shall not affect their classification as white corn.

MIXED CORN (CLASS III)

This class shall consist of corn of various colors that does not meet the color requirements for either of the classes yellow corn or white corn. White-capped yellow kernels shall be classified as mixed corn.

GRADES

Corn shall be graded and designated according to the respective grade requirements of the numerical grades and sample grade of its appropriate class, and according to the special grades when applicable.

See table below.

SPECIAL GRADES FOR CORN

Flint Corn

Definition.—Flint corn shall be corn of any class which consists of 95% or more of corn of any of the flint varieties.

Grades.—Flint corn shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such corn if it were not flint corn, and the word "flint" shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, immediately following the words yellow corn, or white corn or mixed corn, as the case may be.

FLINT AND DENT CORN

Definition.—Flint and dent corn shall be corn of any class which consists of a mixture of the flint and dent varieties and which contains more than 5%, but less than 95%, of corn of any of the flint varieties.

Grades.—Flint and dent corn shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such corn if it were not flint and dent corn, and the words "flint and dent" shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, immediately following the words yellow corn, or white corn, or mixed corn, as the case may be.

Weevily Corn

Definition.—Weevily corn shall be corn that is infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain.

Grades.—Weevily corn shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such corn if it were not weevily, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Weevily."

DEFINITIONS

Basis of Grade Determinations.—Each determination of class, variety, damage, and heat damage, shall be upon the basis of the grain after the removal of the cracked corn and foreign material. All other determinations shall be upon the basis of the grain as a whole.

Percentages.—Percentages, except in the case of moisture, shall be percentages ascertained by weight.

Percentage of Moisture.—Percentage of moisture shall be that ascertained by the water oven and the method of use thereof described in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 147, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of the United States Department of Agriculture, or ascertained by any device and method which give equivalent results in the determination of moisture.

Test Weight per Bushel.—Test weight per bushel shall be the weight per Winchester bushel as determined by the testing apparatus and the method of use thereof described in Bulletin No. 1065, dated May 18, 1922, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, or as determined by any device and method which give equivalent results in the determination of test weight per bushel.

Cracked Corn and Foreign Material.—Cracked corn and foreign material shall include kernels and pieces of kernels of corn and all matter other than corn which will pass through a No. 12 sieve, and all matter other than corn remaining on such sieve after screening.

No. 12 Sieve.—A metal sieve perforated with round holes 12/64 inch in diameter.

Other Grains.—Other grains shall include wheat, rye, oats, grain sorghums, barley, hull-less barley, flaxseed, emmer, spelt, einkorn, Polish wheat, poulard wheat, cultivated buckwheat, sweet corn, popcorn and soybeans.

Damaged Kernels—Damaged kernels shall be kernels and pieces of kernels of corn which are heat damaged, sprouted, frosted, badly ground damaged, badly weather damaged, or otherwise materially damaged.

Heat - Damaged Kernels.—Heat - damaged kernels shall be kernels and pieces of kernels of corn which have been materially discolored and damaged by external heat or as a result of heating caused by fermentation.

CORN—GRADE REQUIREMENTS FOR YELLOW CORN, WHITE CORN, AND MIXED CORN

	Grade No.				
	1	2	3	4	5
Minimum test weight, per bu, lbs.	54	53	51	48	44
Maximum limits of—Moisture, %	14	15.5	17.5	20	23
Cracked corn and foreign material, %	2	3	4	5	7
Damaged kernels—					
Total, %	3	5	7	10	15
Heat damaged, %	0.1	0.2	0.5	1	3

Sample Grade.—Sample grade shall include corn of the class yellow corn, or white corn, or mixed corn, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive; or which contains stones and/or cinders; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

DEFINITIONS OF FEEDINGSTUFFS

The following definitions have been approved by the Association of American Feed Control Officials for grain by-products feeds:

BARLEY PRODUCTS

Barley Feed is the entire by-product resulting from the manufacture of pearl barley from clean barley.

Barley Hulls is the product consisting of the outer coverings of the barley.

Barley Mixed Feed is the entire offal from the milling of barley flour from clean barley, and is composed of barley hulls and barley middlings.

Ground Barley is the entire product obtained by grinding clean, sound barley, containing not less than 90% pure barley and not more than 10% of other grains, weed seeds and other foreign material, and not more than 6% crude fiber; provided, that no portion of this stated 10% of other grains, weed seeds or other foreign material shall be intentionally added.

Mixed Feed Barley is the entire product obtained by grinding country run barley containing not less than 75% pure barley and not more than 25% of other grains, weed seeds and other foreign material; provided, that no portion of this stated 25% of other grains, weed seeds or foreign material shall be intentionally added. The ingredients must be stated as barley, other grains, weed seeds and foreign material.

BUCKWHEAT PRODUCTS

Buckwheat Shorts or **Buckwheat Middlings** are the portions of the buckwheat grain immediately inside the hull, secured after separation from the flour.

CHOP

Chop is a ground or chopped feed composed of one or more different cereals or by-products thereof. If it bears a name descriptive of the kind of cereals, it must be made exclusively of the entire grains of those cereals.

CORN PRODUCTS

Corn Germ Cake consists of corn germ with other parts of the corn kernel from which part of the oil has been pressed, and is the product obtained in the dry milling process of manufacture of corn meal, corn grits, hominy feed and other corn products.

Corn Germ Meal is ground corn germ cake.

Corn Gluten Feed is that part of the commercial shelled corn that remains after the extraction of the larger part of the starch and germ by the processes employed in the wet milling manufacture of corn starch or syrup. It may or it may not contain one or more of the following: corn solubles, corn oil meal.

Corn Gluten Meal is that part of the commercial shelled corn that remains after the extraction of the larger part of the starch and germ, and the separation of the bran by the process employed in the wet milling manufacture of cornstarch or syrup. It may or it may not contain one or more of the following: corn solubles, corn oil meal.

Corn Oil Cake consists of the corn germ from which part of the oil has been pressed, and is the product obtained in the wet milling process of manufacture of cornstarch, corn syrup and other corn products.

Corn Oil Meal is ground corn oil cake.

Corn Chop, Ground Corn or Cracked Corn is the entire product made by grinding, cutting or chopping the grains of sound Indian corn, and may be fine, medium or coarse, and must not contain more than 4% of foreign material.

Screened Corn Chop, Screened Ground Corn, or Screened Cracked Corn is the coarse portion of corn chop, ground corn or cracked corn from which most of the fine particles have been removed, and must not contain more than 4% of foreign material.

Corn Meal (Feeding) is finely ground, unbolted corn.

Corn Bran is the outer coating of the corn kernel, with little or none of the starchy part or germ.

Corn Feed Meal is the fine siftings obtained in the manufacture of screened corn chop, screened ground corn or screened cracked corn, with or without its aspiration products added.

Corn Grits, Hominy Grits is the product consisting of the fine or medium-sized, hard, flinty portions of sound Indian corn containing little or none of the bran or germ.

Corn Screenings is the product consisting of the small, light grains of corn, parts of grains of corn or other cereals, and other materials having feeding value, separately or together, obtained by screening shelled corn, excluding sand, dirt and other similar inert materials.

Ear Corn Chops is corn and cob chopped, without the husk, with no greater proportion of cob than occurs in the ear corn in its natural state.

Maltose Process Corn Gluten Feed is the dried residue from degermed corn, after removal of the starch in the manufacture of malt syrup.

Hominy Feed is a mixture of corn bran, corn germ and a part of the starchy portion of either white or yellow corn kernels or mixture thereof as produced in the manufacture of pearl hominy, hominy grits or table meal, and shall contain not less than 5% of crude fat. If prefixed with the words "white" or "yellow," the product must correspond thereto.

OAT PRODUCTS

Oat Hulls is the product consisting of the outer covering of the oat.

Oat Middlings is the product consisting of the floury portions of the oat groat obtained in the milling of rolled oats.

Oat Shorts is the product consisting of the covering of the oat grain lying immediately inside the hull, being a fuzzy material carrying with it considerable portions of the fine floury part of the groat obtained in the milling of rolled oats.

Clipped Oat By-product is the by-product obtained in the manufacture of clipped oats. It may contain the light, chaffy material broken from the end of the hulls, empty hulls, light, immature oats and dust. It must not contain an excessive amount of oat hulls.

Oat Chop, Ground Oats, Pulverized Oats, Crushed Oats or Crimped Oats consists of the entire product made by grinding, chopping, cutting, crushing or crimping whole oats.

Oat Groats are the kernels produced from cleaned and dried oats in the process of manufacturing oatmeal.

Hulled Oats, Undried Oat Groats are the kernels produced from the undried grain in the process of hulling oats.

Feeding Oatmeal is a product obtained in the manufacture of rolled oats groats or rolled oats and consists of broken rolled oat groats, oat groat chips, and floury portions of the oat groats, with only such quantity of finely ground oat hulls as is unavoidable in the usual process of commercial milling. It must not contain more than 4% of crude fiber.

Oat Millfeed (Oat Hulls, Oat Shorts and Oat Middlings) is the entire by-product produced in the manufacture of oat groats and consists of oat hulls, oat shorts and oat middlings. If used in a mixed feed, it shall be called Oat Millfeed (Oat Hulls, Oat Shorts and Oat Middlings).

Cut Oat Groats, Cracked Oat Groats, or Ground Oat Groats, is the product produced by cutting, cracking or grinding oat groats.

RYE PRODUCTS

Rye Bran is the coarse outer covering of the rye kernel as separated from the cleaned and scoured rye.

Rye Feed, a by-product obtained in the usual process of the milling of rye flour from cleaned and scoured rye grain, consisting principally of the mill run of the outer covering of the rye grain and the germs, with small quantities of flour and aleurone.

Rye Flour Middlings consist of the rye feed, rye red dog and pure dark rye flour combined in the proportions obtained in the milling of rye flour, and must not contain more than 5% of crude fiber.

Rye Low Grade Feed Flour consists principally of dark rye flour and small quantities of aleurone and fine bran particles, and must not contain more than 1.5% crude fiber.

Rye Middlings consist of the rye feed and the rye red dog combined in the proportions obtained in the usual process of milling rye flour.

Rye Red Dog, a by-product obtained in the usual process of the milling of rye flour, consisting principally of aleurone with small quantities of flour and fine bran particles, and must not contain more than 3.5% crude fiber.

SCREENINGS

Scourings consist of such portions of the cuticle, brush, white caps, dust, smut, and other materials as are separated from the grain in the usual commercial process of scouring.

Screenings consist of a mixture of mill or elevator run materials or a combination of varying amounts of materials obtained in the process of cleaning grain or seed, either or both, such as inferior, light or broken grain or seed, weed seeds, hulls, chaff, joints, straw, elevator dust, floor sweepings. They must be relatively free of unpalatable or injurious weed seeds, sand and dirt. They must not contain more than 14% of fiber or more than 6.50% of ash. If they bear a name descriptive of their kind or origin, they must correspond thereto.

Screenings, Grain, consist of inferior, light or broken grain or seed obtained in the process of cleaning grain or seed or recleaning screenings, either or both. They must be relatively free of weed seeds, chaff, straw, hulls, joints, sand and dirt, and other foreign materials. If they bear a name descriptive of their kind or origin, they must correspond thereto.

Screenings Waste or Screenings Refuse is a mixture of materials or combination of varying amounts of materials obtained in the process of cleaning grain or seed, either or both, or recleaning screenings, such as weed seeds which may be unpalatable or injurious, chaff, hulls, straw, sticks, joints, elevator dust, floor sweepings, sand and dirt.

NOTE.—If to any of the wheat or rye by-product feeds there should be added screenings, or scourings, as above defined, either ground or unground, bolted or unbolted, such brand shall be so registered, labeled and sold as clearly to indicate this fact. The word "Screenings" or "Scourings," as the case may be, shall appear as a part of the name or brand, and shall be printed in the same size and face of type as the remainder of the brand name. When the word "Screenings" appears it is not necessary to show also on the labeling the word "Scourings."

The crude fiber standards as shown in the definitions for wheat and rye products apply also if screenings are added.

WHEAT PRODUCTS

Wheat Bran is the coarse outer covering of the wheat kernel as separated from cleaned and scoured wheat in the usual process of commercial milling.

Standard Middlings consist mostly of fine particles of wheat bran, wheat germ and very little of the fibrous offal obtained from the "tail of the mill." This product must be obtained in the usual commercial process of milling, and must not contain more than 9.5% of crude fiber.

Flour Middlings shall consist of wheat standard middlings and wheat red dog combined in the proportions obtained in the usual process of milling, and must not contain more than 6% of crude fiber.

Gray Shorts (Gray Middlings or Total Shorts) consist of the fine particles of the outer bran, the inner or bee-wing bran, the germ, and the offal or fibrous materials obtained from the "tail of the mill." This product must be obtained in the usual process of commercial milling, and must not contain more than 6% of crude fiber.

Brown Shorts (Red Shorts) consist mostly of the fine particles of wheat bran, wheat germ and very little of the fibrous offal obtained from the "tail of the mill." This product must be obtained in the usual commercial process of milling and must not contain more than 7.5% of crude fiber.

Wheat Bran and Standard Middlings consist of the two commodities as defined (see wheat bran and wheat standard middlings), mixed in the proportions obtained in the usual process of commercial milling.

Wheat Low Grade Feed Flour is a by-product obtained in the usual commercial process of flour milling, consisting principally of wheat flour with small quantities of aleurone and fine wheat bran particles, and must not contain more than 1.5% of crude fiber.

Wheat Mixed Feed (Mill Run Wheat Feed) consists of wheat bran and the gray or total shorts combined in the proportions obtained in the usual process of commercial milling. This product must not contain more than 8.5% of crude fiber.

Wheat Red Dog, a by-product obtained in the usual commercial process of flour milling, consisting principally of aleurone with small quantities of wheat flour and fine wheat bran particles and must not contain more than 4% of crude fiber.

White Shorts or White Middlings consist of a small portion of the fine wheat bran particles and the wheat germ and a large portion of the fibrous offal obtained from the "tail of the mill." This product must be obtained in the usual process of flour milling, and must not contain more than 3.5% of crude fiber.

Hard Wheat Mixed Feed (Mill Run Wheat Feed) consists of wheat bran and wheat flour middlings combined in the proportions obtained in the usual process of commercial milling. This product must not contain more than 9.5% of crude fiber.

The Bushel

The volume of a bushel measure in the United States (called Winchester bushel) is 2,150.42 cubic inches; this is equivalent to a cube each side of which is about 12.9 inches.

The volume of a bushel measure in England (called imperial bushel) is about 3.1 per cent greater than the bushel measure used in the United States; it contains 2,219.36 cubic inches, which is equivalent to a cube each side of which measures slightly more than 13 inches.

Transactions in wheat are now made almost wholly on the basis of bushels, not of a certain volume but of a definite weight, 60 lbs.

A legalized bushel weight has been established by the United States government (mainly for customs purposes) for a few agricultural products, as follows: barley, 48 lbs; castor beans, shelled, 50; buckwheat, 48; corn, shelled, 56; corn meal, 48; flaxseed (linseed), 56; oats, 32; peas, 60; potatoes, 60; rye, 56; wheat, 60.

The bushel weights adopted by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture are as follows:

Barley, 48 lbs; beans (dry), 60; buckwheat, 48; clover seed, 60; corn, shelled, 56; corn on cob, 70; flaxseed, 56; oats, 32; peaches, 48; potatoes, 60; rye, 56; timothy seed, 45; wheat, 60.

Kernels in Bushel of Wheat

Calculations made by the North Dakota state seed department on hard red spring wheat indicate the number of kernels in a measured bushel to be as follows: 1,000,000 in 60-lb wheat, 1,300,000 in 55-lb wheat, 1,500,000 in 50-lb wheat, 1,700,000 in 45-lb wheat, 1,800,000 in 40-lb wheat.

STATE LAWS AS TO FEEDINGSTUFFS

The following summary of the state laws regarding the sale of commercial feedingstuffs has been made on the basis of reports received up to Feb. 15, 1943. Millers and others doing an interstate business in commercial feedingstuffs are advised to communicate with the state officials whose names and addresses are given in this summary.

ALABAMA

Inspection fee, 20c per ton. Registration fee, $3 per year for each brand provided the feed is registered before being sold in the state. The late registration fee, $8 penalty; total, $10 registration fee before the feed can be sold in the state. Annual registrations due Oct. 1. Tax stamps required. Whole seeds and grains, all meals sold for human consumption, unmixed whole hay, straw, cottonseed hulls and corn stover are exempt, but when ground or mixed are subject to the law. Label must show net weight, brand name, name and address of manufacturer, jobber or importer, minimum percentage of crude protein and fat and nitrogen-free extract, maximum percentage of crude fiber, names of ingredients and percentage of each mineral or chemical added. "Adulterants which are prohibited as ingredients of commercial feeds are: rice hulls, oat hulls, cottonseed hulls, peanut hulls, barley hulls, coconut hulls (so-called coconut hull meal), and other hulls of little or no nutritional value, weed seeds, mill oats or wild oats, ground straw, sugar cane bagasse (sugar cane pumice), grit, oyster shell containing less than 95% calcium carbonate, and other materials which have little or no nutritional value." Weight standards: 5 lbs, 8¼ (when packed 12 to a bale), 10, 25, 50, 100, 150 and 200 lbs. Joe N. Poole, Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries, Montgomery.

ARIZONA

Inspection fee 16c ton. Registration annually, Jan. 1, on all feeds but whole grains and meals. When sold in bulk or buyers' packages, tax stamps must be delivered. Label must show net weight, name and address of manufacturer or person responsible for marketing; brand name; minimum percentages of crude protein and fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient; mineral feeds. W. T. McGeorge, State Chemist, University of Arizona, Tucson.

ARKANSAS

Inspection fee, 10c per ton. No registration fee, but each brand of feeds must be registered, except whole grains, hays and straws. Unadulterated wheat, corn, rye and buckwheat bran, shorts and middlings are exempt from inspection fee. Each bag of commercial feed must have attached thereto a tag showing net weight, brand name, name of ingredients, name and address of manufacturer or jobber, minimum percentages of crude protein, crude fat, carbohydrates and nitrogen-free extract, maximum percentage of crude fiber; standard weights, 5, 8¼, 10, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175 and 200 lbs. A tax stamp must be attached to each tag, except those on bags of feed that are exempt from inspection fee. Registration permanent. Murray B. McLeod, Commissioner of Revenues, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA

Commercial Feedingstuffs Act. License fee of $3 for each plant; $3 for each renewal. Licensing required annually before July 1. Covers all feeds except whole seeds or grain, when unmixed; fresh green roughage, and unprocessed liquid milk in all its forms; whole hays, straws, cottonseed hulls, corn stover and wet citrus residue, when unprocessed and unmixed with other materials; wet garbage, and salt except in block or chunk form; and preparations which are sold as or represented to be primarily for the cure or mitigation of disease, and preparations which are sold for feeding domestic pets, such as dogs, cats and birds. Requires the payment of a tonnage tax of four cents on each ton, except on materials sold to manufacturers to be used in mixed feed. Payment of tonnage tax must be indicated on the tag, either by the use of tonnage tax stamps or the official tonnage tax paid insignia printed on tags by tag companies or printers authorized to print this official tonnage tax paid insignia. All packages must be labeled to show net weight; brand name; name and address of manufacturer or person placing commodity on market; minimum percentages of crude protein, crude fat; maximum percentages of crude fiber and ash; names of each ingredient; percentage of corn cobs, corn bran, oat hulls, barley hulls, rice hulls, ground light rice or similar materials; the maximum percentage of mineral matter contained; and in the case of mixed feeds containing more than 5% mineral ingredients, the minimum per cent of calcium (Ca), phosphorus (P), iodine (I), and the maximum percentage of salt if the same be added; and the maximum percentage of salt in any mixed feeds if more than 2% of salt is added. In the case of commercial feedingstuffs for which special qualities are claimed, such as vitamin potency or protein quality, a definite guarantee relative to such quality; provided, however, the director may by rule and regulation permit the deletion of any such guarantees as may not be pertinent to a specific commodity. In cases where simple animal protein concentrates are sold or distributed the quality index of such protein may be certified to in addition to the minimum per cent of crude protein. W. J. Cecil, Director, Department of Agriculture, Sacramento.**

COLORADO

Permanent registration at $2 for each brand. Inspection fee 10c ton. All feedstuffs must be registered, except whole seeds and unmixed meals consisting of entire grains of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, kafir and milo, or a mixture of any two of the foregoing; whole hays, straws, sugar beet by-products, ensilage and cane molasses when unmixed with other materials; unmixed meal from whole alfalfa; alfalfa stem meal sold to consumer direct; all other materials consisting of 60 per cent or more of water. The label must contain net weight; name, brand, or trade-mark; name and address of person responsible for placing commodity on market; minimum percentage of crude protein, fat, and nitrogen free extract; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of ingredients. Fred W. Ley, Director of Markets, Denver.

CONNECTICUT

Annual registration by calendar years required; fee, $15 per brand. All feedingstuffs must be labeled unless sold in bulk, when a certificate containing the information otherwise required must be furnished. No wire or metal may be used in affixing tags or labels. The label must show net weight and brand name; name and address of the manufacturer or importer; minimum percentages of crude protein, crude fat, and the maximum percentage of crude fiber; and the name of each ingredient. John J. Sweeney, Dairy and Food Commissioner, Hartford, Conn.

DELAWARE

Registration required for each brand; registration fee $1 per year; registration annual. Report of total sales of each brand required on or before Jan. 5 of each year, with payment of tonnage tax of 10c per ton. Each package must be plainly marked with net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. Unmixed wheat, rye and buckwheat brans or middlings not included under law. H. H. Hanson, State Chemist, State Board of Agriculture, Dover.

FLORIDA

Registration annually, Jan. 1. Inspection fee, 25c per ton. Each package must have affixed thereto a tag or label stating the number of net pounds of feed in the package; the name, brand or trade-mark; the name and address of the manufacturer or person responsible for placing the commodity on the market; and the percentages of protein, fat and fiber, and names of ingredients. Each bag or package must bear a tag or stamp showing payment of the inspection fee, such tags or stamps being furnished to manufacturers or dealers by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Percentage of each mineral ingredient included in a mixture shall be stated and the total percentages shall not exceed 5%. Cobalt shall not be declared present if the maximum percentage is less than 1-100 of 1% of the cobalt element. Superphosphate or untreated rock phosphate or phosphorized limestone shall not be used in a mineral feed mixture on account of their fluorine content. Inspection fee stamps issued only for packages of 5, 8⅓ and 10 lbs. Nathan Mayo, Commissioner of Agriculture, Tallahassee.

GEORGIA

Brands must be registered annually, on or before Jan. 1. Registration fee $2 for each brand. Inspection fee, 20c per ton. Stamps to be secured from the state Department of Agriculture and affixed to the tags or labels. Every package must have a tag or label stating net weight, brand name, names of ingredients, name and address of the manufacturer or jobber, and statement of maximum percentage of crude fiber and minimum percentage of crude fat and crude protein, names of ingredients. Standard weights: 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175 and 200 lbs. Tom Linder, Commissioner of Agriculture, Atlanta.

IDAHO

Registration fee of $1 for each brand required. Fee to be paid annually on or before April 1 to the Commissioner of Agriculture. No inspection fee. All feedingstuffs used in feeding of livestock and poultry require registration, except whole seeds or grains, the unmixed meals made directly from the entire grain of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, flaxseed, kafir, milo, peas and beans; whole hays, straws, cottonseed hulls, corn stover; ground or whole mill screenings when unmixed with other materials. Label must show net weight of the contents of the package, lot or parcel; name, brand or trade-mark; name and principal address of the manufacturer or distributor; minimum percentage of crude protein, minimum percentage of crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber and specific name of each ingredient used in its manufacture. Materials injurious to health of domestic animals or poultry prohibited. J. B. Newport, Commissioner of Agriculture, Boise, Idaho.

ILLINOIS

Registration fee $25 for each brand or $1 for each brand for each calendar year or portion thereof. If registered under the $1 year plan, a tonnage tax of 10c ton must also be paid. No tax tags required. Tonnage tax is collected semi-annually, June 30 and Dec. 31. Sworn statement of sales must be made at time of payment. Registration must be made annually on or before Jan. 1 or before offering goods for sale. Pure wheat bran and middlings sold separately or mixed together are exempt. Each package must be labeled or branded with a statement showing the net weight of the contents; name, brand or trademark; name and principal address of the manufacturer or person responsible for placing the commodity on the market; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; name of ingredients. Zean Gassmann, Superintendent Division of Foods and Dairies, 228 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

INDIANA

Inspection fee, 16c per ton. The inspection fee is met with by requiring manufacturers to order official tags by submission of certificate of registration properly made out and attested. Registration is not accepted unless a minimum of $5 worth of tags is ordered with the registration. Registration permanent. All packages must have official state chemist's label showing net weight, brand name, name and address of manufacturer, minimum percentages of crude protein and fat, maximum percentage of crude fiber and names of ingredients. Word "manufacturer" is understood to be party registering feed for sale. Tags issued only for 25, 50 and 100-lb packages. When feedingstuffs are sold in packages of 5 lbs or less, in lieu of attaching state labels, the manufacturer may pay an annual registration fee of $20 per brand. In this case the manufacturer's private label must contain the information required by law on the state label. H. R. Kraybill, State Chemist, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette.

IOWA

Brands must be registered annually, together with a certified copy of the statement required on the label; registration fee, 50c, and inspection fee, 10c ton, shall be paid semi-annually. For condimental, patented, proprietary or trade-marked feeds the fee is $6 for each brand, each year, with no inspection fee. Label must state net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; place of manufacture; chemical analysis, showing percentages of crude protein, crude fat and crude fiber, names of ingredients; if added minerals exceed 5% the label must show the maximum amount of calcium and salt and the minimum per cent of phosphorus and iodine; percentage of calcium carbonate on poultry shells and limestone; wheat by-products included under the law, but if manufactured in Iowa do not require inspection fee. The label may appear either in form of printing on tag or package. Tax tags need not be attached to sacks, but instead a record of the tons of feed manufactured or sold must be kept so that on July 1 and Jan. 1 a statement showing the number of tons of feed sold for the previous six months can be made. Taxed at the rate of 10c per ton. Mark G. Thornburg, Secretary of Agriculture, Des Moines.

KANSAS

Registration required for each brand. Unmixed meals, made directly from and consisting of the entire grains of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, flaxseed, kafir and milo, exempt. Inspection tax, 8c per ton, tax tags and stamps to be secured from the secretary of the state board of agriculture. Label on each package must state net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; percentages of nitrogen-free extract; specific name of each ingredient. J. C. Mohler, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.

KENTUCKY

Inspection fee, 20c ton. Registration permanent or effective until renewals are called for by department. Kentucky guaranty tax tag or label, printed by department, must be attached to each bag and state: net weight of contents, name of feed, name and address of manufacturer or agent responsible for putting the feed on the market; guaranteed analysis stating minimum percentages of protein and fat and maximum percentage of crude fiber, the specific name of each ingredient, and if a material of little or no feeding value is used, the percentage of same must be given. Standards have been made for many by-product feeds, including wheat feeds, and special purpose mixed feeds. Package sizes: 200, 150, 100, 50 and 25 lbs. Materials solely of a medicinal nature or poisonous, or injurious to health of animals are prohibited. J. D. Turner, head of Feed and Fertilizer Department, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

LOUISIANA

Registration required for each brand; registrations are permanent. No registration fee. Inspection fee, 25c per ton, stamps to be attached at shipping point to each package. Label on each package must state net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein, crude fats and nitrogen-free extract; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. Minimum percentage of nitrogen-free extract and maximum percentage of crude fiber are bracketed for carbohydrates. No dairy feed containing less than 15% protein, 3% fat, nor more than 15% fiber; no mixed feed containing less than 9% protein, 2% fat, nor more than 15% fiber; no laying mash containing less than 18% protein, 3.50% fat nor more than 8% fiber; no hog feed containing less than 14% protein, 3% fat nor more than 8% fiber,—will be accepted for registration. Special grading for cottonseed meal. Standard weights: 100 lbs net, but poultry feeds may be packed also in sacks of 50, 25, 12½ and 8¼ lbs; rice polish and rice bran, 100 and 143 lbs. Harry D. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, Baton Rouge.

MAINE

No inspection fee. Registration fee, $10 for each brand, due Jan. 1. Registration certificate must give information required on label. No tax tags required. Label must state net weight, brand name, minimum percentage of protein, fat and maximum percentage of fiber; name and address of manufacturer; name of ingredients; name of any artificial coloring matter used. A. M. G. Soule, Chief Division of Inspection, Augusta.

MARYLAND

License fee, $15 per year for each brand. Registration required but no fee involved for pure wheat bran, pure wheat middlings, pure wheat mixed feed, pure rye bran, pure rye middlings, pure rye mixed feed, pure buckwheat bran, pure buckwheat middlings, pure buckwheat feed, pure corn and oat chop, pure corn bran, and pure corn meal. Annual registrations due Jan. 1. No inspection fee. Label on each package must state net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. L. E. Bopst, in charge of feed inspection, College Park, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

Annual registrations, including true copy of tag or label, required before Jan. 1. Registration fee, $20 for each brand, not required for whole seeds or grains, also unmixed meals made directly from the entire grains of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, flaxseed, kafir and milo, whole hays, whole straws, unground cottonseed hulls, and unground corn, stover, when unmixed with other materials. Label on each package must state net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. If the tag or label contains any claim of one or more dietary factors other than those specified in the act, such tag or label shall bear a legible and plainly printed statement in the English language guaranteeing such claim. Philip H. Smith, Control Service, Amherst, Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.

MICHIGAN

License fee, $20 per brand for wholesale manufacturer's license; $10 per brand for retail manufacturers' license; all feeds not specifically exempt by statute must be licensed. License not required for unmixed whole seeds or grains, unmixed meals made direct from entire grains of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats; cracked or rolled, screened or unscreened, of corn, wheat and oats; whole hays, straws, ensilage and corn stover when unmixed with other materials and liquid by-products from milk returned to farmers from cheese factories, etc. No stamps required. Each package must be labeled, showing net weight, name, brand or trade-mark, name of actual manufacturer and place where manufactured or name and principal address of person responsible for placing commodity on market, minimum percentage crude protein, allowing 1% of nitrogen to equal 6¼% of protein; minimum percentage crude fat, except in case of meat and fish by-products, when actual percentage shall be declared, allowing not more than 1% variation, maximum percentage crude fiber, specific name of each ingredient used in feed manufacture, with percentage of each ingredient present in amount of less than 5%. Special requirements for feeding molasses, semi-solid buttermilk, wet brewers' and distillers' grains and mineral feeds. Charles Figy, Commissioner of Agriculture, Lansing.

MINNESOTA

Registration including sworn statement covering information given on label, required before feed can be sold; annual registration not required. Manufacturer or dealer must file sworn statement on or before Jan. 31 of each year showing number of net pounds of each brand of concentrated commercial feed sold in the state. Tags must be affixed to each package, sold by state dairy and food commissioner at the rate of 80c for each 100 tags covering 100 lbs each (i. e., 16c per ton), 50c for each 100 tags covering 50 lbs; 30c for each 100 tags covering 25 lbs. Each package must bear tag or label showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer; guaranteed analysis, showing minimum percentage of crude fat and crude protein, and maximum percentage of crude fiber; names of ingredients. Special guaranties required for mineral feeds, salts and vitamin D carriers. R. A. Trovatten, Commissioner of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI

Registration of brands required annually on Jan. 1. Registration fee $5 for each brand. Registrations are to be filed with commissioner of agriculture and commerce, Jackson, and a copy of each registration is to be sent to the State Chemist, State College, Mississippi. No fee for registration with state chemist. Inspection fee, 20c ton, tax stamps to be affixed to each package. Each package must be labeled with tag showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or guarantor; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. Tax stamps are distributed by the commissioner of agriculture. S. Corley, Commissioner of Agriculture, Jackson.

MISSOURI

Registration is required for all feedingstuffs, including dog foods, except whole seeds or grains, the unmixed meals made directly from the entire grains of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, flaxseed, kafir and milo, whole hays, straws, cottonseed hulls and corn stover, pure corn chops, and pure ground ear corn, when not mixed with other materials and other materials containing 60% or more of water. The registration fee is $2 for each brand for each calendar year or portion thereof. An inspection fee of 8c per ton required (no tax tags or stamps). Every package must be labeled showing (a) net weight of the contents of the package, lot or parcel; (b) name, brand or trade-mark; (c) name and

principal address of the manufacturer or person responsible for placing commodity on the market; (d) minimum percentage of crude protein; (e) minimum percentage of crude fat; (f) maximum percentage of crude fiber; (g) minimum percentage of nitrogen-free extract; (h) specific (common) name of each ingredient used in its manufacture. Information (a) to (h) must be furnished on card or cards to purchasers who buy in bulk. Weight standards: 5, 8½, 10, 25, 50, 100, 150 and 200 lbs net. Information may appear either in the form of printing on package or tag attached to package. Materials prohibited are rice hulls, chaff, peanut hulls, dirt, ground or crushed corn cobs, sawdust, weed seeds, the viability of which has not been destroyed except in poultry feeds, more than 5% of mineral substances except in mineral feeds, other materials of little or no feeding value, substances injurious to the health of domestic animals or poultry. On or before Jan. 15 or July 15 of each year statement under oath shall be filed with the department, setting forth the number of tons of feed sold during the preceding six months ending Jan. 1 or July 1, and upon such statement pay the inspection fee of 8c per ton. Any feed, under special rules, ordered for mixing purposes and so verified in writing in each order, may be exempt from the inspection fee when labeled with the name and address of the manufacturer, the brand name, a declaration that such feed is to be used for mixing purposes only and the inspection fee is not to be paid thereon. If any information or statement in addition to that required under the heading, "Information required to appear on packages" is included on the tag or label, such additional matter shall also be included in the application for registration. Livestock and Feed, State Department of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo.

MONTANA

Each package must have net weight stated plainly and intelligibly on label. Any statement must be truthful. Commissioner of Agriculture, Helena.

NEBRASKA

No registration fee, but all brands must be registered, only one registration being required unless changes are made in the name of the brand or the formula. Unadulterated wheat, rye and buckwheat bran and shorts subject to registration, but not inspection fee. Tax, 10c per ton, tags to be affixed to each package. Each package must be labeled showing net weight; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient; minimum percentage of nitrogen-free extract; maximum amount of each foreign material ingredient; maximum percentage and kind of material of low feeding value. Tax stamps issued for 10, 25, 50 and 100-lb packages only. Rufus M. Howard, director, Department of Agriculture and Inspection, Lincoln.

NEVADA

No law specifically on the sale of stock foods or feedingstuffs, this being covered in a general way by the state food and drugs law. The weights and measures law requires that each package be labeled with a statement of the net weight. Statements regarding minimum per cent of protein and fat or maximum per cent of crude fiber in the product are not required, but if such statement is made on the label or tag attached to the package the published analysis must be correct within reasonable limits. No registration is required. Sanford C. Dinsmore, commissioner, Division of Food and Drug Control, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Annual registration required; registration fee, $15 for each brand. No inspection fee or tags. Label on each package must state net weight of contents; name or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or shipper; place of manufacture; minimum percentages of crude protein and crude fat, and maximum percentage of crude fiber; names of ingredients (in bold type) if a compounded feed. Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner Department of Agriculture, Concord.

NEW JERSEY

Annual registration due Jan. 1. Registration fee, 50c per brand. Inspection fee, 8c per ton. Statement of amounts of feed shipped into state must be filed semiannually, July 1 and Jan. 1. All feeds must be registered, except whole grains and unmixed meals of whole grains, whole hays, straws, cottonseed hulls and corn stover. Label must show net weight, brand name, manufacturer's or dealer's name and address, minimum percentages of crude protein and fat, maximum percentage of crude fiber, names of ingredients. No metal tags allowed. Charles S. Cathcart, State Chemist, New Brunswick.

NEW MEXICO

Registration permanent. No fee, but order for $6 worth of tax tags must accompany application. Inspection fee 12c per ton. All feeds must be registered, except whole seeds or grains, whole hays, straws, cottonseed hulls, corn stover, when unmixed with other materials; all other materials containing 60 per cent or more of water. Label must show net weight, name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or person responsible for placing commodity on market; minimum percentage of crude protein and fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; percentage of nitrogen free extract; specific names of ingredients. R. W. Ludwick, Deputy in Charge, Feed and Fertilizer Control Office, State College, New Mexico.

NEW YORK

Registration covering information on label required annually before Jan. 1. Registration fee $25 for each brand for wholesalers; $10 for each brand for retailers. All feedstuffs must be registered, except whole grains, roughages, unmixed meals made from whole grains, malt sprouts, unmixed ground or cracked bone, poultry feeds composed of whole or cracked grains, with or without grit, oyster shell or charcoal. Tags are not necessary on light-colored packages upon which the required statement is plainly printed. If tags are used, type must be not smaller than 8-point. Each package must be labeled showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber if it exceeds 5 per cent; the name of each ingredient; and if any ingredient classified under concentrated commercial feedingstuffs is present in smaller amount than 5 per cent of the whole, the minimum percentum of such ingredient; if artificially colored, the name of the material used for such purpose; percentage of total "roughages," if fiber content exceeds 12 per cent; in case of molasses, minimum percentage of sugar; in case of mineral or inorganic compounds, minimum percentage of each ingredient in amounts less than 5 per cent; in case of meat products with more than 22 per cent of tricalcium phosphate, the word bone must appear in part of brand name. Metal fasteners with sharp points must not be used to attach tags. Holton V. Noyes, Commissioner Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany.

NORTH CAROLINA

Registration, which is annual, required for each brand; registration fee of $1, payable at the time of registration and thereafter on or before the last day of December of each year, but new registration is necessary when changes are made in brand or formula. Inspection fee, 25c ton, tags to be affixed to each package. Each package must be labeled to show net weight of contents ("provided, that all concentrated commercial feedingstuffs shall be in standard weight bags or packages of 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175 and 200 lbs"); name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or jobber or importer; names of each and all ingredients; a guaranty that the contents are pure and unadulterated; maximum percentage of crude fiber; percentage of crude fat, crude protein and carbohydrates, allowing 1% of nitrogen to equal 6¼% of protein, all four constituents to be determined by the official methods of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of the United States. Chemical standards for most feeds. Special regulations for cottonseed meal. Use of metal fasteners for tags forbidden. L. M. Nixon, Feed Chemist, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh.

NORTH DAKOTA

Registration, including sworn statement covering information given on label, required before feed can be sold; annual registration not required; mixed meals made from entire grains of wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat or broom corn are not required to be registered. Manufacturer or dealer must file sworn statement on or before Jan. 31 of each year showing number of net pounds of each brand of concentrated commercial feed sold in the state. Tags must be affixed to each package, and are sold by the state food commissioner and chemist at $10 per 1,000 for 100-lb tags, $6 for 50-lb tags, $4 for 25-lb tags, $3 for 24-lb stickers. Mixed poultry feed manufacturers also must pay an annual license fee of $1 and a tax of 50c ton to the N. D. Poultry Improvement Board., Each package must bear tag or label showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer; guaranteed analysis, showing minimum percentage of crude fat and crude protein, and maximum of crude fiber, and a statement of the ingredients from which the feed is compounded; percentages of certain inferior feeds. Mineral feeds must also show the minimum percentage of calcium, phosphorus, iodine, and the maximum percentage of salt. R. O. Baird, Food Commissioner and Chemist, Bismarck.

OHIO

Registration annually by calendar years. Fee $20 per year for each brand for wholesale distribution, $5 per year for each brand for retail distribution only; no inspection fee; all feeds must be registered except hays, straws, whole seeds, whole grains or unmixed meals made from corn, oats, wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat or other whole standard grains. Label must show net weight, brand name, name and principal address of manufacturer or person responsible for placing the commodity on the market; minimum percentage of crude protein, minimum percentage of crude fat, maximum percentage of crude fiber, specific name of each ingredient. Special statement necessary for condimental, mineral and vitamin carrying feeds. John T. Brown, Director of Agriculture, Columbus.

OKLAHOMA

Registration required for each brand; no registration fee; registration permanent unless canceled. All feed, except hay and straw, the whole seed or grains of wheat, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, rice, buckwheat or broomcorn or any other whole or unground grain or seed, included. Inspection feed, 10c per ton, each package to be tagged with tax tag furnished by State Board of Agriculture. Tax tag must have printed on it statement showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or importer; minimum percentage of crude protein, crude fat and nitrogen-free extract; maximum percentage of crude fiber; names of ingredients; percentages of substances of little or no feeding value. Manufacturer's guaranteed analysis must correspond with analysis shown on manufacturer's registration form on file with state board of agriculture. Standard weights: 100 lbs net per sack, except poultry feed, which may also be packed in 50, 25 and 10-lb packages. E. T. Davis, Chief Inspector State Board of Agriculture, Oklahoma City.

OREGON

Annual registration fee of $10 required for each brand. Law includes all feedstuffs, except whole seeds or grains, unmixed meals made from entire grains, unground hays, straws, unground and unmixed screenings, cottonseed hulls, corn stover, oat hulls, feed molasses when unmixed with other materials and all other materials containing 60% or more of water. All millfeeds, including crushed and ground grains, bran and shorts, shall be sold by weight. Tags or stencils on each package must state net weight; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum per cent of crude protein and fat; maximum per cent of crude fiber and ash; specific name of each ingredient; in the case of poultry feed, maximum percentage of grit and shell and other mineral matter. J. D. Mickle, Director of Agriculture, Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA

Annual license fee due Jan. 1 or before feeds are offered for sale; $5 charged for new brands, registration of old brands is based on number of tons sold during the last preceding calendar year, as follows: 150 tons and less, $5; more than 150 tons and not more than 300 tons, $10; more than 300 tons and not more than 500 tons, $15; more than 500 tons, $25. If no sworn statement of tonnage sales is made by manufacturer, then brands can be reregistered at $25 each. Pure wheat, rye and buckwheat by-products, pure corn meal made by grinding and bolting corn, and pure corn and oats chop can be registered annually at $5 per bran, no tonnage sales being required. Label on each package must show net weight of contents; brand or trade name; name and address of manufacturer or importer; **minimum guaranties for protein and fat; and maximum guaranty for fiber; minimum percentage of total sugar in case of feed molasses; minimum percentage of total solids in case of semisolid buttermilk; statement of composition in the case of by-product feeds and a list of ingredients for mixed feed. Metal** fasteners of all kinds prohibited. The use or addition to any feedingstuffs of oat hulls, oat feed, oatmeal mill by-product, clipped oat by-product, flax plant refuse, elevator chaff, cottonseed hulls, ground corn stalks, cocoa shells, coconut shells, is permitted and such feeds will not be considered as adulterated with these materials provided the maximum fiber shall not be found, upon analysis, to exceed 11% plus 10% tolerance, making a total of 12.1%. Anton Roeger, Jr., Director-Chief Chemist, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

RHODE ISLAND

Registration required for each brand; registration fee $10 per year; no inspection fee. All feeds included except unmixed whole seeds or grains, unmixed meals, consisting of entire grains; whole hays, straws, cottonseed hulls, corn stover and silage, when unmixed. Label must show: net weight, name or brand name and address of manufacturer or **person placing commodity on market, minimum percentages of crude protein and fat, maximum percentage of crude fiber, name of each ingredient, maximum percentage of salt if over 2 per cent. Special label requirements for mineral feeds. Feeds sold for mixing purposes only exempt from fee.** Dr. R. G. Bressler, Director, Department of Agriculture and Conservation, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Registration required on Jan. 1 annually. Inspection fee 25c ton. All feeds must be registered, except whole grains, hays, straws, cottonseed hulls, and corn stover. Label must show weight of package, name, brand, or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer, jobber or importer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; names of ingredients. Molasses, sugar feeds and poultry scratch feeds must contain at least 9% crude protein; beet pulp and corn bran 8%, corn chop 7%. Standard weights: 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175 and 200 lbs. Metal fasteners prohibited. Tax stamps required on each package. J. Roy Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, Columbia, S. C.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Registration required annually on or before July 1 or before goods are offered for sale. Fee $1 for each brand of concentrated commercial feedstuffs sold in bulk or unopened packages of 5 lbs or more; for packages containing less than 5 lbs the registration and inspection fee is $15; $20 for each brand of mineral deficiency feeds; $25 for each initial registration of brands of livestock remedies; such registration may be renewed annually by payment of fee of $5 provided formula of such remedy has not been changed. Inspection tax 15c for each ton. Label for commercial feeds must show net weight; name, brand or trade-mark; name and principal address of manufacturer or person responsible for placing commodity on market; minimum percentage of crude protein, and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient and the actual percentage by weight of any humus, peat, sphagnum moss, mineral, charcoal, shells, or inorganic salts, contained therein; provided that the sum of all percentages of the substances herein named shall not exceed 5% in any concentrated feedingstuff. Special regulations for labeling mineral deficiency feeds and livestock remedies. Information may appear in form of printing on package or tags attached to package; if printed on tags must not be smaller than 10-point for commercial and mineral deficiency feeds or 8-point for livestock remedies. All feeds included except whole grains and meals made therefrom. E. H. Everson, Secretary of Agriculture, Pierre.

TENNESSEE

Registration required for each brand; no fee; registrations permanent. All feeds included except whole grains, hays and corn stover. Inspection fee, 20c per ton. Tax stamps to be affixed to each package or tag. Label on each package must state net weight; brand; name and address of manufacturer; names of all ingredients; percentage of crude fat and crude protein; maximum percentage of crude fiber. Standard weights: 5, 8½, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 140 lbs. V. L. Fuqua, Dairy Commissioner and State Chemist, Division of Foods, Fertilizers and Dairies, Nashville.

TEXAS

Registration required for each brand; no registration fee; registrations are permanent. Inspection fee, 10c per ton; tax tags to be affixed to each package. The official tag is the only label recognized, and includes the following information: net weight; brand name; name and address of manufacturer or importer; minimum percentages of protein, fat and nitrogen free extract; maximum percentage of fiber; names of the ingredients, and percentage of each ingredient when rice hulls, peanut shells, corn cobs, oat hulls or other similar substances are present in a mixed feed. All feeds included except whole grains, hay and straw. Standard weights: 5, 6¼, 8½, 10, 12½, 16⅔, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 133⅓ and 143 lbs. F. D. Fuller, Chief Division of Feed Control Service, College Station.

UTAH

Annual registration required for all brands; registration fee, $4. Fee for change in registration, $1. No inspection fee. All feeds included except whole grains and meals made therefrom or the unmixed feed made directly from and consisting wholly of any one of the following entire grains: corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, flaxseed, kafir, milo or other seeds or grains. Each package shall have affixed thereto a tag in a conspicuous place on the outside thereof containing a legible and plainly printed statement clearly and truly certifying the net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or distributor; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of ash, crude fiber, and maximum percentage of minerals; specific name of each ingredient, using the term as defined by the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States. David F. Smith, Commissioner, Board of Agriculture, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT

Annual registration required for each brand; registration fee: wholesalers $20, retailers $10. (Retailer is one selling "at a place, not places, designated in the license (application) to the ultimate consumer . . . for feeding purposes and not for resale.") All feeds, including feeds for dogs, foxes and minks, except whole grains and meals made therefrom. Each package must be labeled, showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or importer; minimum percentages of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient; percentage of weed seed or screenings, except in poultry feeds, provided it exceeds 2%. Use of wire or metal fasteners to attach tags prohibited. J. E. Carrigan, Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington.

VIRGINIA

No registration fee for concentrated feeds, but for wheat and corn products a registration fee is required ranging from $5 to $20, according to the mill's capacity. Wheat products containing screenings require state inspection tags, and do not come under capacity registration. Registrations for concentrated feeds due annually Jan. 1; for wheat and corn products, annually July 1. Concentrated feeds must have state inspection tags; inspection fee, 15c per ton; wheat and corn products, if not containing screenings, exempt from inspection fee. Label on each package must show net weight of contents; brand; name and address of manufacturer; minimum percentages of protein and fat; maximum percentages of fiber; list of ingredients; guaranty as to purity; standard weights: 10, 25, 50, 100, 140, 150 and 175 lbs. S. S. Smith, Director Dairy and Food Division, Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Richmond.

WASHINGTON

Registration required for each brand; registration fee $6, no inspection fees. Retail dealers must pay license fee of $2. **Each package must be labeled, showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; guaranteed analysis showing minimum percentage of crude fat and crude protein and maximum percentage moisture, maximum percentage of crude ash (not to exceed 12% except in mineral feeds); maximum percentage of crude fiber (not to exceed 10%), and a list of the ingredients from which the concentrated commercial feedingstuff referred to in such list by inclusion of the registered brand name thereof, is compounded. All feeds included except whole grains, hay and meals made therefrom. No screenings allowed in middlings and shorts.** Arthur E. Cox, Director of Agriculture, Olympia.

WEST VIRGINIA

Registration required for all feeds, except whole seeds and unmixed meals of entire grains, whole hays, straws, corn stover; all materials containing 60% or more of water. Registration fee for each brand, $5 for state concerns, $15 for out of state concerns. Registration annually on or before July 1.

No inspection fee. Label must show net weight (gross weight not accepted); name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or person responsible for placing commodity on market; analyses: minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient, with statement of amount or percentage of such ingredients as salt, charcoal, carbonate and phosphate of lime, grit, and such inferior and objectionable materials as commissioner may prescribe; specific name of each and every ingredient used in the manufacture of the commercial feedingstuff in common English term for such ingredient; the actual per cent, source and condition of grain screenings used; per cent of oat millfeeds containing hulls, peanut millfeeds containing hulls, ground nonleguminous hay or any other materials used as a filler. Tags must at all times agree with the affidavit making application for registration. J. B. McLaughlin, Commissioner of Agriculture, Charleston.

WISCONSIN

Registration required for each brand. Manufacturers or dealers must pay either (a) an annual license fee, due before Feb. 1, ranging from $5 for retailers and $15 for wholesalers, or (b) registration fee of $1 plus a tonnage tax of 5c per net ton based on sworn returns of total amount of feed of each brand sold in the state during the preceding calendar year, no such total tax to be less than $10. All feeds included, except whole grains and meals made therefrom. Each package must be labeled showing net weight; name or brand; manufacturer's name and address; ingredients; minimum percentages of protein, fat and maximum percentage of fiber; special regulations for minerals added. W. B. Griem, Feed Inspection Department, Madison.

WYOMING

Annual registrations required, due Aug. 1. Registration tags required. Each package must bear a tag from Department of Agriculture and a printed label showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. All feeds included except whole grains, hay and meals made therefrom. Ralph H. McFarland, Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, Cheyenne.

STATE PACKAGING LAWS FOR FLOUR

Summary of the laws of the states regarding the weight and packaging of flour, as reported to The Northwestern Miller, Feb. 15, 1943. (See index for WPB Regulation M-221 setting forth federal standards for flour packages.)

ALABAMA

Sizes.—Flour (plain or self-rising) may be packed in sacks of 2, 6, 12, 24, 48 and 98 lbs, and barrels of 98 and 196 lbs. No other sizes allowed. Standard barrel, 196 lbs. Flour may be sold at retail in any quantity from bulk stock by merchants.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Correct name of product must occur on the label. Name and address of manufacturer or person responsible for placing product on market required. Information must be plainly printed or stenciled on package or tag.

ARIZONA

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel 196 lbs.

Label.—Must state net weight, plainly and conspicuously. Name of manufacturer, jobber or seller required.

ARKANSAS

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel is 196 lbs.

Label.—Must state net weight. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor not required, but if given must be correctly stated. If name other than manufacturer is stated, must be preceded by "manufactured for," "distributed by" or equivalent phrase. Information must appear in not less than 8-point type, except on very small packages.

CALIFORNIA

Sizes.—Following packages legal: 196, 98, 49, 24½, 9.8, 4.9 and 2 lbs or less. No other sizes allowed. Standard barrel, 196 lbs.

Label.—Must state net weight. All lettering and figures must be legible and conspicuous. If name on package is not that of real manufacturer, must be preceded by "Packed for" or equivalent phrase.

COLORADO

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel is 196 lbs.

Label.—Must state net weight. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor not required, but if given must be correctly stated. If name other than manufacturer is stated, words "manufactured for," "distributed by" or equivalent phrase must appear. Information must be no smaller than 8-point caps.

CONNECTICUT

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel of flour is 196 lbs.

Label.—Must state net weight. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor required. Name of product required. The required information must appear conspicuously in relation to other material.

DELAWARE

Sizes.—Any size of package legal.

Label.—Must state net weight, plainly and conspicuously.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Sizes.—Any size of package legal.

Label.—Must state net weight plainly and conspicuously.

FLORIDA

Size.—Any size of package legal.

Label.—Must state net weight, name of product, and name and address of manufacturer or distributor.

GEORGIA

Sizes.—Gross weight of packages must be as follows: Sacks containing 140 lbs, sacks containing 280 lbs, barrels of 196 lbs, ½-bbl sacks containing 96 lbs, ¼-bbl sacks containing 48 lbs, ⅛-bbl sacks containing 24 lbs, 1/16-bbl sacks containing 12 lbs, 1-32-bbl sacks containing 6 lbs. All other sizes prohibited, except that packages of less than 6 lbs may be sold if net weight is clearly stated.

Label.—Must state net weight. Name and address of manufacturer required.

IDAHO

Sizes.—All sizes of packages permissible if properly labeled. Standard barrel, 196 lbs; ½ bbl, 98 lbs; ¼ bbl, 49 lbs; ⅛ bbl, 24 lbs; 1/16 bbl, 12 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Information must appear in type no smaller than 8-point heavy caps. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor required.

ILLINOIS

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel 196 lbs, ½ bbl, 98 lbs; ¼ bbl, 49 lbs; ⅛ bbl, 24½ lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor required. Name of product must appear. Information must be given in type no smaller than 8-point caps and larger for bigger packages.

INDIANA

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel is 196 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor required. Name of product must appear. Information must be given in type no smaller than 8-point.

IOWA

Sizes.—A barrel of flour is 196 lbs, a sack is ¼ bbl or 49 lbs. No flour may be sold as barrel or sack in other weights. Flour may be sold by pound in all sizes of packages.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name and address of manufacturer, distributor or dealer required. Information must be given in type no smaller than 8-point heavy caps.

KANSAS

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel is 196 lbs; ½ bbl, 98 lbs; ¼ bbl. 48 lbs; ⅛ bbl, 24 lbs; 1/16 bbl, 12 lbs.

Label.—Must state net weight, plainly and conspicuously.

KENTUCKY

Sizes.—Standard measure of wheat flour shall be packages containing net avoirdupois weights of 2, 6, 12, 24, 48, 96 and 196 lbs. It is unlawful to pack for sale, sell or offer for sale in Kentucky any wheat flour except in bags or packages containing the above standard net weights; provided that this does not apply to retailing of flour direct to the consumer from bulk stock, to the bakery trade, to the exchanging of wheat for flour by mills grinding for toll, nor to wheat products packed and distributed as a specialty in identified original packages of 5 lbs or less. Any violation of this act shall be a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $500 for each offense.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name and address of manufacturer printed or plainly marked on it. Information must be given in letters and figures not less than ⅛ inch high.

LOUISIANA

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. No state law establishing standard barrel.

Label.—Must state net weight. Name of product required. Name and address of manufacturer or packer must be stated.

Registration.—All registrations are required to be renewed annually. The examination and investigation fee has been set at $2.50 for each product registered, with a maximum of $10 for 4 or more products registered by any one manufacturer, packer or distributor. Each different kind or variety of flour, such as plain, phosphated, self-rising, cake or other special flours, like corn, rye, buckwheat, whole wheat, etc., must be registered instead of each brand or type as heretofore; that is, the product "Plain Flour" may be distributed under a number of different "brand" names, but only one fee will be required to register it. However, it is necessary that labels or copies of labels be submitted, at the time application is made for registration, showing the various brand or trade names under which any particular kind or variety of flour will be packed for distribution. All white flour must be enriched unless sold to bakers who in turn must furnish a certificate that all white flour used in making bread will be enriched in the bakery.

MAINE

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel is 196 lbs.

Label.—Must state net weight, plainly and conspicuously.

MARYLAND

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel, 196 lbs; ½ bbl, 98 lbs; ¼ bbl, 49 lbs; ⅛ bbl, 24½ lbs; 1/16 bbl, 12¼ lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously.

MASSACHUSETTS

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel is 196 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously.

MICHIGAN

Sizes.—Standard barrel is 196 lbs; ½ bbl, 98 lbs; ¼ bbl, 49 lbs; ⅛ bbl, 24½ lbs; 1/16 bbl, 12¼ lbs; 1-32 bbl, 6⅛ lbs. Law does not authorize other packages, but there is no objection to sale of packages smaller than 6⅛ lbs, if properly marked with net weight.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. If sold as fractions of barrel, packages shall be so marked in addition to the number of pounds thereon. Information must appear in letters and figures not less than ⅛ inch high.

MINNESOTA

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel is 196 lbs; fractional parts must be exact.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name of product must appear. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor must appear. Information must be given in type no smaller than 8-point caps.

MISSISSIPPI

Sizes.—Standard barrel of flour, 196 lbs; ½ bbl, 98 lbs; ¼ bbl, 48 lbs; ⅛ bbl, 24 lbs. In addition, attorney general rules that 12, 6 and 2-lb packages only also are legal.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously. Name and address of manufacturer must appear.

MISSOURI

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel is 196 lbs; sack, 98 lbs; half sack, 48 lbs; quarter sack, 24 lbs. Other sizes may not be sold under barrel and sack nomenclature.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name and address of manufacturer or vendor required. Information must be printed "in straight parallel of plain, uncondensed and legible type, well-spaced on plain ground.

MONTANA

Sizes.—Any size of package legal.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and intelligibly in not smaller than 8-point type.

NEBRASKA

Sizes.—Wheat flour may be sold only in packages of 196, 98, 48, 24, 10 and 5 lbs; rye and whole wheat flour 100, 50, 25, 10, 5 and 2½ lbs. No other packages than these may be used, except in the case of "flour prepared for special purposes." Standard barrel is 196 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name and address of manufacturer and place of manufacture must appear. Information must be "clearly printed."

NEVADA

Sizes.—Standard barrel is 196 lbs; ½ bbl, 98 lbs; ¼ bbl, 49 lbs; ⅛ bbl, 24 lbs; 1/16 bbl, 12 lbs. Other sizes permitted if correctly labeled as to net weight and sold under special contract. White flour can be packed in less than 5-lb packages if the weight is properly stamped on packages.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Jobber's or manufacturer's name and address required. If jobber's name, must be preceded by "packed for" or equivalent phrase. Information must be "plain and intelligible."

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Sizes.—Any size of package legal.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly in large type, on each package.

NEW JERSEY

Sizes.—Any size of package legal.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously; also, name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer or distributor.

NEW MEXICO

Sizes.—Any size of package legal.

Label.—Net weight must be stated in letters at least one inch high.

NEW YORK

Sizes.—Any size of package legal, but if in wooden barrels must be 196 lbs or 98 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. If packages contain less than 10 lbs, information must appear in bold-faced letters at least one-ninth inch high; if from 10 to 100 lbs, the letter must be at least ¼-inch boldface; if over 100 lbs, letters must be ½-inch boldface. Name and address of manufacturer is required and state of manufacture must not be falsely represented. Phrase "when packed" prohibited.

NORTH CAROLINA

Sizes.—Standard barrel is 196 lbs. Package sizes limited to 196 lbs, 98 lbs, 48, 24, 12, 6, 3, 2½, 2, 1½ and 1 lb. No other sizes permitted. This does not apply to retailing from bulk stock.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name and address of manufacturer or vendor required.

NORTH DAKOTA

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel is 196 lbs; fractional parts must be exact.

Label.—Net weight must be stated legibly. Name and address of manufacturer, jobber or person responsible for placing product on market must appear. Label must show approximate percentage of each kind of wheat used, state where grown, and percentage of protein in flour.

OHIO

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel, 196 lbs; ½ bbl, 98 lbs; ¼ bbl, 49 lbs; ⅛ bbl, 24½ lbs; 1/16 bbl, 12¼ lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously. Each package or container must be distinctly labeled with the name of the product and the name and address of the manufacturer, packer or distributor. The name and address of such manufacturer, packer or distributor must appear on the body of the package or container or the paper label thereon. Where the Ohio law requires a license to manufacture such product, and where the name and address of such manufacturer appears on the body of the package or container or paper label thereon, then such name and address of such manufacturer must be the same as that which appears on the license.

OKLAHOMA

Sizes.—Standard weights: barrel in wood, 196 lbs; ½ bbl in wood, 98 lbs; ¼ bbl, in sacks, 48 lbs gross; ⅛ bbl in sacks, 24 lbs gross. No legal prohibition or authorization for other sizes, but various sizes sold and regarded as legal if properly marked as to net weight.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name of product must appear; mixed or blended flour must be marked "flour compound," with name of manufacturer and location of plant. Name of product must be in letters at least 2 inches high and ⅛ inch wide.

OREGON

Sizes.—Standard barrel, 196 lbs; ½ bbl, 98 lbs; ¼ bbl, 49 lbs; ⅛ bbl, 24½ lbs. Standard weight of a bale of flour is 98 lbs, or 10 sacks weighing 9.8 lbs net each. It is unlawful to sell other sized packages.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously. Phrase "net weight when packed" not allowed.

PENNSYLVANIA

Sizes.—Any size of package legal.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Tolerances provided by regulation. Information must appear in not less than 8-point (Brevier) caps, so as to be "plainly seen and read." In cases of packages too small to use this type, size may be reduced proportionately.

Name and address of manufacturer or distributor required. Manufacturer's name must be preceded by the words, "manufactured by" or "packed by," or followed by "manufacturer" or "packer." Distributor's name must be preceded by the words, "distributed by" or "packed for," or followed by "distributor" or "wholesale dealer." Other terms not allowed. Dealers and distributors whose names appear on packages must maintain for five years a record of the name and address of the manufacturer of each shipment, and their goods must carry a code mark in order to identify the manufacturer of any given package.

RHODE ISLAND

Sizes.—Any size of package legal provided package is full.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously. Name and address of manufacturer and place of manufacture not required, but if given must be correctly stated. Words "packed for," "distributed by" or equivalent, must precede name of distributor, if given.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Sizes.—Law fixed following net weights: wood barrel, 196 lbs; wood ½ bbl, 98 lbs; 1-bbl sack, 192 lbs; ½-bbl sack, 96 lbs; ¼-bbl sack, 48 lbs; ⅛-bbl sack, 24 lbs; 1/16-bbl sack, 12 lbs; 1-32-bbl sack, 6 lbs. Packages of less than 6 lbs may be sold in any size, provided the correct net weight is shown. No other weights permitted. Net weights contained in package shall be plainly marked on head, top or side of barrel or package with stencil or paper label. Enrichment is required of all white flour, self-rising flour, white bread and white whole wheat bread and/or flour manufactured or sold in the state.

Label.—Letters and figures must be not less than 1 inch in length. Must be labeled in accordance with federal label regulations.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sizes.—Legal weights 196, 149, 98, 49, 24½, 10 and 5 or less. All others prohibited. Standard barrel, 196 lbs.

Label.—Each and every package, container, sack or barrel shall bear upon the outside thereof, conspicuously printed directly on it, a legible and plainly written or printed label which will state the brand or trade-mark, name and address of manufacturer, place where manufactured, percentage of each kind of wheat used and state where grown, as well as percentage of protein. Net weight must be stated.

TENNESSEE

Sizes.—Lawful flour packages: 196, 140, 98, 96, 48, 24, 12, 6 and 2 lbs. All other sizes prohibited, except that buckwheat flour, whole wheat flour, pancake flour, prepared biscuit flour and cake flour in packages of 5 lbs or less are exempt. Does not apply to retailing from bulk stock.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously. All flour sold must conform with the labeling provisions as set forth under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

TEXAS

Sizes.—Package sizes limited to 196, 140, 98, 48, 24, 12, 6 and 3 lbs. All other sizes prohibited, except prepared pancake flour, cake flour or other specialty, packed and distributed in identified original package of 5 lbs or less. Standard barrel is 196 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and clearly readable. The name and address of the manufacturer (meaning person, firm, association or corporation which processes the cereal into flour) and the name of the place where milled must appear.

Law does not apply to flour sold to bakeries, exchanged for wheat, or sold at retail from bulk stock.

Registration.—All manufacturers of food

doing business in Texas and all such persons, firms, corporations, who import or bring into the state of Texas and offer for sale or distribution from any place not a part or possession of the United States any article of food, shall register with the director, Food and Drug Administration, State Board of Health, annually on or before Sept. 1. The fee is $1. Courts have held this does not apply to interstate transactions. Food and Drug Law, Art. 4469.

UTAH

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel is 196 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated in letters large enough to be clearly and legibly read. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor must appear.

VERMONT

Sizes.—Any size of package legal.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor not required, but if given must be correctly stated. If distributor is named, must be preceded by "packed for," "distributed by" or equivalent phrase.

VIRGINIA

Sizes.—Packages limited to 6, 12, 24, 48, 98 and 196 lbs. as well as packages of 3 lbs or less, if properly marked. Whole wheat and buckwheat flours may be packed in any sizes.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly. Name of product must be given. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor must appear.

WASHINGTON

Sizes.—Any size of package legal.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name of product must be given. Name of manufacturer and place of manufacture must appear. Information must be placed so as to be readily seen and clearly legible.

WEST VIRGINIA

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel, 196 lbs; ½ bbl, 98 lbs; ¼ bbl, 49 lbs; ⅛ bbl, 24½ lbs; 1/16 bbl, 12¼ lbs. Other sizes must not purport to be fractional parts of a barrel.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously.

WISCONSIN

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel is 196 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, accurately and conspicuously. Name and address of manufacturer, packer or dealer required.

WYOMING

Sizes.—Any size of package legal.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, in conspicuous place and large enough to be readily seen by the buyer. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor required.

FLOUR DISTRIBUTORS CONTRACT

The following uniform sales contract for wholesale flour distributors to use in their l.c.l. trade has been officially adopted by the National Association of Flour Distributors.

This contract has been prepared and copyrighted by the National Association of Flour Distributors and all rights to its use have been restricted to those licensed by the national association.

Contract No..... Dated.....

JOHN BLANK & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., seller, agrees to sell to .....

of....., buyer, and buyer agrees to buy from seller the following commodities of the kind and quantity hereinafter specified (manufactured or to be manufactured) on the terms and conditions and subject to the agreements stated below and on the back hereof which are hereby incorporated in this contract by reference and made a part hereof.

(Check one)

☐ F.o.b. carrier at shipping point, freight charges or delivery charges to be prepaid or allowed by seller; or

☐ Delivered to; ex warehouse; or f.o.b. track at..... (Specify destination point.)

Terms..... Salesman.....

Basis of shipment or delivery.....
(Car lot, pool car, l.c.l., l.&r, all rail, truck, boat or barge, or as otherwise specified.)

Quantity—Bbls, tons or packages	Packages: Commodity	Packages: Size	Packages: Kind	Brand or other description	Price per unit	Basis
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Time of Shipment: On written directions to be furnished by buyer, shipment or delivery is to be made as follows:.....

.....

.....

.....

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. This contract shall be signed by both buyer and seller and constitutes the complete agreement between the parties hereto and cannot be changed in any manner whatsoever without the written consent of both buyer and seller.

2. This contract is not binding upon seller until confirmed in writing by seller or duly authorized agent of seller at seller's office. Such confirmation may be indicated upon the face of this contract in the space provided therefor, or may consist of a separate letter or notice of confirmation, which may be mailed to buyer.

3. There are no conditions, representations or warranties, verbal or otherwise, except as herein stated.

4. No agent or representative has authority to modify or change the terms of this contract.

5. **Package and Sack Differentials**—The Millers' National Federation's official publication entitled "Flour Package Differentials (including Phosphated and Self-Rising Flour Differential Schedule)" in effect at the date of this contract is hereby incorporated in this contract by reference and made a part hereof, and all of its terms and provisions shall be binding upon the parties to this contract. (Conditions continued on the back hereof.)

CONFIRMED:

JOHN BLANK & CO., Seller

By .....

Date .....

JOHN BLANK & CO., Seller

By .....

..... Buyer.

By .....

AGREEMENTS (continued from the front)

Net Weights—It is agreed that variations in the weight of the commodities to be sold hereunder will occur through changes in atmospheric conditions affecting moisture content. It is therefore agreed that reasonable variations in weight shall be permitted; further, that if any flour delivered hereunder has a moisture content of less than 13⅓% when weighed as determined by any method officially approved by the American Association of Cereal Chemists, the weight of such flour shall nevertheless be calculated on the basis of a moisture content of 13⅓%, and the weight so arrived at by such calculation shall be conclusively deemed to be the weight of such flour at the time of such weighing.

Collections and Payments—1. Seller shall have the right to withhold shipment or delivery of any merchandise covered hereby or any portion thereof, until all outstanding indebtedness due seller from buyer is paid; further, where condition of buyer's credit at time of shipment or delivery in the seller's opinion, warrants, the seller may insist upon payment on or before shipment or delivery, of all outstanding indebtedness then due seller from buyer, including payment of bill or bills covering the portion so to be shipped or delivered.

2. When the buyer designates the collecting agency he shall be responsible for full and final payment to seller.

Shipments—1. Seller shall have the option as to routing.

2. Buyer agrees to furnish package assortments and shipping or delivery instructions in writing (and on sales on a bulk basis the necessary packages to the point from which shipment is to be made) to reach seller at least ten (10) days before the date for any shipment or delivery specified herein.

3. When buyer has more than one uncompleted contract with seller for the same brand of flour or other commodities covered by this contract, the seller may require the buyer to accept delivery of such commodities covered by such contracts in the order of the dates of said contracts.

4. If there is more than one installment of goods shipped or stipulated herein to be shipped, this contract shall be construed to be severable as to each installment, except where such construction would be in direct conflict with the provisions hereinafter set forth under "Rights of buyer upon seller's default" and "Rights of seller upon buyer's default," and breach or default of either buyer or seller as to any installment or installments shall not give the other party a right to cancel or terminate this contract, except as herein otherwise expressly provided.

5. Prices named in this contract are based on freight rates in effect at date of contract, and will be increased or decreased in accordance with freight rates applicable at time of shipment.

Taxes—Any and all taxes, impositions, exactions or charges or any increase therein, whether for revenue or for regulation of commerce or for any other purpose, (including any and all exactions, charges, or purchase requirements under any so-called "certificate plan" or similar legislation) not in effect on the date of this contract, which may, prior to the completion of deliveries hereunder, be levied, assessed, imposed, required, or increased by the United States or any state thereof or other governmental agency on, or measured in terms of, any of the finished products remaining undelivered, and which are to be delivered hereunder, or on, or measured in terms of, any commodity used in the manufacture of such finished products or the containers therefor or commodities used in the manufacture of such containers, or the processing, purchase, sale, holding for sale, distribution, dealing in, transportation, use or handling of any such products, commodities or containers, if paid or borne by seller directly or indirectly, shall be billed separately to buyer, where not prohibited by law, and where the determination of the amount of the tax, imposition, exaction, charge or increase per barrel or other unit of measure is possible or calculation by the application of any official published conversion rate or otherwise, and shall be paid by buyer to seller. Any of such taxes, impositions, exactions, charges or increases which the seller shall be finally relieved from paying or which shall be later refunded or returned to seller at any time and for any cause shall be refunded or credited to buyer by seller as promptly as possible, after deduction by seller, of any reasonable expenses incurred in preventing collection of such taxes, impositions, exactions, charges or increases, or in obtaining or securing such refunds or returns, and in making such reimbursements to buyer, and after paying and discharging all tax liabilities to which seller may be subject by reason of its having been relieved from paying such taxes, impositions, exactions, charges or increases, or having secured such refunds or returns. Seller shall be under no obligation to contest the validity of any such tax, imposition, exaction, charges or increase, or to prosecute any such claim for refunds or returns.

Warranty—Seller expressly warrants that commodities to be delivered hereunder will be representative of the brand or grade specified herein to be sold. Buyer hereby expressly waives any claim or defense based on the quality of any such commodities (including any claim or defense based on insect infestation) unless the buyer complies strictly with the following conditions precedent:

(A) If the destination point above specified for delivery of such commodities is located in an area in which there can be procured an inspection of such commodities by an inspection department regularly maintained by a recognized trade organization or exchange, such as the New York Produce Exchange, buyer shall comply with all such rules and regulations of such trade organization or exchange with respect to the time and manner in which notice of complaint must be given to seller, and with respect to procuring samples of such commodities and an official inspection thereof, in the same manner as in cases of sales made upon or through, or pursuant to the rules and regulations of such trade organization or exchange. To the extent, if any, that such rules or regulations do not provide for the time and manner in which such notice must be given, or such inspection made, the provisions of the following subparagraph (B) hereof shall apply. The findings of such inspection department upon any such official inspection shall be binding upon the parties hereto.

(B) In all cases other than those specified in the preceding paragraph (A) hereof buyer shall within five (5) days after delivery of commodities, or after receipt by buyer of notice of arrival at destination point and availability for delivery of such commodities, whichever is earlier, give notice to seller by registered mail specifying the nature of the buyer's complaint and advising seller where seller may inspect such goods; and buyer shall also permit seller or seller's representative at any reasonable time or times to inspect such commodities and take samples thereof, or, if such commodities are not in buyer's possession, buyer shall arrange for such inspection and taking of samples by seller or seller's representative.

In case only a portion of the commodities included in any delivery are made available for inspection and sampling as above provided, buyer expressly waives any claim or defense as to the portion not so made available. It is agreed that compliance by buyer with the above stated conditions precedent shall in no case constitute an admission by seller of the merits or amount of buyer's said claim or defense. In no event shall buyer be entitled to inspect any commodities sold hereunder before accepting delivery thereof, unless otherwise provided for in this contract.

Rights of Buyer Upon Seller's Default—In the event that seller, after the receipt of written shipping instructions, shall fail to make shipment within the time required hereunder (including any extension of such time pursuant to any provision hereof), buyer may, by written notice mailed to seller (which shall be conclusively deemed to be given on the date of mailing):

(1) Cancel this contract as to the undelivered balance thereof; or

(2) Terminate this contract as to the undelivered balance thereof, and purchase within a period of fourteen (14) days thereafter an equal quantity of goods of the same kind and grade at not to exceed the market price thereof and recover from seller the excess of the price so paid over the purchase price named herein, plus any incidental loss or expense, and in addition thereto, recover a sum equal to one per cent (1%) of the contract price named herein.

Provided, however, that in case the failure by seller to make shipment has occurred by reason of any of the following causes (whether directly affecting seller or affecting seller's source of supply): fire, flood, earthquake, tornado, labor difficulties, riot, federal or state laws or regulations, acts or defaults of common carrier, or act of God or the public enemy, the seller may notify the buyer thereof in writing sent by registered mail to the buyer on or before the time shipment would otherwise be required and thereupon the time for such shipment shall be extended to a date which is ten (10) days subsequent to the date upon which such cause for failure to make shipment shall cease to exist; and the seller shall not be deemed in default hereunder prior to the expiration of such 10-day period.

Rights of Seller Upon Buyer's Default—In case of default by buyer (provided the buyer shall, without limitation, be in default if buyer becomes insolvent or is adjudged bankrupt, or if buyer shall fail to make any payment to seller under this or any other contract between buyer and seller, or if at any time the property and assets of buyer are in liquidation, or any receiver is appointed therefor, or if any proceedings be instituted with respect to buyer or buyer's property under any provisions of the federal bankruptcy laws or any similar federal or state legislation), seller may by written notice mailed to buyer (which shall be conclusively deemed to be given on the date of mailing):

1. Effect delivery of the undelivered portion of said merchandise to the buyer, either by delivery to buyer's address, or by storing same for the buyer's account in the seller's warehouse or elsewhere, notify the buyer of such delivery, and recover the contract purchase price together with any accrued carrying charges at the rate of one sixth cent (⅙c) per barrel per day on flour, and one cent (1c) per ton per day on commodities other than flour, from expiration date of contract, plus delivery charges and storage expense to date of payment; or,

2. Cancel this contract as to the undelivered balance thereof; or

3. Terminate this contract as to the undelivered balance thereof and recover from buyer as liquidated damages a sum to be computed by the following formula: As to flour (a) twenty cents (20c) for each barrel remaining undelivered as the cost of selling, plus (b) one sixth cent (⅙c) per day for each day from date or dates specified for delivery or shipment to date of termination for each barrel remaining unshipped or undelivered, plus (c) any freight charges, demurrage or other out-of-pocket expense incurred by reason of the wrongful refusal of buyer to accept any shipment made, plus (d) amount, if any, by which the purchase price hereunder of such undelivered flour exceeds the market value thereof at seller's place of business on the date of termination. In case such market value at the date of termination exceeds the purchase price hereunder, the excess shall be credited against the amount provided in (a), (b) and (c) but solely in reduction of damages. And as to commodities other than flour (a) one dollar ($1) for each ton remaining undelivered as the cost of selling, plus (b) one cent (1c) per day for each day from date or dates specified for delivery or shipment to date of termination for each ton remaining unshipped or undelivered (ratably on fractional tons), plus (c) any freight charges, demurrage or other out-of-pocket expenses incurred by reason of the wrongful refusal of buyer to accept any shipment made, plus (d) amount, if any, by which the purchase price hereunder of such undelivered commodity exceeds the market value thereof at seller's place of business on the date of termination. In case such market value on date of termination exceeds such purchase price, the excess shall be credited against the sums provided in (a), (b) and (c) above, but solely in reduction of damages.

The average price at which seller shall in the usual course of business on the date of termination make any sale or sales of substantially similar quantities of any such flour or other commodity for delivery at the time or times herein specified, (or, if no such sale be made, the price at which seller shall on such date in the usual course of business offer substantially similar quantities of such commodity for delivery at the time or times herein specified) shall be conclusively deemed to be the "market value" of such commodity on such date for the purpose of computing such liquidated damages. If no such sales or offers shall be made by seller on such date, such market value may be established by any other competent evidence.

Interest and Attorney's Fees—The buyer agrees to pay interest at the rate of 6% per annum from the due date upon all sums due the seller hereunder. In the event any legal action is taken by the seller to recover any sums due hereunder, buyer agrees to pay seller a reasonable sum as and for seller's attorney's fees; and, the amount thereof shall be determined in any such action and included in any judgment, order, or decree in seller's favor.

Automatic Extension—If buyer shall fail to furnish complete shipping or delivery instructions in writing (including directions as to package assortments, and necessary packages if sale is made on a bulk basis) to reach seller ten (10) days before the date for any shipment or delivery specified herein, or before the final date specified for shipment or delivery, as the case may be, and if buyer shall fail to notify seller in writing that he does not intend to accept any further deliveries under this contract, then (unless seller elects to exercise his rights to cancel or terminate this contract) this contract, as to such shipment or shipments, shall without notice, automatically be extended from day to day until buyer furnishes complete written shipping instructions (including directions as to package assortments, and necessary packages if sale is made on a bulk basis) in accordance with the provisions of paragraph entitled "Shipments," or until buyer notifies seller in writing that he does not intend to accept any further deliveries under this contract, or until seller exercises his right as provided herein to cancel or terminate this contract; and for each day during which this contract is thus automatically extended buyer will pay seller carrying charges at the rate of one sixth cent (⅙c) per barrel of flour per day and one cent (1c) per ton per day on commodities other than flour.

Assignment—Neither this contract nor any interest therein may be transferred or assigned by the buyer without the prior written consent of the seller.

WARTIME BREADSTUFFS REGULATIONS

(Continued from page 7.)

Garfield, Valley, Sherman, Buffalo, Kearney and Franklin counties, the maximum prices shall be $6.28 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% or less and $6.42 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13%.

2. Within the area north of that described in subparagraph 1 hereof, and bounded on the west by and including Boyd and Holt counties, the maximum prices shall be $6.38 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% or less and $6.52 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13%.

3. Within Scottsbluff, Banner, Kimball, Box Butte, Morrill, Cheyenne and Deuel counties, the maximum prices shall be $6.33 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% or less and $6.47 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13%.

4. Within the remaining counties of the state not included under subparagraphs 1, 2 or 3 hereof, the maximum prices shall be $6.48 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% or less and $6.62 bbl for such flour with protein content greater than 13%.

(h) At destinations in Iowa, the maximum prices shall be $6.28 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% or less and $6.42 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13%, plus the charge at the lowest applicable carload proportional rail rate from Omaha, Neb., to the destination.

(i) At destinations in Minnesota, the maximum prices shall be determined as follows:

1. At destinations within the area bounded on the east and south by the main line of the Minnesota and International Railway Co. from International Falls to Brainerd, thence along the line of the Northern Pacific Railway to Minneapolis, thence westerly along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad to Granite Falls, thence southwesterly along the line of the Great Northern Railway Co. to the South Dakota border near Jasper, Minn., including all points on the lines of the Great Northern Railway Co. and of the Northern Pacific Railway mentioned above, but not including points on the lines of the Minnesota & International Railway and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, the maximum prices shall be $6.55 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13.5% or less and $6.74 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13.5%, plus the charge at the lowest carload intrastate proportional rail rate from Minneapolis to the destination.

2. At destinations outside the area described in subparagraph 1 hereof, the maximum prices shall be $6.55 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13.5% or less and $6.74 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13.5%, plus the charge at the lowest carload intrastate proportional rail rate from Minneapolis to the destination.

(j) At destinations in Wisconsin, Illinois and the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, the maximum prices shall be $6.55 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13.5% or less and $6.74 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13.5%, plus the charge at the lowest carload proportional rail rate from Minneapolis to the destination.

(k) At destinations in North Dakota, the maximum prices shall be $6.35 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13.5% or less and $6.54 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13.5%.

(l) At destinations in South Dakota, the maximum prices shall be $6.55 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13.5% or less and $6.74 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13.5%.

(m) At destinations in Montana, the maximum prices shall be determined as follows:

1. At destinations in and east of Phillips, Garfield, Rosebud and Powder River counties, except destinations on the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad in Rosebud and Custer counties west of Miles City, the maximum price shall be $6.07 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13.5% or less and $6.26 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13.5%, plus the charge at the highest carload rail rate on flour, semolina or farina, applicable from Sydney, Mont., to the destination.

2. At destinations west of the territory described in subparagraph 1 hereof, and including stations on the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad in Rosebud and Custer counties west of Miles City, the maximum prices shall be $5.93 for such flour with a protein content of 13.5% or less and $6.12 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13.5%, plus the lowest charge produced by using the highest carload rail rate on flour, semolina or farina, applicable from Great Falls or from Billings, Mont., to the destination.

(n) At destinations in Wyoming, the maximum prices shall be determined as follows:

1. South of the northern boundaries of Teton, Fremont, Natrona, Converso and Niebrara counties, except in Lincoln and Uinta counties, the maximum prices shall be $5.74 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% or less and $5.88 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13%, plus the charge at the lowest flat carload rail rate from Sterling, Colo., via Denver to the destination.

2. In Lincoln and Uinta counties, the maximum prices shall be $6.64 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13.5% or less, and $6.82 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13.5%, plus the charge at the lowest carload transit balance rail rate from Ogden, Utah, to the destination, applicable on billing originating at Bancroft, Idaho.

3. North of the line described in subparagraph 1 above, the maximum prices shall be $5.73 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13.5% or less and $5.92 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13.5%, plus the charge at the lowest flat carload rail rate from Billings, Mont., to the destination.

(o) At destinations in Colorado, the maximum prices shall be determined as follows:

1. At destinations on and east of the line of the Colorado & Southern Railway which runs from Cheyenne, Wyo., through Fort Collins, Longmont and Boulder, Colo., to Denver, including all points on branch rail lines west of this line in Larimer and Boulder counties, and on and north of the line of the Union Pacific Railroad from Denver to the Kansas border near Chemung, Colo., the maximum prices shall be $6.09 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% or less and $6.23 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13%.

2. At destinations on and east of the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway from, but not including, Denver to Pueblo, and on and east of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway from Pueblo to Trinidad, and on and east of the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway from Trinidad to the New Mexico border, and south of the line of the Union Pacific Railroad from, but not including, Denver to the Kansas border, near Chemung, Colo., the maximum prices shall be $6.19 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% or less and $6.33 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13%.

3. At all other points, the maximum prices shall be $5.74 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% or less and $5.88 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13%, plus the charge at the lowest flat carload rail rate from Sterling, Colo., to the destination.

(p) At destinations in New Mexico and Arizona, the maximum prices shall be determined as follows:

1. On and east of the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway which runs from Dalhart, Texas, to Tucumcari, N. M., and thence on and east of the line of the Southern Pacific Railway Co. to El Paso, Texas, the maximum prices shall be $5.66 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% or less and $5.80 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13%, plus the charge at the lowest flat carload rail rate from Enid, Okla., to the destination.

2. At all other destinations in New Mexico and Arizona, the maximum prices shall be $5.74 bbl for such flour with a protein content of 13% or less and $5.88 bbl for such flour with a protein content greater than 13%, plus the charge at the lowest flat carload rail rate from Sterling, Colo., to the destination.

II. Maximum prices for sales of all bakery flours packed in 98-lb cotton sacks in carload quantities delivered at specified destinations in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and California.

(A) At destinations in Washington, Oregon and northern Idaho, the maximum prices shall be determined as follows:

1. West of a line drawn along the line of the Great Northern Railway from the Canadian border through Oroville to, but not including, Trinidad, and thence along the west bank of the Columbia River to a point due east of Leslie, thence in a straight line to Leslie, thence in a straight line to Erie, thence in a straight line to Plymouth, thence westerly along the Columbia River to the western boundary of Umatilla County, Oregon, thence southward along the western boundaries of Umatilla, Grant and Harney counties to the California border, and including all points on this line, the maximum prices shall be $7.19 bbl for cake flour, $5.44 bbl for other bakery flour with a protein content less than 10%, $6 bbl for bakery flour with a protein content of 10% or greater, but less than 13.5%, and $6.18 bbl for bakery flour with a protein content of 13.5% or greater, plus the charge at the lowest flat carload rail rate from Spokane, Wash., to the destination.

2. East of a line drawn along the Great Northern Railway from the Canadian border through Oroville to Trinidad, and thence along the east bank of the Columbia River to its junction with the Snake River and thence easterly along the north bank of the Snake River to the Idaho border, and including all points on this line except points west and north of Trinidad on the Great Northern Railway. The maximum prices shall be $7.51 bbl for cake flour, $5.76 bbl for other bakery flour with a protein content less than 10%, $6.32 bbl for bakery flour with a protein content of 10% or greater, but less than 13.5%, and $6.50 bbl for bakery flour with a protein content of 13.5% or greater.

3. At destinations in Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield and Asotin counties in Washington, the maximum prices shall be $7.59 bbl for cake flour, $5.84 bbl for other bakery flour with a protein content less than 10%, $6.40 bbl for bakery flour with a protein content of 10% or greater, but less than 13.5%, and $6.58 bbl for other bakery flour with a protein content of 13.5% or greater.

4. At destinations in Oregon on and north of the lines of the Union Pacific Railroad from Umatilla through Hinkle, Pendleton, Athena and Freewater to the Washington border, the maximum prices shall be $7.59 bbl for cake flour, $5.84 bbl for other bakery flour with a protein content less than 10%, $6.40 bbl for bakery flour with a protein content of 10% or greater, but less than 13.5%, and $6.58 bbl for bakery flour with a protein content of 13.5% or greater.

5. At destinations in Idaho north of the southern boundary of Idaho County, the maximum prices shall be $7.59 bbl for cake flour, $5.84 bbl for other bakery flour with a protein content less than 10%, $6.40 bbl for bakery flour with a protein content of 10% or greater but less than 13.5% and $6.58 bbl for bakery flour with a protein content of 13.5% or greater.

6. At destinations in Oregon in Umatilla County (except that portion described in subparagraph 4 hereof), Union, Wallowa and Baker counties, and at destinations in Grant County on the line of the Sumpter Valley Railroad from Baker to Bates, the maximum prices shall be $7.19 bbl for cake flour, $5.44 bbl for other bakery flour with a protein content less than 10%, $6 bbl for bakery flour with a protein content of 10% or greater, but less than 13.5%, and $6.18 bbl for bakery flour with a protein content of 13.5% or greater, plus the charge at the lowest flat carload rail rate from Spokane to the destination.

7. At destinations in Oregon in Grant County (except that portion described in subparagraph 6 hereof), Harney and Malheur counties, the maximum prices shall be $7.83 bbl for cake flour, $6.08 bbl for other bakery flour with a protein content of less than 10%, $6.64 bbl for bakery flour with a protein content of 10% or greater, but less than 13.5% and $6.82 bbl for bakery flour with a protein content of 13.5% or greater, plus the charge at the lowest carload transit balance rail rate from Ogden, Utah, on billing originating at Bancroft, Idaho.

(B) At destinations in California, the maximum prices shall be $7.19 bbl for cake flour, $5.44 bbl for other bakery flour with a protein content less than 10%, $6 bbl for bakery flour with a protein content of 10% or greater, but less than 13.5%, and $6.18 bbl for bakery flour with a protein content of 13.5% or greater, plus the charge at the lowest flat carload rail rate from Spokane, Wash., to the destination.

(C) At destinations in Idaho south of the southern boundary of Idaho County, and in Utah and Nevada, the maximum prices shall be $7.83 bbl for cake flour, $6.08 bbl for other bakery flour with a protein content less than 10%, $6.64 bbl for bakery flour with a protein content of 10% or greater, but less than 13.5%, and $6.82 bbl for bakery flour with a protein content of 13.5% or greater, plus the lower of the charges resulting from the use of the flat carload rail rate from Ogden, Utah, to the destination, or the carload transit balance rail rate applicable from Ogden, Utah, to the destination on billing originating at Bancroft, Idaho.

III. Maximum prices for cake flour and other soft wheat bakery flour packed in 98-lb cotton bags in carload quantities, delivered at specified destinations.

(A) At destination in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and California, the maximum prices for (I) cake flour and (II) other soft wheat bakery flours shall be for (I) the maximum prices computed under the provisions of Appendix A, II (A), (B) and (C) for cake flour and for (II) the maximum prices computed under the same provisions for other bakery flour with a protein content of less than 10%.

(B) At destinations in the following states: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina, the maximum prices for cake flour and other soft wheat bakery flour shall be $8.65 bbl for cake flour and $7 for other soft wheat bakery flour, plus such one of the following rail charges as results in the lowest delivered price: (I) the lowest carload proportional rail rate from Memphis, Tenn., Cairo, Ill., or Evansville, Ind., to the destination; or (II) the lowest carload proportional rail rate from Louisville, Ky., or Cincinnati, Ohio, to the destination, applicable on billing originating in Ohio and Indiana.

(C) At destinations in all states except those mentioned in paragraphs (A) and (B) hereof, the maximum prices shall be computed as follows:

(I) For flour milled in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho (north of the southern boundary of Idaho County), Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin or Iowa, the maximum prices shall be $7.19 bbl for cake flour and $5.44 bbl for other soft wheat bakery flour, plus the charge

at the lowest flat carload rail rate from Spokane, Wash., to the destination.

(II) For flour milled in the states of California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho (south of the southern boundary of Idaho County), Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, the maximum prices shall be $7.83 bbl for cake flour and $6.08 bbl for other soft wheat bakery flour, plus the charge at the lowest flat carload rail rate from Ogden, Utah, to the destination.

(III) For flour milled in any state other than those mentioned in subparagraphs (I) and (II) hereof, the maximum prices shall be $9 for cake flour and $7.35 for other soft wheat bakery flours, less the charge at the lowest flat domestic carload rail rate from the milling point to New York City, plus the charge at the lowest flat domestic carload rail rate from the milling point to the destination; *provided* that, at or within 25 miles of the milling point, the maximum price for carload quantities shall be the price obtained by deducting the transportation charge to New York City in this subparagraph (III) and then adding 20c bbl.

IV. Maximum prices for semolinas and durum flours, in carload quantities in buyer's sacks.

(A) The maximum prices for semolinas and durum flours, f.o.b. Minneapolis, Minn., in carload quantities in buyer's 98-lb sacks shall be as follows:

	Dollars per bbl
Fancy semolina	$7.10
Other semolinas	6.90
Fancy durum patent flour	7.10
Other durum flours	6.60

(B) Maximum prices at all destinations except those in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and California shall be determined by adding to the applicable f.o.b. Minneapolis price the charge at the lowest carload domestic proportional rail rate from Minneapolis to the destination.

(C) Maximum prices at points in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and California shall be determined by adding to the applicable f.o.b. Minneapolis price the charge at the lowest carload transit balance rail rate from Minneapolis to the destination payable on billing with a paid-in rate of 14.5c per 100 lbs.

(D) When the seller supplies containers, the exact cost of containers may be added to the prices above specified.

(E) If a container size other than 98 lbs is used, a differential may be added to the prices computed in (A), (B), (C) or (D) above at the rate per barrel specified under the heading "Buyers' Packages" in subdivision VIII (C) of this appendix A.

V. Maximum prices for family flours in carload quantities, packed in 98-lb cotton sacks, delivered at specified destinations. The maximum prices for family flour in carload quantities, packed in 98-lb cotton sacks, delivered at destinations in the various states and the District of Columbia, shall be as follows:

	Per bbl
Colorado, east of the Rocky Mountains	$7.25
Montana, Wyoming	7.50
Colorado, west of the Rocky Mountains, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota	7.75
Oregon, Washington	8.00
Idaho	8.10
Arizona, Oklahoma, Utah	8.25
Iowa, Missouri	8.40
Texas	8.45
Arkansas, Minnesota	8.50
Nevada	8.75
Illinois	8.80
Indiana	8.90
Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	9.00
Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia	9.20
California, New Jersey, New York	9.25
The New England States	9.30
Tennessee	9.45
Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina	9.55
North Carolina	9.65

VI. Maximum prices for cake flour in packages weighing 2¾ lbs each and for farina, enriched and unenriched, in packages weighing 28 oz each or less.

(A) At all destinations maximum prices for cake flour, packed 12 2¾-lb packages to the case, shall be $2.75 case.

(B) Except as provided in subdivision (VIII) (D) of this Appendix A, maximum prices for farina, enriched or unenriched, in packages weighing 28 oz or less, at all destinations shall be as follows:

	Car lots	L.c.l.
(I) 28-oz packages, packed 18 to the case	$3.47½	$3.55
(II) 14-oz packages, packed 24 to the case	2.70	2.75

(III) Maximum prices for farina, enriched or unenriched, per case in any package size smaller than 28 oz shall be (1) 1/18 of the aforesaid carload or less than carload maximum prices per case of 18 28-oz packages multiplied by a factor of which the net weight of the contents of the new package is the numerator and 28 is the denominator and (2) the resultant figure multiplied by the number of packages in a case.

VII. (A) *Maximum prices for bakery patent flours packed in 98-lb cotton bags in carload quantities delivered at specified destinations.* Maximum prices for bakery patent flours packed in 98-lb cotton bags, in carload quantities delivered at specified destinations shall be determined by adding 20c bbl to the maximum prices as set forth in subdivisions I and II of Appendix A, *provided* that no such addition may be made in any case for cake flour or soft wheat flour or in the case of bakery flour with a protein content of less than 10% at destinations in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and California.

(B) *Maximum prices for farina, packed in 98-lb cotton sacks in carload quantities delivered at specified destinations.* Maximum prices for farina packed in 98-lb cotton sacks in carload quantities delivered at specified destinations shall be determined by adding 40c bbl to the maximum prices as set forth in subdivisions I and II of Appendix A, *provided* that no such addition may be made to the maximum prices for cake flour, nor to the maximum price for bakery flour with a protein content of less than 10% at destinations in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and California.

(C) *Maximum prices for enriched and self-rising flours from wheat and for enriched farina, packed in 98-lb cotton sacks, in carload quantities delivered at specified destinations.* (1) The maximum price for flours from wheat and farina enriched in accordance with the definition and standard of identity promulgated by the Federal Security Administrator, packed in 98-lb cotton sacks, in carload quantities, delivered at specified destinations shall be the applicable maximum prices as set forth in this Appendix A, plus 20c bbl. (II) The maximum price for self-rising flours which conform to the definition and standard of identity promulgated by the Federal Security Administrator, packed in 98-lb cotton sacks in carload quantities delivered at specified destinations, shall be the maximum prices as set forth in this Appendix A, plus 25c bbl.

VIII. (A) *Maximum prices when the buyer supplies containers.* Maximum prices for sales of flour from wheat, or farina in carload quantities delivered at specified destinations, in buyer's sacks, shall be the applicable maximum prices as heretofore provided, less 32c bbl, plus the appropriate differential set forth in subdivision (C) of this section.

(B) *Maximum prices in containers other than cotton sacks holding 98 lbs in carload quantities, delivered at specified destinations.* Maximum prices for sales of flour from wheat or farina in containers other than cotton sacks holding 98 lbs, in carload quantities, delivered at specified destinations, shall be the applicable maximum price as set forth in this Appendix A, plus or minus the differentials set forth in paragraph (C) hereof; *provided* that maximum prices for cake flour packed in 2¾-lb packages and farina, enriched or unenriched, packed in 28-oz and smaller packages, shall be as set forth in subdivision VI of this Appendix A.

(C) *Package Differentials*

(Editor's Note.—See page 25 for text).

(D) *Maximum prices for special package types and sizes for the United States government or any agency thereof.* (I) Maximum prices for flour from wheat and farina packed in special types and sizes of packages, for the use of the United States government or any agency thereof, in carload quantities delivered at specified destinations, shall be the applicable maximum price in 98-lb cotton sacks as heretofore provided (A) minus 32c bbl, (B) plus the exact cost of the package used and (C) plus the additional cost of packaging, if any, over the cost of packing in 98-lb cotton sacks. (2) Maximum prices for semolina packed in special types and sizes of packages other than those set forth in the subdivision VIII (C) of this Appendix A for the use of the United States government or any agency thereof, in carload quantities delivered at specified destinations, shall be the applicable maximum price as set forth in subdivision IV (A), (B), (C) and (D), plus or minus the difference in cost per barrel between the cost of packing the special type or size of package and the cost of packing 98-lb sacks thereof.

IX. Maximum prices for other shipments or deliveries, including sales of less than carload quantities, except in the case of sales at retail. (1) The maximum prices for shipments or deliveries of 55 bbls or more either f.o.b. mill, f.o.b. seller's warehouse, or delivered to the buyer's place of business, shall be the maximum carload prices at said point (said point being deemed a destination for this purpose) as heretofore provided; (2) maximum prices for shipments in mixed cars or pool cars, shall be the maximum carload prices as heretofore provided, plus 10c bbl; (3) Maximum prices for shipments or deliveries of less than 55 bbls, either f.o.b. mill or f.o.b. seller's warehouse, shall be the maximum carload price at said point as heretofore provided, plus 35c bbl; (4) Maximum prices for shipments of less than 55 bbls delivered at any other destination shall be the maximum carload price as heretofore provided, plus 65c bbl.

X. Maximum prices for sales by millers or blenders at retail. The maximum prices for sales by millers or blenders at retail shall be the maximum carload prices delivered at specified destinations as heretofore provided, plus $1.25 bbl.

XI. Maximum prices for sales of imported flour from wheat, semolina or farina. The maximum prices which can be charged or paid for flour from wheat, semolina and farina imported into the several states of the United States and the District of Columbia are the maximum prices computed under the applicable provisions of Appendix A at the point of delivery within the United States; *provided* that if the imported flour from wheat is a soft wheat flour and it is delivered at a destination where there are varying maximum prices for soft wheat flour the maximum price shall be the same as that of soft wheat flour milled at Chicago, Ill.

XII. Maximum prices for export sales. The maximum prices for export sales shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the maximum export price regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration.

XIII. Maximum prices at nonrail points. In those areas where maximum prices are determined hereunder by adding a rail charge to a basic price, if a buyer's receiving point is located more than 10 miles from the nearest railroad siding, an amount may be added to the applicable maximum carload price at the railroad siding nearest to the buyer's receiving point, equal to the difference between the charge at the lowest common carrier rate for the transportation of an equivalent quantity of flour from wheat, semolina or farina from such railroad siding to the buyer's receiving point and the charge at the lowest common carrier rate for the transportation of this same quantity a distance of 10 miles from such siding for the purposes of this section, the distance along the shortest and most direct vehicle highway route shall be used in calculating the distance from the nearest railroad siding to the buyer's receiving point.

XIV. Selection by the buyer of his receiving point. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this maximum price regulation No. 296 shall be construed to prohibit any person from purchasing and receiving delivery of flour from wheat, semolina and farina at any point within the several states of the United States or the District of Columbia at the maximum price at that point as computed under the applicable provisions of Appendix A, and shipping from such point to any other point at his own expense, although the price paid at the first point plus transportation to the second point may exceed the maximum price at the second point computed under the applicable provisions of Appendix A; *provided* that if the flour from wheat, semolina or farina is resold, the maximum prices for such resale shall be as hereinbefore provided in this regulation.

XV. Maximum prices for sales by persons other than millers and blenders. Maximum prices for sales of flour by persons other than millers and blenders are to be determined in accordance with the provisions of maximum price regulation No. 237, in the case of wholesalers and jobbers as defined therein and in accordance with the provisions of maximum price regulation No. 238 in the case of retailers as defined therein.

Wholesale and Retail Ceilings

Amendment No. 7 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 237 (wholesale) and Amendment No. 7 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 238 (retail), effective Jan. 14, 1943, completed the revised flour ceiling set-up, supplementing the millers' ceilings which became effective Jan. 4. The orders covered not only flour but also nine other grocery items. Compulsory wholesale and retail markups, as pertaining to flour and flour mixes, were fixed as follows:

WHOLESALE

Class—	Mark-up
Retail-owned co-operative	1.07
Cash-and-carry wholesaler	1.075
Service and delivery wholesaler	1.10

RETAIL

Any retailer (chain or independent) with annual volume of $250,000 or more	1.15
Chain retailer with annual volume under $250,000	1.23
Independent retailer with annual volume under $20,000	1.27
Independent retailer with annual volume of $20,000 but less than $50,000	1.27
Independent retailer with annual volume of $50,000 but less than $250,000	1.27

Each wholesaler and retailer was instructed to apply the uniform markup to his net cost to get his own dollars and cents ceiling. Maximum prices for wholesalers were to be established on the basis of the net cost of their most recent purchase, with the period allowed for recalculation from Jan. 14 to Feb. 10, 1943. Wholesalers were required to file these maximums with their state or district OPA office by Feb. 20, 1943.

Retail maximums were to be established on the basis of the net cost of the most recent purchase, with a recalculation allowed from Jan. 14 to March 10, 1943. Retailers were required to file their new maximums with their local war price and rationing boards by March 20, 1943.

If, at either wholesale or retail level, the net cost should change after the calculation of a maximum price and before the final date allowed for recalculation, a new maximum price was to be determined on the basis of the new net cost.

Flour was defined in the order as follows: "Flour and flour mixes shall mean all flour and flour mixes milled from wheat, buckwheat, corn, rice or potatoes in packages, cartons or bulk, including prepared pancake, cake, biscuit, pie crust or gingerbread mix."

Distributors Under No. 296

Amendments to flour price regulation No. 296 to bring this schedule more in harmony with wishes of the industry were announced March 24 to become effective March 30. Flour distributors, small packages of whole wheat flour and cake flour, farina and flour shipments of less than car lots were affected by the amendments.

The change for distributors took them from regulation 237 and placed them under 296. The seller who is regarded as a primary distributor buying flour for resale without additional processing and in the original containers, and who sells to bakers, commercial institutions, government users or wholesalers, jobbers and retailer owned warehouses in either car lot or l.c.l., was placed permanently under the flour regulation. The flour broker who buys and resells in less than car lots was placed temporarily

under 296 to see how this plan worked out.

No. 296 did not originally cover the pricing of small packages of family whole wheat flour nor cake flour of 5 lbs or less other than the standard 2¾-lb size, which was included in the "family flour" ceiling. Since these odd sizes other than the regulation 2¾-lb packages are higher priced, the new amendment removed this apparent differential advantage. Packages above 5 lbs were to continue to be governed by the family flour regulation's provisions.

Since 296 contained no provision for pricing family farina in packages of 5 lbs or less, except the 28-oz and 14-oz size, the amendment provided that family farina of more than 5 lbs should be sold at the same price as family flour.

The amended regulation also provided a differential of 10c bbl over carload prices for deliveries of 55 bbls or more, but less than a carload, f.o.b. mill and f.o.b. seller's warehouse, and 25c bbl for deliveries of the same size made to customers' places of business.

OPA's established policy that the 3% freight tax imposed under the 1942 revenue act must be treated as if it were an increase in the freight rate was restated.

Macaroni Ceilings Raised

Breaking a squeeze which threatened to halt macaroni production, the Office of Price Administration, on Feb. 16, 1943, raised the level of ceiling prices on macaroni and egg noodles, to become effective Feb. 20. Manufacturers' ceiling prices for macaroni and egg noodles, which were governed by the original maximum price order, were increased to cover the exact extent of the higher ingredient and packaging costs which had occurred since March, 1942, with the advance at the processor level, effected by the new Maximum Price Regulation No. 326 (Macaroni Products and Noodle Products), being passed on to the ultimate consumer by wholesalers and retailers, for whom fixed margins over net costs were simultaneously established in amendments to MPR 237 and 238.

Under the amendment to MPR 237, wholesale prices were to be determined by multiplying net cost by 1.09 for retailer owned co-operative firms; 1.115 for cash and carry firms, and 1.15 for service and delivery firms.

The amendment to MPR 238 provided that retailers should determine their ceiling prices by multiplying their net cost by 1.32 when doing under $20,000 annual volume; 1.32 for volume from $20,000 to $50.000; 1.32 for $50,000 or less than $250,000; 1.27 for chains with annual volume under $250,000, and 1.26 for any retailer, chain or independent, with annual sales of $250,000 or more.

Soft Wheat Flour Ceilings Raised

Amendment No. 1 to the flour price ceiling order, No. 296, effective March 2, raised prices on soft wheat flour in certain areas. Subparagraphs III (b) and III (c) (iii) and paragraph V of section 1351.1666, Appendix A, were changed to read as set forth below:

Sec. 1351.1666 Appendix A.

* * * * *

III. *Maximum prices for cake flour and other soft wheat bakery flour packed in 98-lb cotton bags, in carload quantities, delivered at specified destinations.*

* * * *

(b) At destinations in the following states: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina, the maximum prices for cake flour and other soft wheat bakery flour shall be $9.25 per barrel for cake flour, $8.10 per barrel for other soft wheat bakery flour with an ash content of .41% or less, and $7.60 per barrel for other soft wheat bakery flour with an ash content greater than .41%, plus such one of the following rail charges as results in the lowest delivered price: (i) the lowest carload proportional rail rate from Memphis, Tenn; Cairo, Ill; or Evansville, Ind., to the destination; or (ii) the lowest carload proportional rail rate from Louisville, Ky., or Cincinnati, Ohio, to the destination, applicable on billing originating in Ohio and Indiana.

(c) At destinations in all states except those mentioned in paragraph (a) and (b) hereof, the maximum prices shall be computed as follows:

* * * *

(iii) For flour milled in any state other than those mentioned in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) hereof, the maximum prices shall be $9.60 per barrel for cake flour, $8.45 per barrel for other soft wheat bakery flour with an ash content of .41% or less, and $7.95 per barrel for other soft wheat bakery flour with an ash content greater than .41% less the charge at the lowest flat domestic carload rail rate from the milling point to New York City, plus the charge at the lowest flat domestic carload rail rate from the milling point to the destination:

Provided, That, at or within 25 miles of the milling point, the maximum price for carload quantities shall be the price obtained by deducting the transportation charge to New York City as directed in this subparagraph (iii) and then adding 20c per barrel.

* * * *

V. *Maximum prices for family flours in carload quantities, packed in 98-lb cotton sacks, delivered at specified destinations.* The maximum prices for family flour in carload quantities, packed in 98-lb cotton sacks delivered at destination in the various states and the District of Columbia, shall be as follows:

	Per bbl
Colorado, east of the Rocky Mountains	$7.25
Montana, Wyoming	7.50
Colorado, except east of the Rocky Mountains, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota	7.75
Oregon, Washington	8.00
Idaho	8.10
Arizona, Oklahoma, Utah	8.25
Iowa, Missouri	8.40
Texas	8.45
Arkansas, Minnesota	8.50
Nevada	8.75
Illinois	8.80
Indiana	8.90
Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	9.00
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia	9.20
California, New Jersey, New York	9.25
The New England States	9.30
Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana	9.80
Tennessee	10.05
Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina	10.15
North Carolina	10.25

Corn and Its Products

On Jan. 13, by means of a temporary 60-day order (No. 25), the OPA froze

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prices of corn futures contracts and prices for cash corn in the recognized cash markets at the highest level prevailing on Jan. 11. Corn prices at the small local markets were placed under ceilings generally at the highest prices prevailing during the period Jan. 8-12. In most instances, these highs were reached on Jan. 11.

On March 22 OPA made public an amendment legalizing all contracts made between Jan. 13 and March 11 under the original temporary order, and reducing from ¾c to ½c the discount per bushel for moisture content above 15½%.

Specific dollars and cents ceilings on products made by a dry corn milling process and used for human consumption were set on Jan. 20 by Maximum Price Regulation No. 305, effective Jan. 26, covering corn meal, corn flour, corn grits, hominy grits, hominy, brewers' grits and other similarly made products.

Replacing maximums set under the freeze technique at each individual seller's peak price during the period Sept. 28-Oct. 2, 1942, the fixed prices were made to reflect the average of such previous ceilings.

Maximum prices for corn meal and corn flour at wholesale and retail were continued under the coverage of Maximum Price Regulation 237 (adjusted and fixed mark-up regulation for sales of certain food products at wholesale) and Maximum Price Regulation No. 238 (adjusted and fixed mark-up regulation for sales of certain food products at retail). Wholesale and retail ceiling prices for hominy and hominy grits were allowed to remain under General Maximum Price Regulation.

Previously most of these products had been covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 280 (maximum prices for special food products).

Amendment No. 1 to the corn order (No. 25), effective Feb. 6, made several minor changes in the ceiling price differentials for various grades of cash corn; provided pricing methods for new or inactive futures contracts; and clarified provisions of the order relating to handling and carrying charges.

The temporary ceiling on corn, which expired on March 13, was replaced on March 12, under Maximum Price Regulation No. 346, with dollars and cents maximum prices applying at every stage of distribution from the time corn leaves the farm until sold to retail dealers. Prices for cash corn, which were approximately the same as the temporary prices, were to remain in effect until April 30. Thereafter maximum prices were to increase ½c bu on the first and fifteenth day of each month until Sept. 30. On Nov. 1, at the opening of the new crop season, it was provided that ceilings should return to the May 31 level. Futures prices were based on the normal discount of futures under cash corn.

Simultaneously with its action on corn, the OPA in Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 305, effective March 12, advanced the price ceilings of manufacturers making dry corn milling products for human consumption to reflect the higher corn ceilings.

Part 1351—Food and Food Products

(MPR 305—AMENDMENT 2)

Corn Meal, Corn Flour, Corn Grits, Hominy, Hominy Grits, Brewers' Grits and Other Products Made by a Dry Corn Milling Process

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this statement has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Section 1351.1764 is amended to read as follows:

Section 1351.1764. Maximum base point prices for yellow and white corn products. (a) The maximum base point price for yellow corn products shall be $2.37 per hundredweight at the basing point of Kansas City, Missouri.

(b) The maximum base point price for white corn products shall be $2.81 per hundredweight at the basing point of Kansas City, Missouri.

This amendment shall become effective March 12, 1943.

(Public Laws 421 and 729, 77 Cong., E. O. 9250, 7 F. R. 7871.)

MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION 346

CORN

In the judgment of the price administrator, it is necessary and proper, in order to effectuate the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Order 9250, issued by the President on Oct. 3, 1942, that maximum prices for the sale of corn be established by a maximum price regulation to replace Temporary Maximum Price Regulation 25, as amended, issued by the Office of Price Administration.

In the judgment of the price administrator, the maximum prices established by this regulation are generally fair and equitable, and will effectuate the purposes of the said act, as amended, and of the said executive order. The maximum prices established by this regulation will reflect to producers of corn the highest of the prices required by the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 as amended, and by Executive Order 9250, after making appropriate deductions from the parity price for payments made under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, parity payments made under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and governmental subsidies. A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this regulation has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

In fixing the maximum prices established by this regulation, the price administrator has given adequate weighting to farm labor. So far as practicable, the price administrator has advised and consulted with representative members of the industry which will be affected by this regulation.

Sec. 1439.352 **Maximum prices for corn.** Under the authority vested in the price administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 as amended, and Executive Order 9250, Maximum Price Regulation 346 (Corn), which is annexed hereto and made a part hereof, is hereby issued.

Authority: Section 1439.352 issued under Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong; E. O. 9250, 7 F. R. 7871.

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Appendix A. Areas of distribution.

Section 1 **To what transactions and kinds of corn this regulation applies, and the relation to other regulations.**

(a) **Kinds of corn to which regulation applies.** This regulation applies to all sales and deliveries of shelled corn, whole corn, ear corn and snapped corn.

(b) **Kinds of corn exempted.** This regulation does not apply to sales and deliveries of seed corn, popcorn, grain sorghums, sweet corn, broom corn, ground corn, cracked corn and corn used for canning purposes.

(c) **Geographic applicability.** The provisions of this regulation apply to the 48 states of the United States and to the District of Columbia.

(d) **Export sales.** The maximum prices at which a person may export corn shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration.

(e) **Effect on Temporary Maximum Price Regulation 25, as amended.** This regulation supersedes Temporary Maximum Price Regulation 25 as amended, issued by the Office of Price Administration.

Sec. 2 **Prohibition against dealing in corn at prices above the maximum.** On and after March 12, 1943, regardless of any contract or obligation, no person shall sell or deliver corn at prices above the maximum prices established by this regulation, and no person shall buy or receive corn, in the course of trade or business, at prices above the maximum prices established by this regulation, nor shall any person agree, offer, solicit or attempt to do any of these things. However, prices lower than the maximum prices established by this regulation may be charged and paid.

Sec. 3 **Maximum prices for No. 2 yellow corn at terminal price basing points, in carload and less than carload quantities.**

(a) **In carload quantities.** The term "terminal price basing points" means any point within the switching limits of the cities listed below. The maximum prices per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn at the terminal price basing point, in carload quantities, shall be:

Chicago	$1.02
Milwaukee	1.02
Duluth and Superior	1.01¼
Minneapolis and St. Paul	.98
Peoria	1.01
St. Louis and East St. Louis	1.02¾
Kansas City	.99
St. Joseph, Mo.	.99
Omaha and Council Bluffs	.95
Sioux City	.94

(b) **In less than carload quantities.** The maximum prices set forth in the preceding paragraph shall also be the maximum prices for less than carload quantities at the terminal price basing points.

Sec. 4 **Maximum prices for yellow corn on track at interior points in Area A, in carload quantities.** The maximum price for yellow corn on track at any interior point, in carload quantities, shall be the maximum price for No. 2 yellow corn at the appropriate terminal price basing point, less 1c bu and less freight charges from the interior point to the terminal price basing point.

The appropriate terminal price basing point is that point whose use in the above calculation results in the highest price at the interior point.

An interior point is any point in the corn producing area, which is described as Area A in Appendix A, from which corn is shipped in carload quantities to, or sold basis, a terminal price basing point.

Price on track means the price for corn loaded in a railway car.

Example of maximum price on track at interior point:

A is an interior point in Illinois. The freight rate to Chicago per bu of corn is assumed to be 7c. The freight rate to St. Louis per bu of corn is also assumed to be 7c. The maximum price per bu at A, calculated on the Chicago price, is $1.02, less 7c, less 1c, or 94c. The maximum price per bu at A, calculated on the St. Louis price, is $1.02¾, less 7c, less 1c, or 94¾c. St. Louis is the appropriate terminal price basing point, and the maximum price on track at A is 94¾c.

Sec. 5 **Maximum prices for sales by producers of yellow corn in Area A.**

(a) **To another farmer.** The maximum price for the sale by a producer to another farmer of yellow corn produced on a farm operated by the seller shall be the maximum price on tracks at the interior point nearest to the point of production.

(b) **To any other purchaser.** The maximum price for the sale by a producer of yellow corn to any other purchaser shall be the maximum price on truck at the interior point nearest to the point of production, less 2c.

Example of producer's maximum prices:

The maximum price on track at the interior point nearest to the point of production is assumed to be $1.02 (Chicago price) less 1c, less 7c freight, or 94c per bu. The maximum price for sale by the producer to another farmer is 94c, the track price.

If the corn is sold to a trucker, or any other purchaser, the maximum price is 94c, the track price at the interior point nearest to the point of production, less 2c, or a price of 92c.

Sec. 6 **Maximum prices for sales to local users of yellow corn stored at interior points, and sales of yellow corn by truckers, in Area A.**

(a) **Sales of corn stored at interior points.** (1) When yellow corn purchased from a producer is stored at an interior point and is thereafter sold to a farmer or other local user, the maximum price shall be the maximum price on track at the interior point, plus 5c per bu.

(2) If the corn is sold to a trucker, the maximum price shall be the maximum price on track at the interior point.

Example: A local elevator purchases corn from a farmer at an assumed maximum price of 96c. The track price is 2c higher, or 98c. The corn is thereafter sold to a farmer or a feed mixer. The maximum price for this sale is 5c above the track price, or $1.03. If the corn is sold to a trucker, the maximum price is the track price, or 98c.

(b) **Sales by truckers.** When yellow corn is moved by truck within Area A as described in Appendix A, or from a point within Area A to any point outside of such area, but not to or through a terminal price basing point, the maximum price for the sale of the corn shall be the purchase price paid by the trucker, plus actual transportation costs incurred in the shipment, at rates not higher than the lowest applicable common carrier rates, plus 2c per bu. The trucker shall furnish to the purchaser a statement showing the place and date of purchase, the name of the person from whom the corn was purchased, the price paid, and the amount of transportation charges.

Example: A producer sells corn to a trucker, at a maximum price assumed to be 92c per bu. The trucker sells the corn to a farmer after a haul for which applicable common carrier rates amount to 5c per bu. The maximum price for resale is 92c, plus 5c, plus 2c, or 99c per bu.

(c) **Sales by retail dealers who purchase from truckers.** When corn is sold by a trucker to a retail dealer, the maximum price at which the retail dealer may resell the corn to local users shall be the price at which he purchased the corn, plus 5c per bu.

Sec. 7 **Maximum prices for sales of No. 2 yellow corn at interior points in Area A, when shipped from another interior point or from a terminal price basing point.**

(a) **Track price.** When No. 2 yellow corn is shipped in carload quantities to an interior point, from another interior point or from a terminal price basing point, the maximum price on track, delivered at the interior point, shall be the maximum price at the point from which the shipment is made, plus freight charges from that point.

(b) **Resale at interior point.** Upon a resale of such corn by a retail dealer at the interior point of delivery, the seller may charge the maximum price specified in paragraph (a) of this section, plus 5c per bu.

Example: A seller in Omaha sells a carload of corn to a local elevator at an interior point in Nebraska. The freight to the interior point, from Omaha, is assumed to be 4c per bu. The highest price at which the sale may be made, for delivery at the interior point, is the Omaha price of 95c, plus 4c, or 99c. When the elevator resells the corn to a farmer or to a feed mixer, the highest price that may be charged is 99c plus 5c, or $1.04 per bu.

(c) **Sales by producers not affected.** The provisions of this section shall not affect sales by a producer in Area A, maximum prices for which are established under section 5 of this regulation.

Sec. 8 **Maximum prices for sales by producers and truckers of yellow corn in Areas I to X.**

(a) **Sales by producers.** The maximum prices for the sale by a producer of yellow corn in Areas I to X, which are described in Appendix A and which comprise the entire United States outside of Area A, shall be the maximum prices for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, delivered on track at the railway station nearest the farm of the producer.

The maximum price at the railway station may be calculated by reference to the freight rates from the respective terminal price basing points, as set forth in section 9 of this regulation.

(b) **Sales by truckers.** In any case in which yellow corn is moved by truck within Areas I to X, as described in Appendix A, the maximum price for the sale by the trucker shall be the maximum price for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, delivered on track at the railway station nearest the point of delivery. The trucker shall furnish to the purchaser a statement showing the place and date of purchase, and the name of the person from whom the corn was purchased.

However, the maximum price for sale of yellow corn moved from Area A into a point in Areas I to X by a trucker is calculated under the provisions of section 6 (b) of this regulation.

Examples: At point B in Ohio, the freight from Chicago to the local railway station is assumed to be 7c per bu. The track price for No. 2 yellow corn is the Chicago price of $1.02, plus 7c, or $1.09. This is also the highest price at which a producer near A may sell yellow corn.

If a trucker brings corn into point B, which he purchased at some other point within Areas I to X, the highest price at which he may resell the corn is $1.09.

Sec. 9 **Maximum prices for delivery at destination points in Areas I to X.**

(a) **Area I.** The maximum prices per bu for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area I, described in Appendix A, shall be $1.02, the maximum price at Chicago, plus the lowest proportional all-rail rate from Chicago to the point of destination.

Examples: Albany $1.17½; Baltimore and Virginia cities, $1.16; Boston, $1.18¾; New York, $1.17⅝; Philadelphia, $1.16½. This provision is subject to the following exceptions:

(1) When shipment is made to Louisville or Cincinnati, destined for the Southeast or Carolina territories, the maximum price at these points shall be $1.06¼ per bu. At transit points such as Indianapolis, Decatur, Ill., and Kankakee, Ill., the maximum price shall be $1.16½ per bu basis Philadelphia, or $1.06¼ per bu basis Louisville or Cincinnati when destined to the Southeast or Carolina territories, or when destined to Louisville or Cincinnati proper. The Southeast and Carolina territories are described as Area II in Appendix A.

When corn originating west of the Mississippi River is shipped to Louisville or Cincinnati, the maximum price for the corn if resold for local use shall be $1.11, provided that the billing covering such shipment is canceled.

(2) When shipment is made to Evansville, Ind., or Cairo, Ill., destined for the Southeast or Carolina territories, the maximum price at Evansville or Cairo shall be $1.04½ per bu.

(3) When shipment is made to Buffalo by water, the maximum price shall be $1.09 per bu, c.i.f. Buffalo.

(b) **Area II.** The maximum prices per bu for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area II, described in Appendix A, shall be $1.02¾, the maximum price at St. Louis, plus the lowest proportional all-rail rate from St. Louis to the point of destination.

Examples: Atlanta, $1.23½; Charlotte, $1.25¼; Columbia, $1.27; Memphis, $1.09¼; Meridian, $1.18½; Montgomery, $1.21¼; Nashville, $1.15¼; New Orleans, $1.17½.

(c) **Area III.** The maximum prices per bu for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area III, described in Appendix A, shall be 99c, the maximum price at Kansas City, plus the lowest proportional all-rail rate, or local rate where no proportional rate is published, from Kansas City to the point of destination.

Examples: Fort Worth, $1.12; Houston, $1.15½; Little Rock, $1.10¼.

(d) **Area IV.** The maximum prices per hundredweight for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area IV, described in Appendix A, shall be the equivalent in cents per 100 lbs of a price of 95c, the maximum price per bu at Omaha, plus the freight rate of 59½c per hundredweight. This equals a price of $2.31 per hundredweight delivered at any point in Area IV.

(e) **Area V.** The maximum prices per hundredweight for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area V, described

in Appendix A, shall be the equivalent in cents per 100 lbs of a price of 94c, the maximum price per bu at Sioux City, plus the freight rate of 59½c per hundredweight. This equals a price of $2.29 per hundredweight delivered at any point in Area V.

(f) **Area VI.** The maximum prices per bu for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area VI, described in Appendix A, shall be 98c, the maximum price at Minneapolis, plus the local freight rate from Minneapolis to the point of destination.

(g) **Area VII.** The maximum prices per bu for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area VII, described in Appendix A, shall be 95c, the maximum price at Omaha, plus the local freight rate from Omaha to the point of destination.

(h) **Area VIII.** The maximum prices per bu for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area VIII, described in Appendix A, shall be 98c, the maximum price at Minneapolis, plus the intrastate proportional freight rate from Minneapolis to the point of destination.

(i) **Area IX.** The maximum prices per bu for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area IX, described in Appendix A, shall be 98c, the maximum price at Minneapolis, plus the proportional freight rate, or local freight rate where no proportional rate is published, from Minneapolis to the point of destination.

(j) **Area X.** The maximum price per bu for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area X, described in Appendix A, shall be $1.02.

Sec. 10 **Effect of barge or other river transportation on maximum prices.** The maximum prices set forth in this regulation shall not be altered or affected in any way in any case in which corn is shipped by barge or other river transportation.

Sec. 11 **Maximum prices for other grades, classes and kinds of corn.**

(a) **Yellow corn.** The maximum prices for No. 1 yellow corn at all points shall be the same as the maximum prices for No. 3 yellow corn. The maximum prices for other grades of yellow corn, at all points for which prices are established for No. 2 yellow corn by this regulation, shall be the respective prices per bu of No. 2 yellow corn less the amounts set forth below.

No. 3 yellow, ½c; No. 4 yellow, 1c; No. 5 yellow, 1½c; sample yellow, 2c.

The prices established by this paragraph for No. 3 yellow, No. 4 yellow, No. 5 yellow, and sample yellow corn are maximum prices for these grades at the lowest moisture content permissible under the Official Grain Standards of the United States. For each ½%, or fraction thereof, of moisture in excess of 15½%, the maximum price for each of these grades shall be reduced by ¾c per bu.

(b) **White corn.** (1) The maximum prices per bu for each grade of white corn in carload quantities, or in less than carload quantities, at the terminal price basing points, shall be: Chicago, $1.23½; Milwaukee, $1.23½; Duluth and Superior, $1.21¼; Minneapolis and St. Paul, $1.18; Peoria, $1.22½; St. Louis and East St. Louis, $1.21¼; Kansas City, $1.14; St. Joseph, Mo., $1.14; Omaha and Council Bluffs, $1.14; Sioux City, $1.14.

White corn for the purpose of this regulation shall include mixed corn which contains 95% or more of white corn.

(2) The maximum prices for white corn, for all types of sales for which maximum prices are established by secs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this regulation, shall be calculated in the same way as the maximum prices for the corresponding sales of yellow corn, except that the maximum prices for these sales of white corn shall be based upon the maximum prices for white corn at the respective terminal price basing points, set forth in paragraph (b) (1) of this section.

(3) The maximum prices for white corn, for all types of sales for which maximum prices are established by secs. 8 and 9 of this regulation, shall be calculated in the same way as the maximum prices for the corresponding sales of yellow corn, except that the maximum prices for these sales of white corn shall be based upon the maximum prices for white corn at the respective terminal price basing points, set forth in paragraph (b) (1) of this section.

Examples: Philadelphia, $1.38; Boston, $1.40¼; Nashville, $1.33¾.

(c) **Mixed corn.** The maximum prices per bu for mixed corn, at all points, shall be the maximum prices at such points for the corresponding grade of yellow corn. The maximum prices for mixed corn which contains 95% or more of white corn, however, are calculated under the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, which provides the method for calculating prices for white corn.

(d) **Ear corn and snapped corn.** The maximum prices for ear corn and snapped corn shall be the maximum prices for yellow corn, provided that for the purpose of calculating the maximum price for ear corn or snapped corn, a bushel shall not be less than 68 lbs in weight.

Sec. 12 **Carrying charges and seasonal price advances.**

(a) **Carrying charges.** In addition to the maximum prices for corn established under the provisions of this regulation, a carrying charge, not exceeding 1-25th of a cent a day per bu, may be charged by a seller to a buyer from the date of the expiration of free time under a contract of sale, to the date selected by the buyer as the date on which shipment shall be made, or to the date on which shipment is actually made, whichever is earlier: **Provided,** that

(1) The seller may in all cases have five days from the date of receipt of instructions within which to make shipment, and may charge carrying charges accordingly; and

(2) The buyer shall not increase his maximum price for resale to any purchaser because such carrying charges have been incurred.

(b) **Seasonal price advances.** All maximum prices established by this regulation shall be increased by ½c per bu on the first day, and ½c per bu on the fifteenth day, of each of the months of May, June, July, August and September. The maximum prices established on Sept. 15 shall continue to and including Oct. 31. On Nov. 1, the maximum prices for corn shall revert to the maximum prices that existed on May 31.

Sec. 13 **Maximum prices for future contracts.**

(a) **Transactions in May contracts.** The maximum prices per bu at which future contracts for delivery of corn in May may be made shall be the maximum prices for No. 2 yellow corn on May 31, 1943, established under this regulation, at the respective exchanges, less 2c.

(b) **Transactions in July contracts.** The maximum prices per bu at which future contracts for delivery of corn in July, 1943, may be made shall be the maximum prices at which contracts for May, 1943, delivery may be made, at the respective exchanges, plus 2c.

(c) **Transactions in September contracts.** The maximum prices per bu at which future contracts for delivery of corn in September, 1943, may be made shall be the maximum prices at which contracts for July, 1943, delivery may be made, at the respective exchanges, plus 2c.

(d) **Transactions in December contracts.** The maximum prices per bu at which future contracts for delivery of corn in December, 1943, may be made, shall be the maximum prices at which contracts for May, 1943, delivery of corn may be made, at the respective exchanges.

Sec. 14 **Merchandising and elevation charges.**

(a) **Merchandising charges.** To all maximum prices established under this regulation, there may be added two merchandising charges of 1¼c each per bu, but only one such charge may be made by any one merchandiser. No merchandising charge may be made unless merchandising services are actually performed.

A merchandiser is any person who buys and resells corn in carload quantities:

(1) At a terminal price basing point, for shipment out of such market; or

(2) At a subterminal point, basing on a terminal price basing point, for shipment out of such market; or

(3) At a destination point located within the Areas I to X described in Appendix A; or

(4) At an interior point for shipment to a destination point located within the Areas I to X described in Appendix A, excluding shipment through a terminal price basing point.

(b) **Elevation charges.** In any case in which corn is handled through a terminal or a subterminal elevator, there may be added to all maximum prices established under this regulation any elevation charges that may lawfully be made, but the total elevation charges that may be added to the price to any purchaser shall not exceed 2c per bu.

(c) **Purchasers from producers.** The charges provided for by this section may not be added on corn purchased directly from producers. Such charges are provided for by sec. 5 (a) of this regulation.

(d) **Meaning of terminal elevator, subterminal elevator and subterminal point.** A terminal or a subterminal elevator means any elevator which receives corn by rail or water shipment in carload quantities. A subterminal point is a point at which a subterminal elevator is located.

(e) **Invoicing charges.** All merchandising and elevation charges permitted by this section may be charged to any purchaser at a later stage of distribution of the corn. These charges shall be separately stated on the invoice to any purchaser.

Sec. 15 **Retail dealers' margins at points outside of Area A.** The maximum prices for corn sold by retail dealers in less than carload quantities, at points in Areas I to X, described in Appendix A, shall be the maximum prices for corn in carload quantities at the point of sale, plus 8c per bu. The charge permitted by this section does not apply to any of the sales covered by secs. 5, 6, 7 and 8 of this regulation.

Sec. 16 **Sales of corn in sacks.** When corn is sold in sacks furnished by the seller, there may be added to the maximum prices at the point of sale an amount equal to the replacement cost of the sacks plus a sacking charge of 2c per bu.

Sec. 17 **Tax on transportation of property.** The 3% tax on the transportation of property imposed by sec. 620 of the Revenue Act of 1942 shall, for the purpose of this regulation, be treated as though it were an increase of 3% in the amount charged by every person engaged in the business of transporting property for hire.

Sec. 18 **Selection by purchaser of receiving point.** Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prohibit any person from purchasing and receiving corn at any point at the maximum price at that point as calculated under the provisions of this regulation, and shipping from such point to any other point at his own expense, although the price paid at the point of purchase plus the cost of transportation at the point of destination may exceed the maximum price at the point of destination as calculated under the provisions of this regulation: **Provided,** that if the corn so purchased and shipped is resold, the maximum price for the resale shall be the maximum price at the point of resale as calculated under the provisions of this regulation.

Sec. 19 **Records, reports and posting of prices.**

(a) **Current records.** Every person selling corn for which maximum prices are established by this regulation shall keep, and make available for examination by the Office of Price Administration, records of the same kind that he has customarily kept, relating to the prices which he charges for corn that he sells after the effective date of this regulation, and such additional records as the Office of Price Administration may from time to time require.

(b) **Reports.** Every person selling corn for which maximum prices are established by this regulation shall submit such reports as the Office of Price Administration may from time to time require.

(c) **Posting of prices.**

(1) Every person who purchases corn from a producer, and who has a regularly established place of business, shall post at a conspicuous place in the place of business his ceiling price on track, as calculated under sec. 4 of this regulation, the maximum prices that he is permitted to pay to the producer for each class and grade of corn, and the maximum prices that he is permitted to charge for sales to local users of each class and grade of corn.

(2) Every person who sells corn to ultimate users in less than carload quantities, and who has a regularly established place of business, shall post at a conspicuous place in the place of business the maximum prices that he is permitted to charge for each class and grade of corn.

Sec. 20 **Evasive practices.** The price limitations set forth in this regulation shall not be evaded, whether by direct or indirect methods, in connection with an offer, solicitation, agreement, sale, delivery, purchase, or receipt, of or relating to corn, alone or in conjunction with any other commodity, or by way of commission, service, transportation, or other charge, or discount, premium, or other privilege, or by tying agreement, or other trade understanding, or by any other means.

Sec. 21 **Enforcement.** Persons violating any provision of this regulation are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions, and suits for treble damages, and proceedings for suspension of licenses, provided for by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 as amended. Persons having evidence of any violation of this regulation are urged to communicate with the nearest field, state, or regional office of the Office of Price Administration, or with the principal office in Washington, D. C.

Sec. 22 **Registration and licensing.** The registration and licensing provisions contained in secs. 15 and 16 of the General Maximum Price Regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration are hereby made a part of this regulation and are made applicable to every person subject to this regulation, except that these provisions do not apply to any farmer who sells corn produced by him.

Sec. 23 **Petitions for amendment.** Any person seeking a modification of any provision of this regulation may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1, issued by the Office of Price Administration.

Sec. 24 **Definitions.** When used in this regulation, the term:

"Carload quantity" means 60,000 lbs or more.

SIXTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

December 31, 1942

ASSETS

Cash in Banks	$103,383.21
U. S. Government Bonds	244,950.62
State, County and Municipal Bonds	409,082.50
Canadian Bonds	10,000.00
Other Bonds	79,861.75
Stocks (Market Value)	123,951.04
Mortgages	None
Real Estate	None
Premiums in Transmission (less than 90 days due)	87,675.20
Reinsurance due	1,552.66
Accrued Interest and Other Assets	4,135.34
TOTAL CASH ASSETS	$1,064,592.32

LIABILITIES

Losses in Process of Adjustment (To provide for all losses incurred, but on which payment is not yet due.)		$63,666.89
Reserve for Unearned Premiums (The full "Legal Reserve" held for the protection of Policyholders.)		625,226.80
Reserve for Taxes and Other Expenses		28,479.18
Total Liabilities and Reserves		$717,372.87
Guaranty Fund	$45,100.00	
Net Cash Surplus	302,119.45	
Surplus to Policyholders		347,219.45
TOTAL		$1,064,592.32

OFFICERS

R. M. ROGERS ..... President
PAUL M. MOHR ..... Vice President
C. W. TRAPP ..... Secretary
R. A. RIDGWAY ..... Treasurer

DIRECTORS

ROBERT A. RIDGWAY ..... Kansas City, Missouri
R. R. CLARK ..... St. Joseph, Missouri
H. S. COWGILL ..... Carthage, Missouri
R. W. MAGILL ..... Wichita, Kansas
PAUL M. MOHR ..... Kansas City, Missouri
C. C. KELLY ..... Hutchinson, Kansas
J. C. LYSLE ..... Leavenworth, Kansas
R. M. ROGERS ..... Kansas City, Missouri
L. L. SEIBEL ..... Kansas City, Missouri
GEORGE G. SOHLBERG ..... Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
GEORGE A. BREON ..... Kansas City, Missouri

DEPARTMENT MANAGERS

J. W. HUNTINGTON, Columbus, Ohio ..... Ohio Department
GLEASON ALLEN, Minneapolis, Minn. ..... Northwestern Department
A. O. HODGES, Kansas City, Mo. ..... Southwestern Department
A. J. KELLENBERGER, Seattle, Wash. ..... Pacific Department
O. R. VAN DYKE, Nashville, Tenn. ..... Southeastern Department
L. C. FELTON, Louisville, Ky. ..... Mutual Insurance Agency

The Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company writes the following classes of insurance on the participating plan:

FIRE, WINDSTORM, AUTOMOBILE, EXPLOSION, SPRINKLER LEAKAGE, RIOT AND CIVIL COMMOTION, INLAND MARINE, AIRCRAFT, EARTHQUAKE, SMUDGE, USE AND OCCUPANCY, RENTS

Losses Paid Since Organization
$5,767,864.80

Savings to Policyholders Since Organization
$6,040,016.65

"Corn" means any grain which consists of 50% or more of shelled corn of the dent or flint varieties, and may contain not more than 10% of other grains for which standards have been established under the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act.

"Less than carload quantity" means less than 60,000 lbs.

"Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or other organized group of persons, or legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any agency thereof, any other government, or any of its political subdivisions, and any agencies of any of the foregoing.

"Retail dealer" means any person who buys corn and resells it to a feeder or ultimate user.

Appendix A. Areas of Distribution

(a) **Area A.** Area A shall include the states of Illinois and Iowa, and the sections of South Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota set forth below:

South Dakota. The section of the state bounded on the east by the eastern boundary of South Dakota, on the south by the southern boundary of South Dakota, on the north by the line of the C. & N. W. **Railway extending from the eastern boundary of the state to Wolsey,** and on the west by the line of the C., M., St. P. & P. Railway extending from Wolsey to Sioux City, Iowa. Points located on the boundary line of this section are included in **Area A.**

Nebraska. The section of the state east of a line beginning at Running Water and following the line of the C. & N. W. Railway to Norfolk, thence along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad through Columbus to Central City, thence along the lines of the C., B. & Q. Railroad through Hastings and Red Cloud to Superior. Points located on the described railway lines are included in Area A.

Minnesota. The section of the state bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Minnesota, on the west by the western boundary of Minnesota, on the north by the line of the C., M., St. P. & P. Railway, extending through Ortonville to St. Paul, and on the east by the line of the C., R. I. & P. Railway extending from St. Paul through Gordon. Points located on the boundary line of this section are included in Area A.

(b) **Areas I to X.**

Area I. Area I shall include the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia and Indiana, the lower peninsula of Michigan, the District of Columbia, all of Virginia except the section of the state to which freight rates are provided on page 19 of Central Freight Association Freight Tariff No. 3-G, B. T. Jones, agent, I.C.C. No. 3819, and the section of Kentucky to which freight rates are provided on pages 13, 14 and 29 of Central Freight Association Freight Tariff No. 3-G, B. T. Jones, agent, I.C.C. No. 3319.

Area II. Area II shall include the states of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, the section of Louisiana that lies east of the Mississippi River, and the section of Virginia and Kentucky that are not included in Area I.

Area III. Area III shall include the states of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and the section of Louisiana that is west of the Mississippi River.

Area IV. Area IV shall include the states of Arizona and Nevada, and the sections of the states of Utah, California, Colorado and Oregon to which freight rates are provided in Transcontinental Freight Bureau tariff No. 46-J, L. E. Kipp, agent, I.C.C. No. 1481.

Area V. Area V shall include the states of Washington and Idaho, and the sections of the states of Oregon, California, Utah, Wyoming and Montana to which freight rates are provided in Transcontinental Freight Bureau tariff No. 45-D, L. E. Kipp, agent, I.C.C. No. 1491.

Area VI. Area VI shall include North Dakota, the section of the state of Montana not included in Area V, and all the state of South Dakota except the section bounded on the east by the eastern boundary of South Dakota, on the south by the southern boundary of South Dakota, on the north by the line of the C. & N. W. Railway extending from the eastern boundary of the state to Wolsey, and on the west by the line of the C., M. & St. P. & P. Railway extending from Wolsey to Sioux City, Iowa. The excepted section of South Dakota outlined above shall include points located on the boundary line of the excepted section.

Area VII. Area VII shall include the section of the state of Wyoming not included in Area V, the section of the state of Colorado not included in Area IV, and all of the state of Nebraska west of a line beginning at Running Water and following the line of the C. & N. W. Railway to Norfolk, thence along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad through Columbus to Central City, thence along the line of the C., B. & Q. Railroad through Hastings and Red Cloud to Superior. Points on the described railway lines shall not be included in Area VII.

Area VIII. Area VIII shall include all of the state of Minnesota except the section bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Minnesota, on the west by the western boundary of Minnesota, on the north by the line of the C., M. & St. P. & P. Railway, extending through Ortonville to St. Paul, and on the east by the line of the C., R. I. & P. Railway extending from St. Paul through Gordon. The excepted section outlined above shall include points located on the boundary line of the excepted section.

Area IX. Area IX shall include all of the state of Wisconsin north of the line of the C., M. & St. P. & P. Railway extending from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee, and the upper peninsula of Michigan. The area shall not include points located on the described railway line.

Area X. Area X shall include all the state of Wisconsin not included in Area IX.

(c) **Reference to freight tariffs.** All reference in this section to freight tariffs shall include supplements thereto and reissues thereof.

* *

Amendment No. 2 to OPA No. 296

Following is the text of Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 296, governing sales of flour, which was issued March 24 and became effective March 30:

1. Section 1351.1651 (a) is added to read as follows:

(a) **Maximum prices for primary distributors.** Wherever in this Maximum Price Regulation No. 296 the words "miller" or "blender" are used they shall be construed to include primary distributors, as hereinafter defined.

2. Section 1351.1651 (b) is added to read as follows:

(b) **Maximum prices for flour jobbers.** From and after March 30, 1943, to and including May 31, 1943, or sooner if this section is revoked, wherever in this Maximum Price Regulation No. 296 the words "miller" or "blender" are used they shall be construed to include flour jobbers as hereinafter defined. For sales to retail outlets, the maximum price for "flour jobbers" shall be calculated under the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 237.

3. Section 1351.1656 is amended to read as follows:

1351.1656 **Carrying charges.** Carrying charges may be charged in addition to the maximum prices for flour from wheat, semolina and farina set forth in Appendix A hereof, except those maximum prices set forth in 1351.1666 Appendix A, VI. Such carrying charges shall not exceed ⅛ of a cent per barrel per day for each day's delay in shipment beyond 60 days from the date of the contract of sale or beyond the delivery date specified under such contract, whichever is later, which is caused by the failure of the buyer to furnish shipping instructions (and necessary containers, if sale is made on a bulk basis) in accordance with the specifications of the contract of sale.

4. Section 1351.1658 is amended to read as follows:

1351.1658 **Federal and state taxes.** Any tax upon, or incident to, the sale, delivery, processing or use of flour from wheat, semolina or farina, imposed by any statute of the United States or statute or ordinance of any state or subdivision thereof, shall be treated as follows in determining the seller's maximum price for such commodity and in preparing the records of such seller with respect thereto: if the statute or ordinance imposing such tax does not prohibit the seller from stating and collecting the tax separately from the purchase price, and the seller does separately state it, the seller may collect, in addition to the maximum price, the amount of the tax actually paid by him or an amount equal to the amount of tax paid by any prior vendor and separately stated and collected from the seller by the vendor from whom he purchased: **Provided, however,** That the tax on the transportation of all property (excepting coal) imposed by section 620 of the Revenue Act of 1942 shall, for purposes of determining the applicable maximum price of any product covered by this Maximum Price Regulation No. 296, be treated as though it were an increase of 3% in the amount charged by every person engaged in the business of transporting property for hire. It shall not be treated as a tax for which a charge may be made in addition to the basic price. Wherever in this Maximum Price Regulation No. 296 a maximum price is determined by adding a transportation charge to a basic price, the transportation charge shall be the charge computed by using the applicable transportation rate and adding thereto 3% of said transportation charge.

5. Section 1351.1663 (a) (3) is amended to read as follows:

(3) "Blender" means a secondary processor who buys flours from wheat, semolina or farina and repacks them for sale. He may blend these products with one another and/or with phosphating, enriching and self-rising ingredients.

6. Section 1351.1663 (a) (6) is amended to read as follows:

(6) "Cake flour" means a soft wheat flour containing not more than .447% ash calculated to a moisture-free basis (which equals .38% ash calculated to a 15% moisture basis) having a viscosity of not more than 70° (McMichael) determined by the no-time method, and capable of producing satisfactory cake, when mixed with an equal weight of liquid and an equal weight of sugar, together with other appropriate ingredients.

7. Section 1351.1663 (a) (20) is added to read as follows:

(20) "Family farina" means farina which is packed and sold for ultimate use in the home.

8. Section 1351.1663 (a) (21) is added to read as follows:

(21) "Primary distributor" means a person who buys flour from wheat, semolina and farina and resells without additional processing and in the original containers. He delivers to bakers and other commercial, institutional and governmental users in carload quantities and to wholesalers, jobbers and retailer-owned warehouses in both carload and less than carload quantities.

9. Section 1351.1663 (a) (22) is added to read as follows:

(22) "Flour jobber" means a person who buys flour from wheat, semolina and farina and resells without additional processing and in the original containers in less than carload quantities to bakers and commercial, institutional or governmental users: **Provided,** That this definition shall not include wholesalers, 50% or more of whose total dollar sales volume is with retail grocery stores.

10. Section 1351.1666 Appendix A. VI is amended to read as follows:

VI. **Maximum prices for family cake flour, and family whole wheat flour, and for family farina, enriched and unenriched.** (a) At all destinations, the maximum price for family cake flour and family whole wheat flour packed in 12 2¾-lb packages to the case, shall be $2.75 per case.

(b) At all destinations, the maximum price for family cake flour and family whole wheat flour packed in packages containing 5 lbs or less, but not including the package and case size covered by subparagraph (a) hereof shall be 7½c per lb plus the cost of packages, labels and shipping containers.

(c) The maximum prices for family cake flour and family whole wheat flour packed in packages containing more than 5 lbs shall be the maximum prices for family flours as otherwise determined under the provisions of this Appendix A.

(d) At all destinations maximum prices for family farina, enriched and unenriched, in packages weighing 14 oz and 28 oz each, and packed 24 to the case and 18 to the case respectively, shall be as follows:

	Car lots	L.c.l.
(i) 28-oz packages, packed 18 to the case	$3.47½	$3.55
(ii) 14-oz packages, packed 24 to the case	2.70	2.75

(e) At all destinations the maximum price for family farina, enriched and unenriched, packed in packages containing 5 lbs or less but not including the package sizes provided for under subparagraph (d) hereof shall be 9¾c per lb plus the cost of packages, labels, and shipping containers.

(f) Maximum prices for family farina in packages containing more than 5 lbs shall be the same as the maximum prices for family flour, as otherwise determined under the provisions of this Appendix A.

11. Section 1351.1666 **Appendix A.** VII (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) **Maximum prices for farina, except family farina, delivered at specified destinations.** Maximum prices for farina, except family farina, delivered at specified destinations, shall be determined by adding 40c per bbl to the maximum prices for flour from wheat, as otherwise determined in paragraphs I, II or III of this Appendix A.

12. In section 1351.1666 **Appendix A.** VII the texts of paragraphs (c) and (c) (i) are amended to read as follows:

(c) **Maximum prices for enriched and self-rising flours from wheat, and for enriched farina, except enriched family farina in packages containing 5 lbs or less, delivered at specified destinations.** (i) The maximum prices for flour from wheat enriched in accordance with subparagraph (a) of section 15.010 of the Definition and Standard of Identity promulgated by the Federal Security Administrator, delivered at specified destinations shall be the applicable maximum prices as set forth in this Appendix A, plus 20c per bbl.

13. Section 1351.1666 **Appendix A.** VII (c) (ii) is amended to read as follows:

(ii) The maximum prices for flour from wheat enriched in accordance with subparagraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of section 15.010 of the Definition and Standard of Identity promulgated by the Federal Security Administrator, delivered at specified destinations, shall be the applicable maximum prices as set forth in this Appendix A, plus 40c per bbl.

14. Section 1351.1666 **Appendix A.** VII (c) (iii) is added to read as follows:

(iii) The maximum price for farina, except family farina, in packages containing 5 lbs or less, enriched in accordance with the Definition and Standard of Identity promulgated by the Federal Security Administrator, delivered at specified destinations shall be the applicable maximum prices as set forth in paragraph VII (b) of this Appendix A, plus 20c per bbl.

15. Section 1351.1666 **Appendix A.** VII (c) (iv) is added to read as follows:

(iv) The maximum prices for self-rising flour, which conforms to the Definition and Standard of Identity promulgated by the Federal Security Administrator, delivered at specified destinations, shall be the maximum prices as set forth in this Appendix A, plus 25c per bbl.

16. Section 1351.1666 **Appendix A.** VIII (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) **Maximum prices for flour from wheat and farina in containers other than cotton sacks holding 98 lbs.** Maximum prices for flour from wheat or farina in containers other than cotton sacks holding 98 lbs, shall be the applicable maximum price as set forth in this Appendix A plus or minus the differentials set forth in paragraph (c) hereof: **Provided,** that family cake flour, family whole wheat flour, and family farina priced in accordance with paragraph VI hereof shall not be subject to this paragraph VIII.

17. Section 1351.1666 **Appendix A.** VIII (e) is added to read as follows:

(e) **Maximum prices for flour from wheat and farina packed in packages and/or package sizes other than those set forth in subparagraph (c).** Maximum prices for flour from wheat and farina packed in packages and/or package sizes other than those set forth in subparagraph (c) hereof shall be: (i) the appropriate proportion of the bulk price per bbl for flour from wheat or farina determined by subtracting from the applicable maximum price in 98-lb sacks, the amount of 32c per bbl, and

(ii) Adding thereto the cost of packages, labels and shipping containers, and

(iii) Adding also the appropriate proportion of the per bbl differential in subparagraph (c) hereof under the heading "Buyer's packages, charge per bbl over bulk price for handling and packing buyer's packages" for the package size most nearly approximating that for which a maximum price is being calculated.

18. Section 1351.1666 **Appendix A.** VIII (f) is added to read as follows:

(f) **Added charges for containers other than those covered by subparagraph (e).** If an outside jute, cotton, or paper envelope or an outside fiber container of a size different from those set forth under subparagraph (c) hereof is used, the cost of the envelope or fiber container actually used may be added to the maximum prices for flour from wheat, or farina, as otherwise set forth in this Appendix A.

19. In section 1351.1666 **Appendix A.** The texts of IX and IX (1) are amended to read as follows:

IX. **Maximum prices for other shipments or deliveries, including less than carload quantities, except in the case of sales at retail.** (1) The maximum prices for shipments or deliveries of 55 bbls or more, but less than a carload quantity, f.o.b. mill or f.o.b. seller's warehouse, shall be the maximum carload prices at said point (said point being deemed a destination for this purpose) as set forth in this Appendix A, plus 10c per bbl.

20. Section 1351.1666 **Appendix A.** IX (2) is amended to read as follows:

(2) Maximum prices for shipments or deliveries of less than 55 bbls, either f.o.b. mill or f.o.b. seller's warehouse, shall be the maximum carload prices at said point (said point being deemed the destination for this purpose) plus 35c per bbl.

21. Section 1351.1666 **Appendix A.** IX (3) is amended to read as follows:

(3) Maximum prices for shipments in mixed cars or pool cars delivered f.o.b. team or industry track at destination shall be the maximum carload prices as set forth in this Appendix A, plus 10c per bbl.

22. Section 1351.1666 **Appendix A.** IX (4) is amended to read as follows:

(4) Maximum prices for shipments or deliveries of 55 bbls or more, but less than a carload quantity delivered at any destination, except f.o.b. mill, f.o.b. seller's warehouse, or f.o.b. team or industry track in a mixed car or a pool car, shall be the maximum carload price as set forth in this Appendix A plus 25c per bbl.

23. Section 1351.1666 **Appendix A.** IX (5) is added to read as follows:

(5) Maximum prices for shipments or deliveries of less than 55 bbls, delivered at any destination, except f.o.b. mill, f.o.b. seller's warehouse, or f.o.b. team or industry track in a mixed car or a pool car, shall be the maximum carload price as set forth in this Appendix A, plus 65c per bbl.

WARTIME REGULATIONS GOVERNING FEEDINGSTUFFS

Millfeed prices, as well as those of almost all other feedingstuffs, were made subject to price ceilings under the General Maximum Price Regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration on April 28, 1942. Millers and wholesalers of feed, after May 11, were required not to charge more than the highest price charged in March, 1942. After May 18, 1942, retail dealers also were limited to the highest price charged by them in March.

Linseed oil, linseed cake and linseed meal, and mixed feed for animals were excepted from the price regulation, in which mixed feed was defined as "a mixture of a blend of more than one feed ingredient for the purpose of feeding animals, except a mixed feed resulting from the mixing of offal from a single grain." These exemptions were made because price regulation legislation provided that ceilings might not be put on farm products that were below 110% of parity or below their price level on any of three specific dates. The three exempted feeds were below parity levels.

Amendment No. 1, issued before the effective date of the ceilings, added to the list of exempted products ground grain feeds, defined as "whole grains and seeds which are ground only for the purpose of feeding animals." In an interpretation issued May 23, OPA named the following products as coming under the general price ceiling:

Wheat bran, wheat standard middlings, malt sprouts, wheat flour middlings, wheat red dog, wheat mixed feed, brown, gray and white wheat shorts, alfalfa meals, dried beet pulp, oat millfeed, distillers' dried grains, cottonseed meal, citrus pulp, corn gluten feed, corn gluten meal, soybean oil meal, coconut meal, brewers' dried grains, molasses, and all other commodities used for feeding purposes except hay, whole grains and seeds, or grains and seeds processed expressly for use as feeds.

Effective July 4, 1942, Maximum Price Regulation No. 173, governing wheat millfeeds, was issued by OPA on June 30. This order set ceilings on a basing point plan. The essential text follows:

Section 1363.101 **Maximum prices for wheat millfeeds.** On and after July 4, 1942, regardless of any contract, agreement or other obligation, no person shall sell, deliver, buy or receive wheat millfeeds at a price higher than the maximum price permitted by Sec. 1363.112 and no person shall agree, offer, solicit, or attempt to do any of the foregoing. The maximum prices shall include duties, brokerages, commissions, storage, insurance, carrying charges, handling charges and all other charges and shall not be increased by any charges for the extension of credit.

Sec. 1363.102 **Exempt sales.** The provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 173 and the General Maximum Price Regu-

lation shall not apply to sales of heavy bran flakes.

Sec. 1363.103 **Adjustable pricing.** Nothing in this Maximum Price Regulation No. 173 shall be construed to prohibit the making of a contract to sell wheat millfeeds at a price not to exceed the maximum price at the time of delivery or supply. Where a petition for amendment or for adjustment or exception has been filed which requires extended consideration, the Price Administrator may, upon application, grant permission to agree to adjust prices upon deliveries made during the pendency of the petition in accordance with the disposition of the petition.

Sec. 1363.104 **Evasion.** The price limitations set forth in Maximum Price Regulation No. 173 shall not be evaded by direct or indirect methods in connection with an offer, solicitation, agreement, sale, delivery, purchase, or receipt of or relating to wheat millfeed, alone or in connection with any other commodity, or by way of commission, service, transportation, or other charge, or discount, premium or other privilege, or by tying agreement or other trade understanding, or otherwise.

Sec. 1363.105 **Documents and reports.**

(a) Every person making a sale or purchase of wheat millfeeds in the course of trade or business after July 3, 1942, except sales of bran for human consumption, shall keep for inspection by the Office of Price Administration for a period of not less than two years complete and accurate records and documents of such sales and purchases, including the date thereof, name of the seller and purchaser, price paid or received, buyer's receiving point and the quantity of wheat millfeed sold or purchased.

(b) Persons affected by Maximum Price Regulation No. 173 shall submit such records to the Office of Price Admnistration as it may from time to time require.

Sec. 1363.106. **Enforcement.**

(a) Persons violating any provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 173 are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions, license suspension proceedings, and suits for treble damages provided for by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.

(b) Persons who have evidence of any violation of Maximum Price Regulation No. 173 or of any act or practices which constitute such a violation are urged to communicate with the nearest Field, State or Regional Office of the Office of Price Administration or its principal office in Washington, D. C.

Sec. 1363.107 **Licensing—Applicability of the Registration and Licensing Provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation.**

The registration and licensing provisions of Secs. 1499.15 and 1499.16 of the General Maximum Price Regulation are applicable to every person subject to this Maximum Price Regulation No. 173 selling at wholesale or retail any wheat millfeed covered by this regulation. When used in this Sec. 1363.107, the terms "selling at wholesale" and "selling at retail" have the definitions given to them by Secs. 1499.20 (p) and 1499.20 (o), respectively, of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Sec. 1363.108 **Petitions for Amendment.** Persons seeking any modification of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 173 or any adjustment or exception not provided for therein may file petitions for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Procedural Regulation No. 1 issued by the Office of Price Administration.

Sec. 1363.109 **Applicability of the General Maximum Price Regulation.**

Except as otherwise provided herein the provisions of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 173 supersede the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Sec. 1363.110 **Less than maximum prices.** Lower prices than those set forth in Sec. 1363.112 may be charged, demanded, paid or offered.

Sec. 1363.111 **Definitions.**

(a) When used in Maximum Price Regulation No. 173 the term:

(1) "Person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons or legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any other government, or any other political subdivisions, or any agency of any of the foregoing.

(2) "Basing point" means any one of the following places:

(i) Kansas City, Missouri and other Missouri River rate break points.

(ii) **Minneapolis, Minn.**

(iii) Seattle, Wash.

(iv) Portland, Oregon.

(3) "Applicable basing point" means the basing point on which the price for the sale of wheat millfeeds is customarily determined for shipment to a destination not otherwise specifically provided for in Sec. 1363.112 (a).

(4) "Missouri River rate break point" means any of the points along the Missouri River, Kansas City and northward, at which railroad rates change to proportional rates for eastbound railroad traffic.

(5) "Applicable Missouri River rate break point" means the Missouri River rate break point from which the lowest railroad carload proportional rate for the transportation of wheat millfeeds applies to the railroad siding nearest to the buyer's receiving point.

(6) "Wheat millfeeds" means the products of milling wheat whose ash content is more than 1/20th of the protein calculated to a moisture free basis plus .35 or, in the case of products of durum wheat more than 1.6% calculated to a moisture free basis (with allowance being made in either case for any increase in ash content due to the addition of bleaching, bromating, enriching, phosphating and self-rising ingredients), except the following commodities which shall remain subject to the provisions, exceptions or other terms of the General Maximum Price Regulation:

(i) **Wheat germ and wheat germ meal.**

(ii) **Wheat germ oil cake and wheat germ oil meal.**

(iii) Whole wheat flour and whole durum wheat flour.

(iv) Bran for human consumption.

(v) Other wheat products in which the proportions of the natural constituents of the wheat except for moisture remain unaltered.

(7) "Wheat germ" and "wheat germ meal" mean those products of milling wheat which contain more than 25% protein and 9% fat.

(8) "Wheat germ oil cake" and "wheat germ oil meal" mean the cake and meal obtained in the removal of part of the oil from commercial wheat germ and which contain more than 29% of protein.

(9) "Heavy bran flake" means the special wheat product for human consumption which has a substantial quantity of the endosperm clinging to the bran, with the result that the crude fiber content does not exceed 7%.

(10) "Bran for human consumption" means the wheat bran which is specially cleaned and prepared for use for human consumption.

(11) "Carload quantity" means a shipment of one or more wheat millfeeds of at least the minimum total weight, as set forth in the tariffs of railroad carriers, upon which the railroad carload rate from the point of shipment to the point of destination is based: **Provided,** That where a smaller quantity is shipped which would move at the railroad carload rate rather than at the railroad less-than-carload rate because a lower transportation charge is produced thereby, such smaller quantity shall be considered a carload quantity.

(12) "Mixed car shipment" means a shipment in carload quantity to a single buyer composed in part of wheat millfeeds and in part of products other than wheat millfeeds.

(13) "Pool car shipment" means a shipment in carload quantity of two or more less-than-carload lots to two or more buyers combined for the purpose of obtaining the carload rate.

(14) "Sale at wholesale" means a sale, other than a sale at retail, by a person who buys millfeeds and resells them without further processing.

(15) "Sale at retail" means a sale to a feeder or other ultimate user providing that the following sales shall not be deemed to be sales at retail:

(i) Sales in carload quantities or mixed cars.

(ii) Sales to a person who mixes the wheat millfeed with other feed ingredients for sale.

(b) Unless the contract otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in Sec. 302 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 shall apply to other terms used herein.

Sec. 1363.112 Appendix A: **Maximum delivered prices for wheat millfeeds.**

(a) Maximum delivered prices for sales by millers of wheat millfeeds, sacked and shipped in carload quantities, shall be as follows:

(1) For shipments to points within or within the switching limits of:

(i) Kansas City, Mo., and other Missouri River rate break points, $36.50 per net ton;

(ii) Minneapolis, Minn.—$37.75 per net ton;

(iii) Seattle, Wash.—$36.50 per net ton;

(iv) Portland, Oregon—$36.50 per net ton.

(2) For shipments to points in the state of Missouri located within the area bounded on the west and south by a line drawn as follows: From Kansas City, Mo., along the line of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. Harrisonville; from Harrisonville to East Lynne; from East Lynne to Springfield; from Springfield to Cabool; from Cabool along a straight line perpendicular to the northern border of Arkansas, but not including points located on the boundary line referred to above, and also for shipments to points within the state of Arkansas and all states east of the Mississippi River with the exception of Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the northern peninsula of Michigan, the maximum price at Kansas City, Mo., plus the charge at the lowest railroad carload proportional rate for the transportation of an identical quantity from the applicable Missouri River rate break point to the railroad siding nearest to the point designated by the buyer as his receiving point.

(3) For shipments to points within the states of Texas and Louisiana the maximum price at Kansas City, Mo., plus the railroad charge at the lowest railroad carload proportional rate for the transportation of an identical quantity from Kansas City, Mo., to the railroad siding nearest to the point designated by the buyer as his receiving point.

(4) For shipments to points within the state of Oklahoma (i) in the case of shipments to points located on or north of the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., which runs eastery across the state of Oklahoma from Shamrock, Texas, to Hartford, Ark., the maximum price at Kansas City, Mo., plus $1.50 per net ton; and

(ii) to points located south of the line described in subparagraph (4) (i) above, the maximum price at Kansas City, Mo., plus $2.50 per net ton.

(5) For shipments to points within the state of Minnesota (i) to points located within the area bounded on the east and north by a line running parallel to the main line of the Minnesota & International Railway Co. from International Falls to Brainerd, thence along the line of the Northern Pacific Railway to Minneapolis and St. Paul, thence along the main line of the Chicago & North Western Railway from St. Paul to the border of Wisconsin, including points located on the lines of the Northern Pacific Railway and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway referred to above, the maximum price at Minneapolis; and

(ii) to points within the state of Minnesota other than those set forth in subparagraph (5) (i) above, including points located on the main line of the Minnesota & International Railroad referred to in subparagraph (5) (i) above, the maximum price at Minneapolis plus the charge at the lowest railroad carload proportional rate for the transportation of an identical quantity from Minneapolis to the railroad siding nearest to the point designated by the buyer as his receiving point.

(6) For shipments to points within Wisconsin, Iowa and the northern peninsula of Michigan, either the maximum price at Minneapolis plus the charge at the lowest railroad carload proportional rate for the transportation of an identical quantity from Minneapolis to the railroad siding nearest to the point designated by the buyer as his receiving point, or the maximum price at Kansas City, Mo., plus the charge at the lowest railroad carload proportional rate for the transportation of an identical quantity from the applicable Missouri River rate break point to the railroad siding nearest to the point designated by the buyer as his receiving point, whichever is less.

(7) For shipments to points within the states of Washington and Oregon west of the Cascade Mountains, the maximum price at Seattle or Portland plus the difference between the charge at the applicable railroad rate for the transportation of an identical quantity from points of origin in the state of Washington east of the Cascade Mountains to the point designated by the buyer as his receiving point and the charge similarly computed to Seattle or Portland, as the case may be.

(8) For shipments to points within the state of California, (i) to points located on or north of a line drawn as follows from a point on the Pacific Coast due west of Palo Alto in a straight line to Palo Alto and from Palo Alto along the main line of the Southern Pacific lines to Miles and thence to Stockton; from Stockton along the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway to Riverbank; from Riverbank along the line of the Sierra Railway Co. of California to Tuolumne; from Tuolumne in a straight line east to the Nevada border with the exception of Colusa and points located on or adjacent to the main line of the Northwestern Pacific R. R. Co., north of Santa Rosa, the maximum price at Seattle, Wash., plus the lowest railroad transit balance from Seattle, Wash., to the railroad siding nearest to the point designated by the buyer as his receiving point computed on the basis of the charge at the lowest railroad carload rate for the transportation of an identical quantity from Spokane, Wash., to the railroad siding nearest to the point designated by the buyer as his receiving point with transit privileges at Seattle, Wash.

(ii) To points located south of the line described in subparagraph (8) (i) and including Colusa and points located on or adjacent to the main lines of the Northwestern Pacific R. R. Co., as described in subparagraph (8) (i) above, the maximum price at Seattle, Wash., plus the lowest railroad transit balance from Seattle, Wash., to the railroad siding nearest to the point designated by the buyer as his receiving point computed on the basis of the charge at the lowest railroad carload rate for the transportation of an identical quantity from Havre, Mont., to the railroad siding nearest to the point designated by the buyer as his receiving point with transit privileges at Seattle, Wash; except that, to points located on the line of the Southern Pacific Line from Mojave, but not including Mojave, as follows: Mojave to Searles and thence to Laws and from Searles to Trona, there may be added to the maximum price at Mojave computed pursuant to the provisions of this subparagraph (8) (ii) the charge at the lowest railroad carload rate for the transportation of an identical quantity from Mojave to the railroad siding nearest to the point designated by the buyer as his receiving point.

(9) For shipments to points within the states of Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, with the exception of the portion thereof provided for in subparagraph (2) above, and Washington and Oregon with the exception of the portion thereof provided for in subparagraph (7) above, the price at the applicable basing point as set forth in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph (a), except that, in the case of shipments to points at which prices lower or higher than the prices at the applicable basing points have customarily been obtained, the amount of the customary and established differential below or in excess of the applicable basing point price shall be deducted from or may be added to, as the case may be, the price at the applicable basing point as set forth in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph (a).

(10) In the computation of maximum delivered prices for shipments referred to in subparagraph (a) (2), (a) (3), (a) (5) (ii), (a) (6), and (a) (8) of this paragraph an amount may be added to the prices computed pursuant to the provisions of such subparagraphs where the point designated by the buyer as his receiving point is located at a distance greater than 25 miles from the nearest railroad siding. This amount shall be computed at the rate of 1c per ton per mile, measured by the distance from the nearest railroad siding to the point designated by the buyer as his receiving point in excess of 25 miles. For purposes of this subparagraph (10), the distance along the shortest and most direct motor vehicle highway route shall be used in calculating the distance from the nearest railroad siding to the point designated by the buyer as his receiving point.

(b) Maximum delivered prices for sales (other than sales at retail) in less than carload quantities.

To determine the maximum delivered prices for sales (other than sales at retail) of wheat millfeeds sacked and shipped in less than carload quantities:

(1) In the case of shipments in mixed cars, add $1 per net ton to the maximum price computed under the applicable provisions of paragraph (a).

CORNER STONE*
OLD GLORY*
CHIEFTAIN*
GOODHUE*

★

* We back all four for the particular use to which they are adapted. These flours are as carefully made, from closely selected Minnesota spring wheat, as men and machines can make them.

★

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LA GRANGE MILLS
Red Wing, Minnesota

(2) In the case of other shipments in less than carload quantities including shipments in pool cars, add $2 per net ton to the maximum price computed under the applicable provisions of paragraph (a).

(c) **Maximum delivered prices for sales in carload quantities at wholesale.**

To determine the maximum delivered prices for sales at wholesale of wheat millfeeds, sacked, and shipped in carload quantities, add 50c per net ton to the maximum delivered price computed under the applicable provisions of paragraph (a).

(d) **Maximum delivered prices for sales at retail.**

To determine the maximum prices for sales at retail of wheat millfeeds add $4 per ton to the maximum price for carload shipments computed under the applicable provisions of paragraph (a) of this section. For purposes of this subparagraph in computing maximum delivered prices under the applicable provisions of paragraph (a) of this section "point designated by the buyer as his receiving point" shall mean the place of business of the retail seller.

(e) **Maximum prices for sales in carload quantities unsacked.**

The maximum prices which may be charged or paid for sales of wheat millfeeds when shipped in carload quantities unsacked shall be the maximum price computed under the applicable provisions of paragraph (a) of this section less the customary differential applying to shipments of carload quantities unsacked during March, 1942.

(f) **Selection by buyer of his receiving point.**

Nothing in the foregoing provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 173 shall be construed to prohibit any person from purchasing and receiving delivery of wheat millfeed at any point within the several states of the United States or the District of Columbia at the maximum price at that point as computed under the applicable provisions of paragraph (a) (b), (c), (d) or (e) of this section and shipping from such point to any other point at his own expense, although the price paid at the first point plus transportation may exceed the maximum delivered price at the second point, computed under the applicable provisions of paragraph (a) of this section: **Provided,** That the maximum prices for sales in less than carload quantities and for sales at wholesale and retail established for any point in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) shall remain in full force and effect.

(g) **Maximum delivered prices for sales of imported wheat millfeeds.**

The maximum prices which can be charged or paid for wheat millfeeds entering the several states of the United States and the District of Columbia is the maximum price computed under the applicable provisions of paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) of this section at the point within the several states of the United States or the District of Columbia designated by the buyer as his receiving point.

(h) **Maximum delivered prices for export sales.**

For export shipments the maximum delivered prices shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Maximum Export Price Regulation, issued by the Office of Price Administration on April 25, 1942. For the purpose of determining maximum prices in accordance with the Maximum Export Price Regulation, the maximum domestic prices shall be the maximum delivered prices computed under the applicable provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d) of this section at the port of exit.

Sec. 1363.113 **Applicability.**

The provisions of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 173 shall be applicable to the several states of the United States and the District of Columbia.

Minor Changes Made

Six minor changes in the wheat millfeed regulation were made effective Nov. 20.

Section 1363.105, subparagraph (6) of paragraph (a) of § 1363.111, subparagraphs (2) and (8) of paragraph (a) and paragraphs (d) and (e) of § 1363.112 were amended and new §§ 1363.115 and 1363.116 were added as set forth below:

§ 1363.105 **Documents and reports.** Every person making a sale or purchase of wheat millfeeds in the course of trade or business after July 3, 1942, shall keep for inspection by the Office of Price Administration for as long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 remains in effect, complete and accurate records and documents of such sales and purchases, including the date thereof, name of the seller and purchaser, price paid or received, buyer's receiving point and the quantity of wheat millfeed sold or purchased: **Provided,** That in case of sales at retail the seller or buyer, as the case may be, shall be required to keep only such records relating to sales or purchases of millfeed as he customarily kept at the effective date of this regulation.

§ 1363.111 **Definitions.** (a) When used in Maximum Price Regulation No. 173 the term: . . .

(6) "Wheat millfeeds" means all the products of milling wheat except the following commodities which shall remain subject to the provisions, exceptions and other terms of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

(i) Flour from wheat.
(ii) Farina and semolina.
(iii) Wheat germ and wheat germ meal.
(iv) Wheat germ oil cake and wheat germ oil meal.
(v) Bran for human consumption.
(vi) Ground wheat.

* * * * *

§ 1363.112 **Appendix A: Maximum delivered prices for wheat millfeeds.**—(a) Maximum delivered prices for sales by millers of wheat millfeeds, sacked and shipped in carload quantities, shall be as follows: . . .

(2) For shipments to points in the state of Missouri located within the area bounded on the west and south by a line drawn as follows:

From Kansas City, Mo., along the line of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. to Harrisonville; from Harrisonville to East Lynne; from East Lynne to Springfield; from Springfield to Cabool; from Cabool along a straight line perpendicular to the northern border of Arkansas, but not including (i) points located on the boundary line referred to above and (ii) points located on or adjacent to the main line of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. from Springfield to, but not including, Pacific, and (iii) points on or adjacent to the branch lines of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. from Cuba to Salem and Cherry Valley; and also for shipments to points within the state of Arkansas and all states east of the Mississippi River with the exception of Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the northern peninsula of Michigan, the maximum price at Kansas City, Mo., plus the charge at the lowest railroad carload proportional rate for the transportation of an identical quantity from the applicable Missouri River rate break point to the railroad siding nearest to the point designated by the buyer as his receiving point.

* * * * *

(8) **For shipments to points within the state of California.** (i) To points located on or north of a line drawn as follows:

From a point on the Pacific Coast due west of Los Gatos in a straight line to Los Gatos, and thence in a straight line to San Martin; from San Martin along the line of the Southern Pacific Lines to San Jose and thence to Niles; from Niles in a straight line to Vernalis; from Vernalis in a straight line to Lathrop; from Lathrop along the line of the Southern Pacific Lines to Turlock; from Turlock in a straight line to Denair; thence along the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway from Denair to Riverbank; from Riverbank along the line of the Sierra Railway Co. of California to Tuolumne; and from Tuolumne in a straight line due east to the Nevada border, with the exception of Colusa and points located on or adjacent to the main line of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Co. north of Santa Rosa, the maximum price at Seattle, Wash., plus the lowest railroad transit balance from Seattle, Wash., to the railroad siding nearest to the point designated by the buyer as his receiving point computed on the basis of the charge at the lowest railroad carload rate for the transportation of an identical quantity from Spokane, Wash., to the railroad siding nearest to the point designated by the buyer as his receiving point with transit privileges at Seattle, Wash.

* * * * *

(d) **Maximum delivered prices for sales at retail.** To determine the maximum prices for sales at retail of wheat millfeeds, add $4 per ton to the maximum price for carload shipments computed under the applicable provisions of paragraph (a) of this section. For purposes of this subparagraph in computing maximum delivered prices under the applicable provisions of paragraph (a) of this section "point designated by the buyer as his receiving point" shall mean the place of business of the retail seller. In the event that the retail seller customarily made a charge for delivery at the effective date of this regulation he may add to the maximum price computed under this paragraph his customary delivery charge.

(e) **Maximum prices for shipments unsacked or in buyer's sacks.** (i) The maximum prices which may be charged or paid for sales of wheat millfeeds shipped in carload quantities unsacked shall be the maximum price computed under the applicable provisions of paragraph (a) of this section less the customary differential applying to shipments of carload quantities unsacked at the effective date of this regulation.

(ii) The maximum prices which may be charged or paid for sales of wheat millfeeds shipped in buyer's sacks shall be the maximum price computed under the applicable provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d) of this section less the customary differential applying to shipments in buyer's sacks at the effective date of this regulation.

§ 1363.116 **Federal and state taxes including certain licenses or inspection fees.** Any tax upon or incident to the sale, delivery, processing or use of wheat millfeeds, including license or inspection fees levied on a tonnage basis imposed by any statute of the United States or statute or ordinance of any state or subdivision thereof shall be treated as follows in determining the seller's maximum price for wheat millfeeds, and in preparing the records of such seller with respect thereto; if at the time the seller determines his maximum price, the statute or ordinance imposing the tax does not prohibit the seller from stating and collecting the tax separately from the purchase price and the seller does state it separately, the seller may collect, in addition to the maximum price, the amount of tax or feed actually paid by him or an amount equal to the amount of tax or feed paid by any prior vendor and separately stated and collected from the seller by the vendor from whom he purchased.

Without issuing an amendment on the subject, OPA in March announced a ruling that the 3% transportation tax could be added to the amount of the transportation in calculating delivered price ceilings. As in the case of flour, however, the addition was to be made only where the millfeed delivered price ceiling was calculated on a base price plus transportation to the destination, and was not to be added in those cases in which the millfeed price ceiling was a fixed figure for a specific area.

Mixed Feed Ceilings

Amendment No. 87 to supplementary regulation No. 14, effective on Jan. 22, 1943, brought mixed feeds under price ceilings. The order contained these basic provisions:

A formula by which each manufacturer might arrive at his own margins by averaging his margins for January, March, May, October, November and December, 1942; inclusion of millfeeds, fish meal or scrap, animal feedingstuffs, and soybean, cottonseed and peanut oil meals and cakes at ceiling prices and other ingredients at replacement levels; an escalator clause by which the seller would be permitted to modify his prices based on the cost of materials for which no price ceilings had thus far been fixed.

Mixed feed was defined as a mixture or blend of more than one feed ingredient for the purpose of feeding animals and poultry. Cat and dog foods remained exempt, as were those commodities listed as exempt in the General Maximum Price Regulation; also screenings, and a mixture resulting from the blending or mixing of offals or by-products from a single vegetable, plant or other agricultural product.

Maximums for each manufacturer and private brand dealer were to be his present cost plus his own historical margin. A fixed markup of $2.50 ton over list price was allowed wholesalers, and one of $7.50 over list price was allowed retailers.

Custom mixers and mineral feed manufacturers also came under the regulation.

All classes of trade were required to compute their maximum prices within two weeks after the effective date of the order, and recompute them weekly thereafter.

Millfeed Support Plan

On Dec. 30, coincident with OPA's announcement of specific flour ceilings (see page 6), the Commodity Credit Corp. had announced that it would support the price of millfeeds at $1.50 ton below the OPA ceilings, the purpose being to enable millers under the new flour price maximums to pay prices for wheat equal to the 1942 loan level, plus carrying charges. Details of the CCC support plan were announced on Feb. 1 as follows:

When market prices of millfeeds on a semimonthly basis averaged more than $1.50 ton below the OPA ceilings, CCC would make up the difference between the market price and the support price. Seven basing points—Kansas City, Buffalo, Galveston, Seattle-Portland, Minneapolis, Chicago and St. Louis—were set up for the purpose of calculating average market prices.

The average market price for each semimonthly period at each basing point was to be calculated on the basis of a daily average price determined by department officials after consultation with representatives of the milling and feed industries. The daily average price was to be determined either on a representative type of millfeed or on the weighted average of more than one type of millfeed.

Payments were to be made by the corporation only on millfeed sold on or subsequent to Jan. 25, 1943, and prior to July 1, 1943. The first semimonthly period was to run from Jan. 25 through Feb. 15, the second from Feb. 16 through Feb. 28, and the periods were to run semimonthly thereafter. No payments were to be made when market prices for any semimonthly period averaged above the support level.

Payments would be made only once each month, upon request for payment and notarized certification of shipments of millfeeds subjected to the regional director of the corporation serving the area in which the basing point was located. Each miller would designate a basing point for each mill subject to approval by the corporation.

(Regulations covering other major feedingstuffs listed on page 45.)

WARTIME BAG REGULATIONS

An emergency ceiling on second-hand burlap and cotton bags, imposed on Dec. 16, 1941, as a result of profiteering that followed the entrance of the United States into World War II, set maximum prices based on the period Nov. 15-Dec. 6, 1941.

On Dec. 22, 1941, the Office of Production Management, in Conservation Order No. M-47, placed all stocks of burlap under direct allocation control, and banned use of this product for any nonmilitary purposes except in agricultural and chemical industries.

An alteration in the second-hand bag ceilings went into effect on Feb. 16, 1942, when top prices were fixed at the highest prices received by a seller during the period Oct. 1-Oct. 15, 1941. It had been stipulated that deliveries under contracts executed between Feb. 3 and Feb. 15, inclusive, must be completed by March 30. Second-hand bags were redefined by the amendment so as to make it clear that bags made of jute, sisal, gunny cloth or other textile material were covered, as well as bags made of burlap and cotton.

As revised, the schedule also liberalized the method of determining prices if a seller made no sales of a particular type of bag during the base pricing period. In this event, it was ruled, a seller might charge a price in line with that received during the base period for related or similar types of bags. Originally a seller was required to use as a maximum price the last sale price of the same type of bag, even though no sales had been made for a considerable time previous.

All persons who sold more than 1,000 second-hand bags during any month of 1941 were required to file with OPA on or before March 10, 1942, a list of all sales, contracts to sell, and deliveries made during the Oct. 1-Oct. 15, 1941, period, giving the date of sale, name and address of the purchaser, quantity of each type, size, weight and grade of second-hand bags sold, together with the price received for each.

Priority Regulations

Priority regulations governing the manufacture of bags for the grain, flour and feed industries were set up by the War Production Board in General Preference Order No. M-107, effective March 10, 1942.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 55, effective March 30, replacing Revised Price Schedule No. 55, set specific maximum prices for all types of second-hand cloth bags, determined by the general market levels which prevailed during the Oct. 1-Oct. 15, 1941, period. Maximum prices were fixed on the basis of size and weight. Bags were divided into two major price classifications under the regulation. The first, processed bags, were to include containers which had been cleaned, mended and patched and were ready for immediate reuse as containers. The second, unprocessed bags, were to consist of those which, since last being used, had not been reconditioned so as to be ready for immediate reuse.

Unmendable bags were definitely brought under price regulation for the first time by inclusion within the unprocessed classification. They were defined as bags torn or damaged so that they could not be reconditioned for use as containers but which were sound material capable of being used satisfactorily for wrapping purposes or of being made into smaller sized containers.

Under the new regulation restrictions were placed for the first time on the maximum amount which might be required as a deposit for the lending or leasing of bags. This deposit charge was limited to the maximum price for an unprocessed bag of the same size, type and weight.

The following provision in the new regulation covered the maximum amount which might be charged as predetermined liquidated damages for failure to return leased or loaned bags:

§ 1330.61 (g) "The maximum amount which may be required by or paid to any person as a deposit on, or as predetermined liquidated damages for failure to return, a second-hand bag leased or loaned by him as a part of a transaction involving the sale or delivery of a product packaged therein, shall be the maximum price for second-hand unprocessed or as rise bags of the same type, size and weight determined in accordance with this Maximum Price Regulation No. 55."

Preference Order No. M-107

General Preference Order No. M-107, effective March 10, 1942, applied to cotton bags used for agricultural purposes. An "agricultural" bag, under this order, was defined as "any new cotton bag used to package grains, flour, feed, meal, etc." The order assigned a priority rating of A-2 to the purchase of cotton fabric suitable for conversion into agricultural bags. No user of new cotton bags was to be permitted under the order to purchase bags made out of any of the specified fabrics without certifying to his vendor that he would use such bags on shipments of agricultural products **within 60 days after date of purchase.** No bag manufacturer was to be permitted to make a sale without obtaining such certification.

New Bag Ceilings

Maximum Price Regulation No. 151, effective May 25, 1943, modified the universal price ceiling order governing new bags. The regulation specified that the ceiling price delivered to any point of delivery should be the replacement cost of the textile material from which such new bags were made, on the date of sale, plus the manufacturers' highest March, 1942, conversion margin. In effect, the new bag prices were tied to fluctuations of the cotton market, with manufacturers' margins frozen at the March level.

In the case of new flour, feed and corn meal bags, the conversion margin allowed manufacturers was based on the greatest difference between (1) the offering price for the particular type, size and quality of new bag for delivery in a comparable quantity to the same point of delivery to a purchaser of the same general class on any day in March, 1942, and (2) the replacement cost of the textile material in such type, size, quality and quantity of new bags, on the same day of March, 1942, increased by ½c per lb of cotton cloth contained therein. This adjustment was made to meet the special pricing methods in the industry for these types of bags.

Replacement costs for burlap textile materials were established in cents per yard. This schedule embraced ceilings established by Revised Price Schedule No. 18 (burlap) and prices in line with these constructions for others not enumerated by the burlap schedule. To the price of burlap might be added certain increases in war risk insurance and ocean freight, the total of these items representing the replacement cost. For bags made of cotton cloth, the replacement cost became the maximum price provided by the price schedule for the particular cotton textile material involved. In the case of bags made from cotton osnaburg cloth an adjustment factor not to exceed 2% of the replacement cost of the cloth was added to allow for the additional cost of making bags from wide constructions of osnaburgs. The conversion margin to be added to the replacement cost in determining the applicable ceiling was to be the greatest difference on any day in March, 1942, between the offering price of the individual manufacturer for the sale of a particular bag less the replacement cost on the same day in March of the textile material used in manufacturing the bag.

In June, 1942, several minor changes in the provisions of the maximum price regulation applying to second-hand bags were made by Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 55, chiefly for the purpose of making the regulation conform to other OPA orders or to general trade practices.

New Bag Markups

Markups which sellers, other than manufacturers, of new bags made from cotton

(Continued on page 42.)

Federation Package Differentials

(Including Self-Rising Flour Differential Schedule)

A new package differential schedule was issued by the Millers National Federation on March 1, 1943, to cover the period of transition between barrel weights and decimal weights. The new schedule, No. 111, is based partly upon the 100-lb sack, one of the package sizes required under WPB Conservation Order No. M-221, whereas previous schedules were based upon the 196-lb wooden barrel or the 98-lb cotton sack. The first part of the schedule, marked "A," is identical with Schedule No. 110, now a part of OPA Order No. 296. The only changes in this part of the schedule are the notation that it is based on the 196-lb bbl unit and the inclusion of the self-rising flour differential. Part "B" of the schedule is based on the cotton cwt unit sale and includes only the packages which are permissible under WPB Order No. M-221.

A—BARREL BASIS

BASIS 98-LB COTTON—196-LB BBL UNIT SALE

Weight, lbs	Kind	Differential	No. to bbl	*Charge per bbl
196	Wood†	$1.10 over basis		$ .25
98	Wood†	1.70 over basis		.35
140	Jute	Same as basis (see paragraph 2)		
98	Jute	.05 over basis	(2 to barrel)	
140	Cotton	.05 over basis		
98	Cotton	BASIS	(2 to barrel)	
96	Cotton	.10 under basis	(2 to barrel)	
49	Cotton	.25 over basis	(4 to barrel)	.04
48	Cotton	.15 over basis	(4 to barrel)	.04
24½	Cotton	.50 over basis	(8 to barrel)	.08
24	Cotton	.40 over basis	(8 to barrel)	.08
20	Cotton	.75 over basis	(10 to barrel)	.10
12¼	Cotton	.80 over basis	(16 to barrel)	.16
12	Cotton	.70 over basis	(16 to barrel)	.16
10	Cotton	1.10 over basis	(20 to barrel)	.20
9.8	Cotton	1.00 over basis	(20 to barrel)	.20
8	Cotton	1.05 over basis	(24 to barrel)	.24
7	Cotton	1.25 over basis	(28 to barrel)	.28
6	Cotton	1.35 over basis	(32 to barrel)	.32
5	Cotton	1.80 over basis	(40 to barrel)	.40
4.9	Cotton	1.70 over basis	(40 to barrel)	.40
4	Cotton	1.85 over basis	(48 to barrel)	.48
3½	Cotton	2.15 over basis	(56 to barrel)	.56
3	Cotton	2.25 over basis	(64 to barrel)	.64
2	Cotton	3.25 over basis	(96 to barrel)	.96
1½	Cotton	4.30 over basis	(128 to barrel)	1.28
98	Paper	Same as basis	(2 to barrel)	
49	Paper	.10 over basis	(4 to barrel)	.04
48	Paper	Same as basis	(4 to barrel)	.04
24½	Paper	.20 over basis	(8 to barrel)	.08
24	Paper	.10 over basis	(8 to barrel)	.08
20	Paper	.40 over basis	(10 to barrel)	.10
12¼	Paper	.45 over basis	(16 to barrel)	.16
12	Paper	.35 over basis	(16 to barrel)	.16
10	Paper	.70 over basis	(20 to barrel)	.20
9.8	Paper	.60 over basis	(20 to barrel)	.20
8	Paper	.60 over basis	(24 to barrel)	.24
7	Paper	.85 over basis	(28 to barrel)	.28
6	Paper	.85 over basis	(32 to barrel)	.32
5	Paper	1.25 over basis	(40 to barrel)	.40
4.9	Paper	1.15 over basis	(40 to barrel)	.40
4	Paper	1.25 over basis	(48 to barrel)	.48
3½	Paper	1.55 over basis	(56 to barrel)	.56
3	Paper	1.65 over basis	(64 to barrel)	.64
2	Paper	2.50 over basis	(96 to barrel)	.96
1½	Paper	3.30 over basis	(128 to barrel)	1.28

1¼-lb packages to be sold on carton basis.

Outside jute envelopes .....(1 to barrel).....35c per bbl additional
Outside jute envelopes .....(2 to barrel).....45c per bbl additional
Outside jute envelopes .....(4 to barrel).....60c per bbl additional
Outside cotton envelopes .....(2 to barrel).....50c per bbl additional
Outside fiber containers .....(4 to barrel).....45c per bbl additional
Outside paper envelopes .....(2 to barrel).....30c per bbl additional
Outside paper envelopes .....(4 to barrel).....35c per bbl additional
Outside paper envelopes .....(8 to barrel).....50c per bbl additional

*Charge per bbl over bulk price for handling and packing buyer's packages.
Charge for handling and packing buyer's outside paper, cotton or jute envelopes..10c per bbl
Charge for handling and packing buyer's fiber containers .....15c per bbl

†Or plywood.

SELF-RISING FLOUR DIFFERENTIALS

Phosphated flour same as plain flour.
Self-rising flour 25c per bbl over plain or phosphated flour.

B—CWT BASIS

Effective March 1, 1943 (Superseding All Previous Schedules)

Weight, lbs	Kind		Charge per cwt*
300	Wood or plywood	2 × cwt price—$1.25	.....$ .25
100	Wood or plywood	$0.95 over cwt basis	..... .20
140	Jute	1.4 × cwt cotton price	
100	Jute	SAME AS BASIS	(1 to cwt).....
140	Cotton (2.85 yd.)	1.4 × cwt cotton price	(2.50 yd., .025 over)
100	Cotton	BASIS	(1 to cwt)
50	Cotton	$ .125 over cwt basis	(2 to cwt)..... .02
25	Cotton	.25 over cwt basis	(4 to cwt)..... .04
10	Cotton	.55 over cwt basis	(10 to cwt)..... .10
5	Cotton	.90 over cwt basis	(20 to cwt)..... .20
2	Cotton	1.85 over cwt basis	(50 to cwt)..... .50
100	Paper	SAME AS BASIS	(1 to cwt)
50	Paper	.05 over cwt basis	(2 to cwt)..... .02
25	Paper	.10 over cwt basis	(4 to cwt)..... .04
10	Paper	.35 over cwt basis	(10 to cwt)..... .10
5	Paper	.625 over cwt basis	(20 to cwt)..... .20
2	Paper	1.45 over cwt basis	(50 to cwt)..... .50

Outside jute envelopes .....(1 to 2 cwt).....35c per container additional
Outside jute envelopes .....(1 to cwt).....22½c per cwt additional
Outside jute envelopes .....(2 to cwt).....30c per cwt additional
Outside cotton envelopes .....(1 to cwt).....25c per cwt additional
Outside fiber containers .....(2 to cwt).....22½c per cwt additional
Outside paper envelopes .....(1 to cwt).....15c per cwt additional
Outside paper envelopes .....(2 to cwt).....17½c per cwt additional
Outside paper envelopes .....(4 to cwt).....25c per cwt additional

Charge for handling and packing buyer's outside paper, cotton, or jute envelopes 5c per cwt
Charge for handling and packing buyer's fiber containers .....7½c per cwt

Self-rising flour differentials: Phosphated flour same as plain flour. Self-rising flour 12½c per cwt over plain or phosphated flour.

*Charge per cwt over bulk price for handling and packing buyer's packages.

TABLE OF CONVERSIONS

1. To convert contract based on 196-lb bbl packed in 98-lb cotton sacks to 100-lb cotton sack unit basis, divide original contract price by 1.96.

EXAMPLE: Original contract price packed in 98's cotton, $6.90 per 196-lb bbl.
$6.90÷1.96=$3.52 per cwt packed in 100-lb cotton sacks.

2. To convert contract based on 192-lb bbl packed in 96-lb cotton sacks to 100-lb cotton sack unit basis divide original contract price by 1.92.

EXAMPLE: Original contract price packed in 98-lb cotton sacks $6.80 per 192-lb bbl.
$6.80÷1.92=$3.54 per cwt packed in 100-lb cotton sacks.

3. If original contract price is materially different from current market price deliver exact number of pounds called for by contract at contract price and book any additional flour necessary to complete shipment at current market price.

4. To convert contract based on cotton cwt unit basis to 196-lb bbl unit, multiply cwt unit price by 1.96.

EXAMPLE: Cotton cwt unit price $3.52.
$3.52 × 1.96=$6.90 per 196-lb bbl packed in 98-lb cotton sacks.

Corn Millers' Package Differentials

Following are the package differentials established by the American Corn Millers Federation, effective Jan. 26, 1943:

COTTON

Weight, lbs	Kind		Number to bbl	*Charge
100	Cotton	†Basis	2	$...
98	Cotton	$ .05 under basis.	2	...
96	Cotton	.15 under basis.	2	...
50	Cotton	.15 over basis...	4	.04
49	Cotton	.10 over basis...	4	.04
48	Cotton	Same as basis..	4	.04
25	Cotton	.35 over basis...	8	.08
24	Cotton	.15 over basis...	8	.08
20	Cotton	.45 over basis...	10	.10
12	Cotton	.50 over basis...	16	.16
10	Cotton	.75 over basis...	20	.20
9	Cotton	.30 over basis...	20	.20
6	Cotton	.85 over basis...	32	.24
5	Cotton	1.20 over basis...	40	.30
3	Cotton	1.60 over basis...	64	.48
2½	Cotton	2.20 over basis...	80	.60
50	Paper	Same as basis..	4	.04
49	Paper	.05 under basis.	4	.04
48	Paper	.15 under basis.	4	.04
25	Paper	.15 over basis..	8	.08
24	Paper	.05 under basis.	8	.08
20	Paper	.20 over basis..	10	.10
12	Paper	.15 over basis..	16	.16
10	Paper	.45 over basis..	20	.20
9	Paper	Same as basis..	20	.20
6	Paper	.45 over basis..	32	.24
5	Paper	.80 over basis...	40	.30
3	Paper	1.15 over basis..	64	.48
2½	Paper	1.70 over basis..	80	.60
2	Paper	1.90 over basis..	96	.72
1½	Paper	2.60 over basis..	128	.85
1	Paper	4.40 over basis...	200	1.30
200	Wood	1.05 over basis...	1	.25
196	Wood	1.00 over basis...	1	.25
140	Jute	.05 under basis..	1.4	...
100	Jute	.05 over basis..	2	...
98	Jute	Same as basis..	2	...
96	Jute	.10 under basis..	2	...

	Additional per bbl
Outside jute envelopes (2 to bbl).....	45c
Outside jute envelopes (4 to bbl).....	60c
Outside cotton envelopes (2 to bbl)....	50c
Outside fiber containers (4 to bbl).....	45c
Outside paper envelopes (4 to bbl)....	35c
Outside paper envelopes (8 to bbl).....	50c
	Per bbl
Charge for handling and packing buyer's outside paper, cotton, or jute, envelopes	10c
Charge for handling and packing buyer's fiber containers	15c

*Charge per bbl over bulk price for handling and packing buyer's new and used packages, per bbl. †Differential to be added or subtracted from basis for packing in seller's new bags.

1. "Basis" as used in this schedule means a barrel of corn products packed in two 100-lb cotton sacks whether buyer's or seller's.

2. Seller should reserve the right to substitute cotton for jute, or jute for cotton sacks, for those specified in the contract, as the case may be, and to substitute sacks of different construction or material as may be necessary by reason of the seller's inability to procure or have on hand sacks of the kind specified in the contract by reason of any priority, allocation, limitation or price ceiling order issued by the War Production Board or the Office of Price Administration or any other governmental agency.

3. Regular schedule charges as provided for packing buyer's sacks shall apply to all contracts booked bulk basis for shipment in buyer's sacks.

4. All bulk contracts should be booked basis 200 lbs per bbl. If shipments are made in buyer's sacks, an allowance should be made by seller for the 4, 8 or 20 lbs of corn products saved in packing sizes calling for 196, 192 or 180 lbs per bbl respectively. All adjustments should be figured at the contract price of the corn products.

5. If mill is required to buy new sacks for buyer's account when contract is booked basis bulk, care must be taken that price schedule on bags is observed (MPR 151).

6. All transportation costs on all shipments of buyer's sacks to the mill, including freight, express charges, cartage or special handling in transit should be paid by the buyer. Where mending is necessary actual expense involved should be charged by the seller.

7. Package sizes not provided for in the schedule should not be used.

Canadian Grain Commissioners

The following is a list of the commissioners and permanent officers of the Board of Grain Commissioners working under the Canada Grain Act:

Chief commissioner, D. G. McKenzie, Winnipeg.

Commissioners: Dr. D. A. MacGibbon and C. M. Hamilton, Winnipeg.

Assistant commissioners: F. J. Rathbone, Fort William; Professor T. J. Harrison, Winnipeg; R. S. Dundas, Saskatoon; W. H. Blatchford, Calgary.

Secretary, J. Rayner, Winnipeg.

Chief inspector, F. S. Ludlam.

Inspectors: W. Closs, Fort William; J. A. Ross, Vancouver; P. J. Marples, Montreal; W. Taft, Calgary; W. A. McBeath, Moose Jaw; W. Millar, Saskatoon; B. Corbett, Edmonton; D. A. Benson, Toronto; M. J. Conacher, Chatham, Ont.

Chief weighmaster, S. M. Capon, Fort William.

Chemist, Dr. J. A. Anderson.

Statistician, E. A. Ursell, Fort William.

Warehouseman, C. F. Spittle, Winnipeg.

Registrar: W. T. Todd, Winnipeg; deputies, R. C. Deakin, Montreal, H. E. James, Vancouver.

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FLOUR MILLING CAPACITY AND THE PRODUCTION OF FLOUR

A Section Devoted to Statistics With Regard to Flour Milling Capacity of the More Important Centers with a Record of the Amount of Flour Ground in These Districts—Principal Milling Centers

UNITED STATES WHEAT GROUND, FLOUR AND MILLFEED PRODUCTION BY MONTHS

Wheat ground, flour produced and millfeed produced by months for crop years ended June 30, as compiled by the Department of Commerce from reports by mills that normally manufacture 5,000 bbls or more of flour annually (000's omitted):

WHEAT

Expressed in thousands of bushels

	Total	July	August	Sept'ber	October	Nov'ber	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
1941-42	478,499	40,625	39,123	43,247	44,251	37,560	42,403	43,611	38,621	38,194	36,878	36,141	37,842
1940-41	478,895	38,921	40,474	42,268	45,319	39,707	37,078	40,000	36,575	39,792	40,899	39,045	38,819
1939-40	476,263	38,833	43,746	51,101	43,025	37,770	36,848	39,323	36,400	37,812	37,632	38,694	35,079
1938-39	479,161	39,290	42,098	44,235	43,896	40,324	38,357	38,755	35,447	41,068	37,698	39,066	38,927
1937-38	465,524	38,872	39,993	42,467	43,477	40,209	33,538	37,421	34,924	39,589	36,085	35,784	39,165
1936-37	461,977	43,660	42,037	40,055	41,770	36,844	37,832	37,586	34,630	38,605	38,468	34,892	35,548
1935-36	455,507	33,918	37,141	41,686	45,664	38,254	33,123	40,042	38,987	38,273	36,453	35,378	36,638
1934-35	440,665	33,701	39,683	40,371	41,833	37,393	34,322	37,766	34,509	36,309	35,466	35,567	33,745
1933-34	431,560	38,288	30,866	34,473	37,371	37,067	33,492	39,903	36,028	38,320	34,127	37,089	34,476
1932-33	474,409	36,023	41,417	43,015	43,880	39,841	38,006	36,949	33,133	40,705	42,560	40,893	39,487
1931-32	482,991	45,362	44,413	44,569	47,463	45,230	37,157	37,290	35,130	38,669	37,559	35,344	35,805
1930-31	506,976	43,721	47,654	49,382	49,913	42,428	41,307	42,529	37,939	40,137	39,127	36,946	35,893
1929-30	527,343	42,895	50,725	47,583	50,445	43,912	41,062	43,812	40,506	43,083	41,854	41,329	40,137
1928-29	527,757	39,552	47,657	48,014	52,890	45,289	42,246	45,767	41,292	42,004	39,475	42,738	40,833
1927-28	513,854	38,547	44,099	48,131	49,792	44,882	42,604	42,823	41,645	45,280	39,519	40,449	36,083
1926-27	507,125	43,942	47,654	49,299	48,727	43,855	40,624	39,354	36,569	40,908	38,184	38,924	39,085

FLOUR

Expressed in thousands of barrels

1941-42	104,828	8,918	8,592	9,495	9,693	8,216	9,283	9,532	8,479	8,378	8,058	7,903	8,279
1940-41	105,330	8,504	8,881	9,288	9,960	8,737	8,166	8,818	8,063	8,764	9,002	8,596	8,552
1939-40	104,449	8,432	9,522	11,191	9,428	8,298	8,119	8,649	8,025	8,320	8,269	8,514	7,682
1938-39	104,638	8,507	9,160	9,699	9,634	8,838	8,416	8,476	7,757	8,951	8,244	8,516	8,440
1937-38	100,974	8,415	8,678	9,234	9,446	8,698	8,168	8,116	7,572	8,600	7,834	7,739	8,474
1936-37	100,264	9,416	9,148	8,708	9,120	8,019	8,216	8,180	7,536	8,402	8,340	7,542	7,637
1935-36	98,421	7,387	8,082	9,055	9,897	8,274	7,175	8,644	8,401	8,252	7,840	7,569	7,845
1934-35	96,613	7,325	8,654	8,822	9,181	8,211	7,547	8,315	7,599	7,986	7,786	7,806	7,381
1933-34	94,176	8,275	6,719	7,540	8,181	8,116	7,332	8,719	7,867	8,362	7,455	8,103	7,507
1932-33	103,463	7,828	9,005	9,394	9,382	8,719	8,323	8,077	7,216	8,867	9,298	8,777	8,577
1931-32	105,794	9,852	9,658	9,735	10,399	9,891	8,148	8,180	7,692	8,483	8,197	7,739	7,820
1930-31	109,896	9,466	10,318	10,674	10,817	9,184	8,973	9,232	8,243	8,724	8,494	8,015	7,762
1929-30	114,558	9,337	11,058	10,373	10,968	9,538	8,905	9,510	8,793	9,347	9,071	8,981	8,687
1928-29	115,298	8,516	10,370	10,513	11,586	9,909	9,269	10,014	9,026	9,207	8,636	9,334	8,912
1927-28	111,227	8,388	9,617	10,470	10,817	9,735	9,235	9,242	8,975	9,772	8,506	8,712	7,758
1926-27	110,951	9,570	10,447	10,840	10,678	9,604	8,909	8,624	8,023	8,952	8,308	8,497	8,499

MILLFEED

Expressed in thousands of pounds

1941-42	8,277,481	703,201	674,351	745,899	766,313	650,110	732,746	756,199	663,743	657,985	641,182	628,939	656,814
1940-41	8,294,194	681,823	705,137	735,441	785,828	687,760	639,306	690,728	630,124	686,551	706,944	675,411	669,141
1939-40	8,310,962	689,557	772,787	890,697	752,851	655,454	635,415	682,637	630,066	657,156	656,277	673,073	614,993
1938-39	8,455,725	702,336	743,993	770,077	765,608	704,995	672,015	681,624	625,888	730,612	665,468	693,372	699,737
1937-38	8,330,366	701,642	717,653	761,784	781,689	722,674	673,105	676,738	631,061	710,240	650,595	646,817	707,364
1936-37	8,389,677	793,510	758,322	723,978	749,121	666,240	687,727	681,276	628,005	697,451	704,618	642,595	656,834
1935-36	8,237,836	599,548	659,717	744,779	821,200	692,087	595,761	728,216	709,574	694,897	665,223	650,921	675,913
1934-35	7,752,890	600,486	704,298	716,936	736,619	655,023	601,417	657,904	599,975	634,700	621,828	625,958	597,746
1933-34	7,636,408	680,822	548,544	609,599	656,225	653,267	589,978	706,100	639,724	674,587	607,078	657,205	613,279
1932-33	8,312,708	631,452	731,368	752,259	762,369	691,984	660,411	646,950	572,587	709,357	745,950	711,463	696,558
1931-32	8,464,637	802,424	785,106	781,318	828,114	789,737	645,812	645,881	610,366	671,853	659,666	616,606	627,664
1930-31	9,082,292	774,252	851,404	888,576	899,580	762,108	739,243	761,935	678,795	713,507	702,189	663,303	647,400
1929-30	9,294,290	746,628	882,931	831,523	886,004	776,745	728,157	772,726	717,926	763,376	742,542	732,153	713,579
1928-29	9,128,555	697,371	819,994	820,934	910,900	780,189	727,305	792,580	716,899	725,848	683,046	742,133	711,356
1927-28	9,006,608	665,232	761,468	838,108	866,428	782,841	745,242	758,889	736,387	799,669	698,267	716,029	645,048
1926-27	8,721,556	768,231	820,795	844,474	854,908	748,885	695,130	676,292	624,025	701,790	659,199	672,824	675,003

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION AT PRINCIPAL CENTERS IN THE UNITED STATES

Wheat flour production at principal centers in the United States as reported to The Northwestern Miller, by calendar years, in barrels:

	Buffalo	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Toledo	St. Louis	Wichita	Salina	Seattle	Tacoma	Portland	Chicago
1942	10,412,589	6,475,910	5,965,885	2,847,500	934,540	2,147,896	2,304,666	1,407,932	1,712,328	1,702,333	1,302,173
1941	10,180,172	6,841,857	5,622,308	2,254,291	711,775	1,985,962	2,285,316	1,286,986	1,960,882	1,716,665	1,299,931
1940	9,803,332	6,212,670	5,241,558	2,036,330	766,045	1,775,505	2,301,619	1,330,660	1,922,195	1,890,111	1,255,950
1939	10,188,324	7,246,117	5,559,444	2,006,600	886,366	2,046,025	2,635,483	1,452,860	2,008,123	2,142,365	1,339,446
1938	10,200,421	7,479,540	5,736,662	2,071,275	776,000	1,926,516	2,349,368	1,207,121	1,952,330	2,004,218	1,608,409
1937	10,251,807	7,332,452	5,681,400	2,034,200	963,016	2,396,146	2,256,514	1,172,399	2,045,879	1,860,133	1,234,437
1936	10,425,335	6,202,743	6,452,667	2,094,330	949,984	2,162,953	2,113,851	1,259,881	1,715,663	1,848,049	1,359,671
1935	9,635,100	6,070,448	6,636,159	1,754,340	844,713	1,893,090	1,854,669	1,080,891	2,122,862	1,646,943	1,362,062
1934	9,625,036	5,856,681	7,081,830	1,947,870	1,023,600	1,799,057	1,767,016	1,219,560	1,848,246	1,142,783	1,298,135
1933	9,781,281	6,090,819	7,283,244	2,010,295	1,103,200	2,074,562	1,647,363	1,033,627	1,440,461	1,125,820	1,360,631
1932	9,739,068	7,082,280	7,227,187	2,226,580	1,071,796	2,483,559	1,902,125	1,192,738	1,259,976	1,281,532	1,632,288
1931	11,076,301	7,536,541	9,121,571	2,198,910	1,428,250	1,656,573	2,189,307	1,305,845	1,884,317	1,209,577	1,552,922
1930	12,269,920	7,775,135	10,797,194	2,326,475	2,051,800	1,867,755	1,909,836	1,281,963	1,974,302	1,152,136	1,635,094
1929	10,132,969	7,928,034	10,796,630	2,310,411	1,968,173	1,874,737	1,993,095	1,473,842	2,249,044	1,315,000	1,527,600
1928	10,060,029	7,565,288	12,243,754	1,949,933	1,642,900	1,820,537	1,935,823	1,530,092	2,021,395	1,181,149	1,765,077
1927	10,031,814	7,381,501	11,540,051	2,110,050	1,404,000	1,992,650	1,622,409	1,317,836	1,723,145	1,278,185	1,851,000
1926	9,671,829	6,179,234	11,793,258	2,001,350	1,440,568	2,052,888	1,458,774	1,169,842	1,483,442	1,271,153	1,867,000
1925	9,462,571	5,410,714	12,059,557	1,750,050	1,245,946	1,624,423	1,318,400	1,204,819	1,158,648	1,315,611	1,781,000
1924	6,988,609	5,218,021	11,679,130	1,818,650	1,275,624	2,058,624	1,127,663	1,460,486	1,289,575	2,022,691	1,858,000
1923	6,462,571	4,886,775	13,488,460	1,620,050	1,758,077	1,864,521	974,935	1,685,568	1,553,136	2,116,340	1,342,000
1922	6,702,827	4,707,964	15,642,395	1,350,000	1,518,042	1,917,028	1,734,128	1,471,453	1,455,552	1,976,075	1,476,500
1921	6,693,255	3,965,769	14,871,750	1,162,075	1,505,765	.....	1,672,477	1,067,888	1,481,119	1,624,015	820,000
1920	5,243,360	3,597,246	15,003,195	929,930	1,441,183	.....	.....	1,352,320	1,392,149	1,400,497	955,000
1919	6,688,290	3,628,151	17,500,890	1,558,560	1,798,298	.....	.....	1,549,245	1,686,442	1,319,865	1,272,000
1918	5,947,710	2,469,777	14,413,830	1,117,913	1,398,283	.....	.....	1,290,388	1,433,243	2,217,000	1,148,250
1917	5,640,380	3,365,200	17,610,845	1,478,500	1,619,256	.....	.....	1,111,902	1,425,190	915,300	1,168,118
1916	5,886,120	3,146,332	18,541,650	1,562,700	1,750,686	.....	.....	1,088,860	1,428,624	906,649	1,235,000
1915	6,590,350	2,865,460	18,089,195	1,456,750	1,678,463	.....	.....	890,833	1,163,980	.....	1,155,000
1914	5,718,550	2,376,840	17,769,280	1,483,500	1,579,079	.....	.....	1,018,795	1,362,822	.....	1,083,000
1913	5,107,850	2,294,617	17,673,725	1,307,200	1,036,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,028,000
1912	4,869,285	2,080,268	17,031,935	1,381,600	1,030,704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,108,000
1911	4,731,000	1,822,257	15,795,470	1,335,950	1,055,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,027,500
1910	3,764,850	2,226,266	15,375,760	1,060,300	969,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,090,000
1909	3,172,500	2,427,376	14,867,245	1,057,750	926,029	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,055,000
1908	2,664,500	2,577,577	13,694,895	1,069,100	965,832	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850,000
1907	2,607,500	1,974,949	13,660,465	1,204,400	1,189,949	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000
1906	2,347,500	1,989,000	13,825,795	.....	1,010,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960,000
1905	2,465,000	2,053,000	14,366,095	.....	1,285,537	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	975,000
1904	2,206,000	1,595,100	13,652,735	.....	1,102,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750,000
1903	990,000	1,535,000	15,582,785	.....	1,112,316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	838,880
1902	966,000	1,298,000	16,260,105	.....	1,322,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,262,225
1901	.....	1,431,000	15,921,880	.....	1,505,234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,280,000

Buffalo Flour Production

Wheat flour production of Buffalo mills which reported to The Northwestern Miller, by months and calendar years, in barrels:

	1942	1941	1940	1939
Jan.	948,693	878,169	796,650	816,150
Feb.	847,392	809,625	720,765	786,794
Mch.	852,497	873,962	819,150	858,489
April	777,884	883,533	711,845	826,963
May	814,703	817,908	818,352	877,697
June	795,113	736,015	812,485	819,437
July	862,175	816,155	831,024	824,297
Aug.	804,863	859,429	870,126	883,127
Sept.	913,772	867,675	873,831	1,062,491
Oct.	990,495	891,998	932,275	1,006,681
Nov.	842,936	817,839	793,494	713,307
Dec.	962,066	927,963	823,335	685,891
Tot.	10,412,589	10,180,172	9,803,332	10,188,324

Minneapolis Calendar Year Flour Production

Minneapolis flour production by mills which reported to The Northwestern Miller, by months and calendar years, in barrels:

	1942	1941	1940	1939
January	593,407	435,036	455,407	477,585
February	544,190	425,305	408,796	417,265
March	451,435	412,483	402,973	485,176
April	367,613	402,960	377,333	453,910
May	419,070	410,067	410,608	426,325
June	377,707	427,316	372,759	416,075
July	419,296	417,365	414,199	399,951
August	489,137	457,742	490,959	467,115
Sept'ber	551,332	573,553	581,443	670,864
October	622,354	611,491	501,996	547,192
Nov'ber	505,446	484,210	444,401	412,122
Dec'ber	624,898	564,780	380,684	385,864
Tota	5,965,885	5,622,308	5,241,558	5,559,444

U. S. Calendar Year Flour Production

Flour production by mills reporting to the Department of Commerce, which normally produce 5,000 bbls or more of flour annually, by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Wheat ground, bus	Flour output, bbls	Millfeed output, lbs
1942	495,314	108,632	8,541,802
1941	482,339	105,992	8,331,518
1940	468,706	102,994	8,149,497
1939	482,283	105,374	8,493,461
1938	471,169	102,589	8,380,838
1937	462,284	100,275	8,369,332
1936	467,965	101,179	8,503,642
1935	443,137	96,741	7,850,993
1934	447,307	97,752	7,912,753
1933	460,980	96,974	7,821,300
1932	460,980	100,761	8,061,968
1931	496,763	108,153	8,799,840
1930	525,128	113,806	9,357,465
1929	528,731	116,301	9,238,850

United States Wheat Flour Milling Capacity

The following list, currently compiled by The Northwestern Miller for publication in its "The Northwestern Miller's List of Mills," includes all wheat flour manufacturing establishments in the United States with a 24-hour capacity rating of 25 bbls or more known to be active or potentially active on Jan. 1, 1943, as compared with those so recorded on Jan. 1, 1942:

	1942 No.	1942 Capacity	1943 No.	1943 Capacity
Alabama	5	1,085	5	1,085
Arizona	5	985	5	985
Arkansas	28	1,570	27	1,530
California	22	9,595	22	9,595
Colorado	36	10,880	35	10,480
Connecticut	2	...	2	...
Delaware	26	1,230	26	1,230
D. of Columbia	1	400	1	400
Florida	1	...	1	...
Georgia	30	2,870	31	2,920
Idaho	34	5,595	32	5,445
Illinois	63	38,045	61	37,445
Indiana	167	22,881	163	22,635
Iowa	34	10,890	33	10,775
Kansas	87	82,075	87	82,075
Kentucky	138	17,120	137	17,020
Louisiana	..	...	1	50
Maine	3	100	3	100
Maryland	97	7,925	91	7,415
Massachusetts	2	100	2	100
Michigan	182	18,542	175	18,189
Minnesota	97	72,102	96	69,502
Mississippi	1	250	1	250
Missouri	114	54,094	114	55,094
Montana	41	9,750	40	9,700
Nebraska	80	19,025	78	18,800
Nevada	7	290	7	290
N. Hampshire	1	500	1	500
New Jersey	10	1,400	10	1,400
New Mexico	17	1,115	17	1,115
New York	65	58,240	64	58,790
North Carolina	181	13,946	180	13,921
North Dakota	30	10,940	30	10,940
Ohio	203	35,478	198	34,578
Oklahoma	41	23,190	41	23,190
Oregon	32	16,405	31	16,105
Pennsylvania	323	22,467	316	22,147
South Carolina	40	2,285	40	2,285
South Dakota	23	2,540	23	2,540
Tennessee	125	19,026	123	18,376
Texas	51	43,345	49	42,545
Utah	50	8,240	50	8,240
Virginia	322	22,626	317	22,451
Washington	36	27,120	35	27,095
West Virginia	74	4,731	73	4,611
Wisconsin	63	7,195	63	7,195
Wyoming	11	1,580	10	1,545
Totals	3,001	709,768	2,947	702,679

United States—Largest Wheat Flour Milling Companies

The following list comprises companies which own and operate one or more mills with a combined daily capacity of 3,000 bbls or over:

	Daily capacity, bbls
General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.	70,525
Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	39,000
Commander-Larabee Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	21,500
Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	15,450
Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., Denver, Colo.	16,700
Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co., Dallas, Texas	15,200
International Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	18,000
Standard Milling Co., Chicago, Ill.	12,900
National Milling Branch of National Biscuit Co., Toledo, Ohio	10,200
Flour Mills of America, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.	8,400
Centennial Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, Wash.	7,000
King Midas Flour Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.	7,300
Fisher Flouring Mills, Seattle, Wash.	6,000
Igleheart Bros., Inc., Evansville, Ind.	5,900
Montana Flour Mills Co., Great Falls, Mont.	5,450
Rodney Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.	5,000
Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn.	5,000
Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill.	4,600
Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., Omaha, Neb.	4,100
North Dakota Mill & Elevator Association, Grand Forks, N. D.	4,000
Midland Flour Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.	3,850
Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas	3,800
Dixie-Portland Flour Mills, Memphis, Tenn.	3,800
Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kansas	3,750
United Mills Co., Inc., Kansas City, Mo.	3,500
Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	3,400
Houston Milling Co., Houston, Texas.	3,300
B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., Chicago, Ill.	3,200
Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn.	3,000
Ballard & Ballard Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.	3,000

UNITED STATES CROP YEAR FLOUR PRODUCTION BY STATES AND BY MONTHS

Wheat flour production by states for crop years ended June 30, 1942, as compiled by the Department of Commerce from reports by mills which normally produce 5,000 bbls or more of flour per year:

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Kansas	1,427,270	1,393,808	1,413,558	1,411,918	1,216,878	1,352,602	1,388,898	1,234,718	1,259,602	1,196,587	1,261,380	1,292,599	15,849,848
New York	1,104,467	1,151,029	1,248,652	1,177,969	1,014,130	1,226,964	1,273,509	1,112,850	1,039,393	1,018,155	1,039,630	963,332	13,370,080
Minnesota	926,374	910,036	1,078,107	1,175,489	933,421	1,065,397	1,112,771	1,022,009	928,528	815,773	834,010	837,561	11,639,476
Missouri	837,123	754,984	830,611	822,259	701,382	808,755	857,598	733,498	750,159	769,661	694,557	741,180	9,301,767
Texas	488,050	495,725	517,496	514,806	499,310	556,784	600,266	502,408	524,471	526,848	545,475	526,364	6,298,003
Illinois	460,025	431,153	504,038	504,249	383,208	481,123	470,186	434,171	369,619	432,426	403,340	440,606	5,314,144
Washington	444,393	287,207	453,143	451,159	333,746	378,529	397,851	392,433	399,950	357,427	292,948	503,520	4,692,301
Oklahoma	350,724	355,298	406,758	435,588	350,461	415,693	400,820	327,746	329,731	329,130	337,537	349,155	4,388,741
Ohio	391,247	402,436	397,991	427,920	376,669	379,689	400,962	387,455	415,868	362,677	353,558	269,415	4,565,887
Oregon	299,858	231,837	251,428	248,616	213,013	214,257	225,098	240,214	292,720	288,301	271,221	337,914	3,114,517
Nebraska	270,052	260,823	276,485	300,651	259,137	293,365	298,725	266,785	246,371	210,867	213,728	218,270	3,115,259
Indiana	166,167	150,400	162,220	204,253	192,312	215,024	184,253	161,325	186,477	161,085	114,397	131,853	2,029,766
Iowa	200,509	179,640	201,236	197,474	158,010	188,324	183,123	160,231	167,954	153,055	144,988	167,564	2,102,108
California	174,788	179,131	193,731	180,443	152,532	216,610	199,280	179,988	168,849	152,853	147,786	177,351	2,123,342
Tennessee	160,480	149,057	171,575	196,615	167,065	183,279	201,615	157,598	146,411	155,186	142,393	139,013	1,970,287
Virginia	137,599	137,283	144,072	169,100	141,611	149,398	167,968	140,442	137,470	134,562	124,068	126,446	1,710,019
Kentucky	129,318	140,334	148,935	156,682	142,596	161,408	159,230	144,720	142,897	122,752	129,855	130,107	1,708,834
Michigan	126,099	118,943	134,435	142,570	126,360	128,433	137,814	121,314	115,859	121,450	114,692	128,145	1,516,114
Utah	97,732	106,245	110,543	121,434	91,549	117,997	112,181	103,182	95,150	98,847	101,870	101,333	1,258,063
North Dakota	93,932	106,016	151,285	143,436	132,232	109,374	95,541	76,217	75,279	84,171	87,414	87,900	1,242,797
Montana	97,940	104,394	122,809	118,899	113,551	89,231	81,695	72,362	80,679	104,267	104,287	105,197	1,195,311
Colorado	92,955	90,280	97,535	106,952	93,120	99,549	109,140	85,497	78,060	74,374	31,588	90,400	1,047,550
Pennsylvania	88,470	116,209	111,058	102,540	84,171	98,627	100,580	87,516	81,622	81,236	73,218	70,270	1,095,517
N. Carolina	90,562	81,305	86,564	85,592	72,707	80,071	86,626	70,697	75,160	77,435	71,492	80,397	958,608
Wisconsin	80,040	72,704	79,857	93,846	82,555	73,758	90,235	86,090	90,792	71,426	68,656	84,555	974,514
Idaho	55,219	55,497	56,227	49,971	50,388	55,444	53,082	46,954	51,036	44,574	36,486	51,925	606,803
Maryland	15,694	18,247	25,047	24,712	19,809	19,123	13,323	14,547	14,563	11,346	9,933	9,598	195,942
Georgia	22,686	19,048	18,130	20,953	18,678	21,686	21,846	23,366	20,309	19,458	19,045	24,111	249,316
S. Carolina	14,230	13,497	12,913	12,414	10,630	10,271	9,201	8,649	7,146	7,554	7,264	10,031	123,800
W. Virginia	6,788	7,470	7,664	7,612	6,736	6,624	7,402	5,377	6,992	5,795	5,877	5,615	79,952
Other states	67,537	72,173	81,368	88,706	83,927	85,640	91,503	78,563	79,343	69,003	69,993	77,352	945,108
Totals	8,918,328	8,592,209	9,495,471	9,693,028	8,215,894	9,283,069	9,532,322	8,478,922	8,378,460	8,058,281	7,902,681	8,279,079	104,827,744

UNITED STATES CROP YEAR FLOUR PRODUCTION BY STATES

Wheat flour production by states for crop years ended June 30, as compiled by the Department of Commerce from reports by mills which normally produce 5,000 bbls or more of flour per year:

State—	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
Kansas	15,849,848	15,961,702	16,037,057	15,466,919	14,582,786	15,914,855
Minnesota	11,639,476	10,986,091	11,510,168	11,969,067	11,284,028	11,221,489
New York	13,370,080	13,269,236	12,526,663	13,029,246	12,398,291	12,900,903
Missouri	9,301,767	8,854,159	9,414,609	9,762,099	9,830,901	8,901,216
Texas	6,298,003	6,716,103	6,722,174	6,225,219	7,048,089	6,201,394
Illinois	5,314,144	5,384,081	5,363,018	5,850,979	5,683,423	4,891,519
Washington	4,692,301	5,274,961	4,907,704	5,062,838	4,705,767	4,605,936
Oklahoma	4,388,741	4,514,702	4,387,091	4,139,847	4,181,046	3,857,730
Ohio	4,565,887	4,188,567	3,821,406	3,697,355	3,414,410	3,610,105
Nebraska	3,115,259	2,981,868	3,156,002	2,968,752	2,889,934	3,119,005
Oregon	3,114,517	3,692,682	3,284,355	3,371,311	2,695,672	2,777,978
Indiana	2,029,766	2,424,082	2,805,426	2,579,090	2,308,854	2,591,202
California	2,123,342	2,259,021	2,095,575	2,205,102	2,414,494	2,162,279
Iowa	2,102,108	2,329,897	2,272,925	2,158,951	1,761,593	1,628,502
Michigan	1,516,114	1,578,826	1,699,313	1,701,492	1,555,237	1,597,877
Colorado	1,047,550	1,161,833	1,208,207	1,142,118	1,039,082	1,148,782
Montana	1,195,311	1,099,496	1,329,153	1,377,395	1,105,282	1,135,476
Tennessee	1,970,287	1,969,410	1,790,827	1,814,768	1,793,971	1,700,432
Utah	1,258,063	1,215,689	1,195,932	1,245,553	1,365,020	1,272,631
Kentucky	1,708,834	1,542,078	1,436,665	1,706,812	1,767,635	1,311,078
Pennsylvania	1,095,517	1,086,372	1,171,972	1,260,946	1,318,386	1,386,903
North Dakota	1,242,797	1,169,543	1,131,564	894,119	893,868	1,032,269
Wisconsin	974,514	899,501	425,639	101,576	445,390	488,101
North Carolina	958,608	981,152	980,725	1,018,253	1,006,960	911,462
Virginia	1,710,019	1,657,338	1,623,122	1,690,611	1,425,511	1,342,385
Idaho	606,803	500,891	563,328	542,608	468,870	616,162
Maryland	195,942	395,398	382,284	353,623	354,081	654,834
South Dakota	*.....	*.....	175,188	168,933	121,080	119,034
South Carolina	123,800	114,263	87,168	88,402	81,286	*.....
Georgia	249,316	290,441	276,445	364,519	357,120	310,241
West Virginia	79,952	85,117	90,409	75,346	90,070	115,353
Wyoming	*.....	100,257	109,791	113,557	100,570	83,778
All other†	945,108	645,680	466,651	490,354	484,889	563,072
United States	104,827,744	105,330,437	104,448,505	104,637,760	100,973,596	100,263,678

*Included with all others. †Includes Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, New Hampshire, New Jersey and New Mexico.

UNITED STATES CALENDAR YEAR FLOUR PRODUCTION

The following table shows calendar year production of flour by mills representing 65% of United States capacity, as reported to The Northwestern Miller, in barrels:

Northwest—	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Minneapolis	5,965,885	5,622,308	5,241,558	5,559,444	5,736,662	5,681,400
Outside mills*	10,817,218	9,969,212	9,671,030	9,840,293	9,152,130	8,266,449
Totals	16,783,103	15,591,520	14,912,588	15,399,737	14,888,792	13,947,849
Southwest—						
Kansas City	6,475,910	6,841,877	6,212,670	7,246,117	7,479,540	7,332,452
Wichita	2,147,896	1,985,962	1,775,505	2,046,025	1,926,516	2,396,146
Salina	2,304,666	2,285,316	2,301,619	2,635,483	2,349,368	2,256,514
Outside mills	16,595,404	15,322,377	14,034,377	13,067,602	12,757,261	13,870,423
Totals	27,523,876	26,435,532	24,324,171	24,995,227	24,512,685	25,855,535
Buffalo	10,412,589	10,180,172	9,803,332	10,188,324	10,200,421	10,251,807
Chicago	1,302,173	1,299,931	1,255,950	1,339,446	1,608,409	1,234,437
Central States	7,771,699	7,987,374	8,197,132	7,968,710	6,534,597	5,542,958
Southeast	1,132,774	†1,242,712	†1,493,399	†1,726,269	3,788,524	3,464,122
North Pacific Coast—						
Seattle	1,407,932	1,286,986	1,330,660	1,452,860	1,207,121	1,172,399
Tacoma	1,712,328	1,960,882	1,922,195	2,008,123	1,952,330	2,045,879
Portland	1,702,333	1,716,665	1,890,111	2,142,365	2,004,218	1,860,133
Outside mills	1,882,696	2,103,207	2,328,863	2,075,380	.....	.....
Totals	6,705,289	7,067,740	7,471,829	7,678,728	5,163,669	5,078,411
Grand totals	71,631,503	69,804,981	67,458,401	69,296,441	66,697,097	65,375,119

*Includes Duluth-Superior and St. Paul. †Revised to include only output of mills in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia.

Canadian Wheat Ground

Wheat ground by Canadian mills in crop years, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, from Aug. 1 to July 31:

	Division		Total
	Eastern	Western	Canada
1941-42	44,611,689	43,372,773	87,984,462
1940-41	44,021,564	43,898,148	87,919,712
1939-40	40,241,848	40,050,860	80,292,708
1938-39	33,872,182	35,071,688	68,943,870
1937-38	28,874,005	28,963,899	57,837,904
1936-37	31,084,124	33,487,099	64,571,223
1935-36	32,230,474	35,489,342	67,719,816
1934-35	30,421,705	32,096,397	62,518,102
1933-34	32,392,676	34,262,991	66,655,667
1932-33	32,260,956	34,531,021	66,791,977
1931-32	31,246,338	34,185,261	65,431,599
1930-31	36,849,478	34,530,981	71,380,459

Canadian Millfeed Production

Millfeed production of Canadian mills, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, by crop years ending July, in tons (000's omitted):

	Bran	Shorts and middlings	Total
1941-42	271	405	676
1940-41	304	379	683
1939-40	274	383	657
1938-39	232	326	558
1937-38	184	200	384
1936-37	220	308	528
1935-36	234	318	552
1934-35	215	272	487
1933-34	233	277	510
1932-33	222	281	503
1931-32	211	292	503
1930-31	255	308	563
1929-30	232	330	562
1928-29	296	462	758

UNITED STATES CALENDAR YEAR FLOUR PRODUCTION BY STATES

Wheat flour production by states for calendar years, as compiled by the Department of Commerce, from reports by mills which normally produce 5,000 bbls or more of flour annually, in barrels:

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Kansas	16,585,099	16,276,497	15,417,866	15,963,143	14,996,950	15,139,196
Minnesota	12,152,735	11,244,203	11,153,594	11,883,703	11,645,933	10,980,461
New York	13,441,439	13,566,271	12,644,333	12,690,628	12,852,028	12,554,346
Missouri	9,618,803	9,134,733	8,764,398	9,753,256	9,920,523	9,491,866
Texas	6,510,679	6,249,126	6,997,859	6,283,363	6,468,003	6,829,970
Illinois	5,693,219	5,411,326	5,152,357	5,636,044	6,140,183	4,978,316
Washington	5,128,505	5,042,644	5,001,280	5,189,044	4,555,550	4,782,176
Oklahoma	4,619,781	4,541,346	4,327,899	4,405,590	3,968,766	4,205,595
Ohio	5,023,926	4,391,782	3,989,329	3,789,113	3,531,086	3,516,162
Oregon	3,207,994	3,292,687	3,486,320	3,544,005	2,782,620	2,818,370
Nebraska	3,093,395	3,139,415	3,074,552	3,011,381	2,901,771	3,017,039
Indiana	1,911,282	2,298,431	2,589,505	2,646,053	2,540,855	2,397,147
California	2,206,722	2,271,525	2,121,108	2,147,536	2,306,042	2,328,444
Iowa	2,076,814	2,280,545	2,299,068	2,177,837	1,994,669	1,684,266
Montana	1,271,712	1,152,244	1,122,105	1,433,837	1,243,872	1,130,754
Tennessee	1,949,555	2,018,066	1,844,347	1,769,164	1,839,641	1,726,906
Michigan	1,635,127	1,549,790	1,618,298	1,726,884	1,626,721	1,523,564
Kentucky	1,779,913	1,632,839	1,463,420	1,505,623	1,813,230	1,474,846
Pennsylvania	1,046,371	1,111,868	1,090,007	1,238,609	1,252,877	1,345,866
Colorado	1,183,495	1,125,039	1,164,985	1,221,802	1,045,938	1,131,922
North Dakota	1,353,942	1,237,475	1,135,813	1,014,851	935,495	871,386
Utah	1,355,909	1,249,526	1,152,882	1,236,515	1,331,533	1,278,255
Virginia	1,658,318	1,679,357	1,641,758	1,654,655	1,551,798	1,404,781
North Carolina	970,259	976,731	958,867	1,013,194	1,004,230	956,787
Wisconsin	1,014,260	967,706	657,983	228,932	255,893	440,560
Maryland	159,085	302,813	379,845	373,497	341,524	503,413
Idaho	506,646	560,179	530,300	593,215	454,805	539,937
South Dakota	†.....	†.....	†.....	171,708	144,896	141,223
Georgia	285,478	250,344	289,993	303,843	379,847	327,266
South Carolina	120,290	120,850	103,016	85,963	88,192	83,324
West Virginia	75,131	81,823	89,973	81,458	76,630	103,334
Others*	995,720	734,767	731,340	599,623	597,119	595,192
U. S.	108,631,604	105,992,210	102,994,400	105,374,069	102,589,220	100,274,670

*Includes Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Carolina, West Virginia and Wyoming. †Included with others.

UNITED STATES FLOUR PRODUCTION AT CENTERS

Wheat flour production of mills which reported to The Northwestern Miller, at leading centers, by calendar years, in barrels (000's omitted):

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Buffalo	10,413	10,180	9,803	10,188	10,200	10,252	10,425	9,635	9,625	9,781
Kansas City	6,476	6,842	6,213	7,246	7,480	7,332	6,203	6,070	5,857	6,091
Minneapolis	5,968	5,622	5,242	5,559	5,737	5,681	6,453	6,636	7,082	7,283
St. Louis	935	712	766	886	776	963	950	845	1,024	1,103
Chicago	1,302	1,300	1,256	1,339	1,608	1,234	1,360	1,362	1,298	1,361
Duluth	1,009	985	683	280	256	428	577	484	551	592
Omaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,431	1,362	1,318	1,205
St. Joseph	...	...	...	...	...	399	377	558	364	466
Tacoma	1,712	1,961	1,922	2,008	1,952	2,045	1,716	2,123	1,848	1,444
Seattle	1,408	1,287	1,331	1,453	1,207	1,172	1,260	1,081	1,220	1,034
Portland	1,702	1,717	1,890	2,142	2,004	1,860	1,848	1,647	1,143	1,126
Toledo	2,848	2,254	2,036	2,007	2,071	2,034	2,094	1,754	1,948	2,010
Atchison	...	...	...	...	...	1,458	1,493	1,353	1,405	1,406
Salina	2,305	2,285	2,302	2,635	2,349	2,257	2,114	1,855	1,767	1,647
Philadelphia	...	...	...	...	...	180	184	179	153	157
Wichita	2,147	1,986	1,776	2,046	1,927	2,396	2,163	1,893	1,799	2,075
*Northwestern mills	10,817	9,975	8,988	9,560	8,896	7,833	8,974	8,459	9,018	9,480
†Central* States mills	5,855	6,348	6,313	5,908	4,641	3,657	3,861	3,663	3,828	3,743
*St. Louis outside mills	932	927	1,118	1,175	1,118	923	1,113	1,133	1,599	1,427
*Southeastern mills	1,133	1,243	1,493	1,726	3,789	3,464	3,967	4,231	4,044	3,721
No. Pacific Coast interior mills	1,883	2,103	2,329	2,075	..	..	..	..	..	..

*The figures for these mills are exclusive of the amounts ground at the centers listed above. †Output of Toledo flour mills is also included in the statistics for central states mills.

FLOUR PRODUCTION OF SOUTHWESTERN MILLS BY MONTHS

Total flour production, in barrels, by months, as reported to The Northwestern Miller by 55 representative "interior" mills in the Southwest, together with all mills at Kansas City, Wichita, Salina and Atchison:

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
January	2,369,316	2,170,483	2,057,669	1,967,695	1,875,644	2,144,494
February	2,078,688	1,989,958	1,876,286	1,780,067	1,787,043	1,896,831
March	2,117,122	2,159,714	1,925,054	2,095,373	2,037,215	2,202,167
April	2,019,173	2,139,269	1,955,957	1,966,226	1,946,622	2,255,981
May	2,108,657	2,155,745	1,965,616	1,931,218	1,894,773	1,970,818
June	2,119,195	2,136,864	1,821,045	2,030,510	2,089,663	2,181,220
Totals	12,812,151	12,752,033	11,601,627	11,771,089	11,630,960	12,651,511
July	2,224,640	2,248,092	2,101,072	2,052,102	2,177,571	2,421,815
August	2,262,653	2,244,221	2,096,776	2,205,795	2,141,646	2,200,688
September	2,421,342	2,370,318	2,121,995	2,662,372	2,200,466	2,191,976
October	2,691,991	2,433,107	2,288,249	2,334,965	2,249,956	2,271,176
November	2,446,338	2,061,596	2,114,191	2,014,031	2,028,645	2,098,340
December	2,664,761	2,326,165	2,000,261	1,954,873	2,083,441	2,020,029
Totals	14,711,725	13,683,499	12,722,544	13,224,138	12,881,725	13,204,024
Grand totals	27,523,876	26,435,512	24,324,171	24,995,227	24,512,685	25,855,535

PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY OF MILLS IN THE SOUTHWEST

Total flour production of southwestern mills in the crop year ending June 30, 1942, was 792,056 bbls less than in 1940-41, a decline of 2.2%, according to reports received by the Kansas City office of The Northwestern Miller.

The 231 mills in Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and the Kansas City terminal, having a total annual capacity of 54,282,000 bbls, produced 35,041,622 bbls of flour. Their operations as a whole were 64.6% of capacity, as compared with 64.7% for last year.

The state of Kansas was the only one to report an increase in its flour production. Kansas City mills also boosted their output, making approximately 200,000 bbls more flour this year than last.

Other milling centers reporting greater activity were Wichita and the Dallas-Fort Worth mills. Omaha and Hutchinson fell just below the line set by their last year's showing, although the decline was not marked in either instance.

The state of Texas decreased its operations by 11.8%, Oklahoma by 2.2% and Nebraska by 3.7%.

Again the 65 mills having a daily capacity of 1,000 bbls or more were responsible for the major portion of the southwestern production. These produced 28,951,662 bbls of flour, running, as a whole, about the same as last year.

During the 1941-42 crop year, competition was unusually strong between the northwestern and southwestern areas. The figures compiled for the Southwest would seem to indicate that even under supposedly adverse circumstances, southwestern mills continue to hold their volume of production with remarkably small degrees of variation. It should be noted, in this connection, that the total capacity of the mills in this section declined considerably in relation to the previous year. Although their annual capacity was 1,000,000 bbls less, operations were not quite 800,000 bbls less.

The following tables show full details of capacity and production for the crop year ending June 30, 1942, and for the previous years:

CROP YEAR 1941-42

	No. mills	Annual capacity, bbls	Annual output, bbls	Pct. activity	*Pct. increase or decrease
Kan..	75	21,579,000	14,377,667	66.6	+0.7
Texas	45	11,802,000	6,317,403	53.6	—11.8
Okla..	36	6,661,500	4,441,943	66.7	—2.2
Neb...	67	5,239,500	3,259,293	62.2	—3.7
K. C..	8	9,000,000	6,645,316	73.8	+3.0
Tots.	231	54,282,000	35,041,622	64.6	—2.2

*Percentage of increase or decrease from the previous year.

CROP YEAR 1940-41

Kan..	77	21,502,500	14,266,695	66.3	—0.7
Texas	45	12,771,000	7,159,175	56.6	same
Okla..	35	6,688,500	4,574,802	68.4	+4.1
Neb...	74	5,407,500	3,381,742	62.5	+3.2
K. C..	8	9,000,000	6,451,264	71.7	—8.1
Tots.	239	55,369,500	35,833,678	64.7	—1.08

*Percentage of increase or decrease over previous year.

The following tables show in detail the number of flour mills, capacity ratings, amount of flour produced and wheat ground by mills in the states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Texas during the crop year ended June 30, 1942:

Note: Output of nonreporting mills of 200 bbls and less capacity estimated at same rate of activity as reporting mills of like size.

KANSAS

No. mills	Capacity rating, bbls		Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
29	1,000 and over		53,500	11,731,084	53,403,206
18	500	to 1,000.	12,925	1,986,325	9,075,176
15	200	to 500.	4,525	618,393	2,892,745
5	100	to 200.	615	29,000	133,400
8	Less than	100	365	12,865	61,117
75			71,930	14,377,667	65,565,644

TEXAS

No. mills	Capacity rating, bbls		Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
14	1,000 and over		31,250	5,053,008	23,027,947
9	500	to 1,000.	5,300	1,045,321	4,815,208
6	200	to 500.	1,600	154,037	1,211,454
5	100	to 200.	675	54,219	214,851
11	Less than	100	515	10,818	51,136
45			39,340	6,317,403	29,347,596

OKLAHOMA

No. mills	Capacity rating, bbls		Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
9	1,000 and over		14,260	3,229,032	14,744,673
5	500	to 1,000.	3,610	657,852	3,068,341
10	200	to 500.	3,395	500,472	2,306,155
4	100	to 200.	525	21,687	99,100
8	Less than	100	415	32,900	158,880
36			22,205	4,441,943	20,377,149

NEBRASKA

No. mills	Capacity rating, bbls		Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
5	1,000 and over		9,300	2,293,222	10,498,349
3	500	to 1,000.	1,630	400,968	1,842,807
12	200	to 500.	3,250	400,087	1,837,337
11	100	to 200.	1,275	100,043	495,912
36	Less than	100	2,010	64,973	312,411
67			17,465	3,259,293	14,986,816

PERCENTAGE OF CAPACITY OPERATED

The following tables show the percentage of output as related to full capacity (based on 300 running days) of mills in the Southwest for the crop year ending June 30, 1942, with previous years for comparison:

	1,000 and over	500 to 1,000	200 to 500	100 to 200	Less than 100	Average
1941-42						
Kan..	73.1	51.2	45.5	15.5	10.9	66.6
Texas.	53.9	67.0	32.1	26.7	7.0	53.6
Okla..	75.5	60.7	49.1	13.7	26.4	66.7
Neb..	82.2	82.0	41.0	26.2	10.8	62.2
1940-41						
Kan..	72.2	54.3	48.3	14.6	9.3	66.3
Texas.	57.6	60.1	43.3	30.0	7.0	56.6
Okla..	78.0	63.5	44.0	13.1	20.0	68.4
Neb..	87.0	74.5	31.1	26.8	13.5	62.5
1939-40						
Kan..	74.3	54.2	46.9	11.2	10.6	66.8
Texas.	58.7	56.3	33.7	38.6	16.0	56.5
Okla..	67.8	78.1	52.0	12.7	21.5	65.6
Neb..	85.1	70.9	38.4	28.2	9.9	60.5
1938-39						
Kan..	70.4	49.6	39.1	10.5	9.9	62.0
Texas.	54.0	49.6	36.5	54.0	14.1	52.0
Okla..	67.1	68.5	50.0	10.5	22.2	62.1
Neb..	75.9	74.0	36.0	29.2	12.8	55.0
1937-38						
Kan..	66.2	46.6	36.6	12.0	8.3	58.1
Texas.	63.6	49.0	52.1	43.4	11.6	60.0
Okla..	75.3	64.4	57.0	13.1	32.3	67.4
Neb..	73.3	90.1	39.1	30.6	14.9	54.8

CONSOLIDATED BY YEARS

The following tables show the number of active flour mills in the Southwest (including Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Kansas City, but excluding Texas), their combined daily capacity, the number of barrels of flour produced, number of bushels of wheat ground and percentage of capacity operated, by years ending June 30:

ALL SOUTHWEST

Crop year	No. mills	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus	Pct. of activity
1942.	186	141,600	28,724,219	130,875,186	67.6
1941.	194	141,995	28,674,503	128,693,736	67.3
1940.	210	143,550	29,303,487	132,626,276	68.0
1939.	226	144,875	28,355,667	128,953,956	65.0
1938.	240	147,247	27,883,306	126,685,867	63.1
1937.	254	150,750	28,826,559	131,970,876	63.7
1936.	260	150,835	24,682,425	113,198,966	54.5
1935.	278	151,650	25,704,766	115,165,958	56.5
1934.	282	148,110	24,706,370	113,089,220	55.6
1933.	240	145,740	28,031,637	127,086,264	64.1
1932.	253	148,085	29,056,725	131,849,090	65.4
1931.	255	146,483	28,844,675	133,121,799	65.6
1930.	266	148,568	29,598,716	136,166,677	66.3
1929.	281	151,478	30,597,847	139,944,479	67.3
1928.	294	161,584	27,853,565	126,887,101	57.5
1927.	323	158,002	30,762,840	139,987,846	63.8
1926.	347	154,934	23,448,363	107,436,148	50.6
1925.	374	152,157	27,109,215	123,591,074	59.4

The following supplementary table includes Texas:

1942.	231	180,940	35,041,622	160,222,782	64.6
1941.	239	184,565	35,833,678	161,083,859	64.7
1940.	255	185,917	36,487,017	164,909,477	65.4
1939.	276	187,767	35,970,382	159,290,920	62.0
1938.	290	190,090	35,641,856	161,827,022	62.4
1937.	312	190,320	35,789,360	163,946,878	62.7

KANSAS

Not including mills located in Kansas City, Kansas:

1942.	75	71,930	14,377,667	65,565,644	66.6
1941.	77	71,675	14,266,695	64,643,368	66.3
1940.	85	72,935	14,621,276	66,205,622	66.8
1939.	92	73,910	13,765,424	62,758,729	62.0
1938.	95	73,650	12,853,066	58,300,274	58.1
1937.	104	76,495	14,105,856	64,728,468	61.0
1936.	104	76,165	11,813,761	54,206,288	51.7
1935.	107	76,315	12,351,871	56,484,557	53.9
1934.	106	73,255	11,696,987	53,772,008	53.2
1933.	99	74,800	13,726,629	62,184,899	61.1
1932.	100	76,445	14,150,267	64,391,967	61.7
1931.	104	78,065	14,865,407	68,752,379	63.4
1930.	109	79,310	15,084,142	69,335,969	63.3
1929.	112	80,720	16,424,198	74,867,625	67.8
1928.	125	89,165	14,230,332	64,835,126	53.2
1927.	135	88,205	16,512,146	74,431,271	62.0
1926.	150	87,940	12,349,093	56,339,530	46.0
1925.	159	87,285	15,057,031	68,473,048	57.0

The following supplementary table shows details of Kansas production, including Kansas City, Kansas, mills:

1942.	77	80,430	15,715,397	71,663,881	65.1
1941.	79	80,175	15,719,289	70,225,991	65.4
1940.	87	80,735	16,235,525	73,536,396	67.0
1939.	94	81,710	15,482,873	70,528,168	63.1
1938.	98	84,050	14,676,365	66,544,175	58.2
1937.	107	86,895	15,821,738	72,454,357	60.6
1936.	107	85,895	13,603,008	62,443,969	52.1
1935.	110	86,715	14,045,764	64,231,752	53.9
1934.	109	83,355	13,287,153	60,980,294	53.1
1933.	102	84,900	15,239,980	69,946,375	59.8
1932.	103	86,545	15,879,572	72,265,097	61.1

OKLAHOMA

1942.	36	22,205	4,441,943	20,377,149	66.7
1941.	35	22,295	4,574,802	20,849,870	68.4
1940.	37	22,190	4,357,120	19,707,460	65.6
1939.	39	22,470	4,188,637	18,827,031	62.1
1938.	41	22,235	4,497,110	20,312,926	67.4
1937.	43	22,435	4,380,249	19,814,273	65.0
1936.	42	22,095	3,878,193	17,542,946	58.5
1935.	42	21,620	4,269,916	17,243,379	65.8
1934.	43	20,765	4,129,657	18,848,590	66.3
1933.	36	19,980	4,580,977	20,788,318	76.5
1932.	38	20,680	4,377,834	19,940,134	70.5
1931.	36	17,345	2,880,607	13,197,453	55.3
1930.	39	17,910	3,262,310	14,929,324	60.7
1929.	43	18,310	2,739,870	12,509,431	49.8
1928.	49	19,000	2,626,130	11,964,160	46.1
1927.	50	17,790	3,358,651	15,204,292	62.0
1926.	57	18,580	2,596,326	11,848,492	46.0
1925.	59	18,292	2,807,892	12,691,075	51.0

NEBRASKA

1942.	67	17,465	3,259,293	14,986,816	62.2
1941.	74	18,025	3,381,742	14,397,306	62.5
1940.	80	18,425	3,349,094	15,363,764	60.5
1939.	87	19,295	3,184,203	14,766,966	55.0
1938.	95	19,560	3,215,077	15,126,066	54.8
1937.	98	20,020	3,556,288	16,596,742	59.2
1936.	105	20,775	3,033,502	13,986,684	48.6
1935.	120	21,915	3,003,208	13,776,297	45.6
1934.	124	22,290	2,953,149	13,570,495	44.1
1933.	96	19,160	3,187,841	14,730,454	55.4
1932.	96	19,160	3,217,252	14,821,678	55.9
1931.	106	19,623	3,472,711	16,092,797	58.9
1930.	109	19,898	3,428,256	15,910,947	57.5
1929.	117	20,998	3,524,914	16,186,644	55.9
1928.	111	21,379	3,546,364	15,814,416	55.3
1927.	129	22,057	3,674,203	17,150,219	55.0
1926.	141	22,154	3,047,514	14,153,148	45.0
1925.	147	22,340	3,461,078	15,824,167	51.0

TEXAS

1942.	45	39,340	6,317,403	29,347,596	53.6
1941.	45	42,570	7,159,175	32,390,123	56.6
1940.	45	42,367	7,183,530	32,283,201	56.5
1939.	50	42,992	6,714,715	30,336,964	52.0
1938.	50	43,055	7,758,550	35,141,155	60.0
1937.	58	39,570	6,962,801	31,975,002	53.6

(No prior figures available on Texas)

PRODUCTION AT CENTERS

The following tables show details of capacity and production at the principal milling centers during the crop year ended June 30, 1942, with previous years for comparison (Kansas City figures include both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kansas. No figures are available for Texas centers prior to 1937):

KANSAS CITY

	Yearly capacity	Flour made	Pct. of activity
1942.....	9,000,000	6,645,316	73.8
1941.....	9,000,000	6,451,264	71.7
1940.....	9,000,000	6,975,997	77.5
1939.....	8,890,000	7,217,403	81.2
1938.....	9,540,000	7,318,053	76.7
1937.....	9,540,000	6,784,166	71.1
1936.....	9,540,000	5,956,969	62.4
1935.....	9,540,000	6,079,771	63.7
1934.....	9,540,000	5,926,577	62.0
1933.....	9,540,000	6,536,190	68.5
1932.....	9,540,000	7,311,372	76.6
1931.....	9,435,000	7,625,950	80.8
1930.....	9,435,000	7,824,008	82.9
1929.....	9,435,000	7,908,865	83.8
1928.....	9,612,000	7,450,739	77.5
1927.....	8,985,000	7,217,840	80.0
1926.....	7,878,000	5,455,430	69.0
1925.....	7,727,400	5,783,214	74.8

WICHITA

1942.....	2,835,000	2,108,776	74.4
1941.....	2,835,000	1,957,429	69.0
1940.....	2,835,000	1,886,162	66.5
1939.....	2,835,000	1,943,078	68.5
1938.....	3,120,000	2,227,413	71.4
1937.....	3,120,000	2,490,813	79.8
1936.....	3,120,000	1,764,469	56.5
1935.....	3,120,000	1,857,994	59.5
1934.....	3,120,000	1,868,572	59.8
1933.....	3,120,000	2,388,725	76.9
1932.....	3,120,000	2,323,035	74.4
1931.....	2,970,000	1,607,839	54.1
1930.....	3,030,000	1,951,778	64.4
1929.....	3,120,000	1,940,394	62.1
1928.....	3,120,000	1,766,196	56.6
1927.....	3,120,000	2,268,344	70.0
1926.....	3,327,300	1,566,594	47.0
1925.....	3,466,980	2,034,740	58.0

HUTCHINSON

1942.....	1,710,000	875,607	51.2
1941.....	1,710,000	997,448	57.2
1940.....	1,740,000	1,054,915	60.6
1939.....	1,740,000	1,089,937	62.6
1938.....	1,710,000	1,137,270	66.5
1937.....	1,710,000	1,159,841	67.8
1936.....	1,755,000	1,097,136	62.5
1935.....	1,755,000	1,111,996	63.4
1934.....	1,560,000	970,487	62.2
1933.....	1,560,000	1,078,047	69.1
1932.....	1,560,000	647,513	41.5
1931.....	1,560,000	474,953	30.4
1930.....	1,530,000	528,311	34.5
1929.....	1,530,000	1,152,330	75.3
1928.....	1,530,000	920,597	60.1
1927.....	1,530,000	1,245,151	81
1926.....	1,530,000	944,092	61.7
1925.....	1,560,000	1,096,043	70

OMAHA

1942.....	1,590,000	1,483,229	93.3
1941.....	1,590,000	1,556,409	97.8
1940.....	1,590,000	1,537,216	96.6
1939.....	1,590,000	1,338,599	84.2
1938.....	1,650,000	1,272,531	77.1
1937.....	1,650,000	1,342,894	81.4
1936.....	1,650,000	1,220,037	73.9
1935.....	1,650,000	1,287,030	78.0
1934.....	1,500,000	1,214,291	80.9
1933.....	1,369,500	1,228,350	89.7
1932.....	1,249,500	1,169,830	93.0
1931.....	1,249,500	1,169,832	93.6
1930.....	1,267,500	1,202,437	94.8
1929.....	1,267,500	1,156,531	91.2
1928.....	1,260,000	1,221,783	96.9
1927.....	1,365,000	1,159,381	86
1926.....	1,419,600	1,048,827	73
1925.....	1,455,000	1,043,544	71

FORT WORTH—DALLAS

1942.....	3,930,000	2,315,993	58.9
1941.....	4,140,000	1,970,129	47.6
1940.....	3,870,000	2,006,890	51.8
1939.....	3,870,000	1,887,350	48.7
1938.....	3,735,000	2,310,794	61.8
1937.....	3,555,000	1,966,912	55.5

SOUTHWESTERN FLOUR MILLING CENTERS

Following are mills at the principal centers in the Southwest, with daily capacity in barrels:

Kansas City Flour Mills

Kansas Flour Mills Co.	3,300
Larabee Flour Mills Co. (Monarch mill)	5,500
Midland Flour Milling Co.	1,900
Rodney Milling Co.	3,000
Standard Milling Co.	6,500
United Mills Co., Inc.	2,000
Washburn Crosby Company	6,500
Total	28,700
Waggoner-Gates Milling Co. (Independence, Mo.)	1,300
Total	30,000

Atchison (Kansas) Flour Mills

Blair Milling Co.	2,000
Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.	2,500
Total	4,500

Salina (Kansas) Flour Mills

H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co.	1,900
Robinson Milling Co.	1,350
Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co.	2,000
Weber Flour Mills Co.	2,500
Western Star Mill Co.	1,500
Total	9,250

Sherman (Texas) Flour Mills

Fant Milling Co.	1,450
Quaker Oats Co.	1,000
Total	2,450

Dallas-Fort Worth (Texas) Flour Mills

Dallas—Morten Milling Co.	3,500
Stanard-Tilton Milling Co.	2,500
Fort Worth—Bewley Mills	2,000
Burrus Mill & Elevator Co.	4,500
Universal Mills	1,800
Total	14,300

Wichita (Kansas) Flour Mills

Kansas Milling Co.	3,300
Red Star Milling Co.	3,650
Wichita Flour Mills Co.	2,500
Total	9,450

Omaha (Neb.) Flour Mills

Omar Mills, Inc.	2,000
Maney Milling Co.	1,500
Nebraska Consolidated Mills	1,800
Total	5,300

Hutchinson (Kansas) Flour Mills

Consolidated Flour Mills Co.	750
William Kelly Milling Co.	2,500
Larabee Flour Mills Co.	2,500
Total	5,750

St. Louis Flour Mills

Flour mills at St. Louis, with daily capacity in barrels:

Baur Flour Mills Co.	750
Ralston-Purina Co. (whole wheat only)	400
Saxony Mills	1,300
Vallar & Spies Milling Corp.	4,000
Total	6,450

Chicago Flour Mills

Chicago, Ill., flour mills, with their daily capacity, in barrels:

B. A. Eckhart Milling Co.	3,200
Elam Mills	150
Washburn Crosby Co.	4,550
Total	7,900

Seattle-Tacoma Flour Mills

	Daily capacity, bbls
Seattle—	
Fisher Flouring Mills Co.	6,000
Novelty Mill Co.	500
Total	6,500
Tacoma—	
Tacoma Grain Co. (Centennial Mill Co.)	4,500
Sperry Flour Co.	5,000
Total	9,500

Canadian Rolled Oats and Oatmeal Production

Production of rolled oats and oatmeal in Canada, as reported by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, by months, in crop years, in pounds:

	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
August	19,173,597	15,207,924	10,199,372
September	25,978,906	13,066,786	11,617,502
October	29,776,114	17,616,330	13,309,732
November	29,897,510	12,737,370	8,192,908
December	20,012,208	7,797,932	15,897,572
January	17,083,485	5,519,056	23,771,642
February	8,141,255	6,760,514	27,113,186
March	6,873,560	5,999,360	22,433,746
April	5,428,585	13,893,770	21,302,178
May	5,381,995	16,134,100	22,148,397
June	6,158,079	7,956,627	25,079,890
July	6,591,025	15,104,959	14,400,700
	180,496,319	137,794,828	215,475,825

PRODUCTION OF FLOUR BY MILLS IN THE NORTHWEST

Flour mills of the Northwest showed an important increase of 6.6% in production in the crop year ended Aug. 31 as compared with the preceding crop year, the annual statistical report compiled by The Northwestern Miller indicates.

The four states of Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakota produced a total of 15,544,583 bbls, compared with 14,582,164 bbls in the preceding 12-month period. In 1941-42, 147 mills were included in determining the total as against 150 in the crop year 1940-41.

Mills in Minnesota and North Dakota reported substantial gains in output with losses marked up for both South Dakota and Montana.

Minneapolis mills produced over half a million barrels more flour in 1941-42 than in 1940-41, with output climbing to 5,896,290 bbls, a gain of over 11% over the 5,296,798 produced in the year previous. Milling capacity at Minneapolis increased in 1941-42 to 9,015,000 bbls, compared with 8,955,000 bbls in 1940-41. Percentage of activity increased from 59.1 of capacity in 1940-41 to 65.4 in 1941-42.

All mills in Minnesota showed a total flour production of 12,712,189 bbls, compared with 11,839,794, an increase of 7.3%. Percentage of activity averaged 56.1, compared with 53.7 in the year preceding.

Production in North Dakota jumped 11% with the 1941-42 output figured at 1,390,354 bbls, compared with 1,252,516 in the preceding year. Activity of North Dakota mills increased from 39.2 to 43.4% of capacity.

In South Dakota, production was off 4.6%, dropping to 225,917 bbls in 1941-42 as compared with 236,822 bbls in 1940-41. The rate of capacity operated declined from 36% to 33.6.

Montana's flour output also declined, with the 1940-41 figure of 1,253,032 bbls fading to 1,216,123 bbls, a decrease of 2.9%. The average rate of capacity operated was 50.5% in 1941-42, compared with 49.1 in 1940-41.

The following tables show full details of capacity and production for the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1942, and for previous years:

COMPARATIVE FIGURES

A comparative table as to the wheat consumption in two years, in bushels (000's omitted), shows:

Mills in—	1941-42	1940-41	Increase
Minneapolis	26,533	23,836	2,697
Minnesota, interior	30,672	29,443	1,229
Totals	57,205	53,279	3,926
North Dakota	6,257	5,636	621
South Dakota	1,017	1,066	*49
Montana	5,473	5,639	*166
Totals	69,952	65,620	4,332

*Decrease.

PRODUCTION IN BARRELS

The production, in barrels, of the four states for the crop year ended Aug. 31, and for the previous one, with the percentage of increase or decrease and the number of active mills, is shown here:

	Output 1941-42	Output 1940-41	% change	No. mills 1941	No. mills 1940
Minn...	12,712,189	11,839,794	+7.3	74	75
N. D...	1,390,354	1,252,516	+11.0	25	25
S. D. ..	225,917	236,822	—4.6	16	17
Mont...	1,216,123	1,253,032	—2.9	32	33
	15,544,583	14,582,164	+6.6	147	150

*Increase or decrease.

PERCENTAGE OF CAPACITY OPERATED

Percentage of output to full capacity based on 300 running days of mills of all sizes in the Northwest, by days ending Aug. 31, 1942:

1941-42 COMPARISON

	1,000 and over	500 to 1,000	200 to 500	100 to 200	Less than 100	Average
Minnesota*.	62.1	37.4	22.1	18.1	16.0	56.1
N. Dakota.	52.4	45.8	11.8	26.6	4.9	43.4
S. Dakota..	...	...	48.6	24.7	17.4	33.6
Montana ..	67.4	49.3	...	31.2	19.0	50.5

1940-41 COMPARISON

Minnesota*.	59.3	29.4	25.3	21.9	14.0	53.7
N. Dakota.	45.5	42.6	17.1	20.2	9.0	39.2
S. Dakota..	...	...	45.9	25.9	26.3	36.0
Montana ..	71.0	40.8	...	39.6	25.3	49.1

1939-40 COMPARISON

Minnesota*.	55.6	32.4	41.3	15.3	16.0	53.3
N. Dakota.	43.3	39.9	27.5	27.0	8.4	37.6
S. Dakota..	...	...	49.7	...	28.1	40.3
Montana ..	71.0	48.4	...	61.9	22.7	55.2

PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHWEST

The yearly capacity, flour production and percentage of activity for the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1942, of the mills in the Northwest:

1941-42 PRODUCTION

	Yearly capacity	Flour made	Pct. of activity
Minnesota† ...	12,138,000	6,815,899	56.1
North Dakota.	3,202,500	1,390,354	43.4
South Dakota.	672,000	225,917	33.6
Montana	2,407,500	1,216,123	50.5
Minneapolis ..	9,015,000	5,896,290	65.4

†Minneapolis not included.

1940-41 PRODUCTION

	Yearly capacity	Flour made	Pct. of activity
Minnesota† ...	12,165,000	6,542,996	53.7
North Dakota.	3,187,500	1,252,516	39.2
South Dakota.	657,000	236,822	36.0
Montana	2,548,500	1,253,032	49.1
Minneapolis ..	8,955,000	5,296,798	59.1

†Minneapolis not included.

1939-40 PRODUCTION

	Yearly capacity	Flour made	Pct. of activity
Minnesota† ...	12,373,500	6,597,372	53.3
North Dakota.	3,210,000	1,209,291	37.6
South Dakota.	697,500	281,685	40.3
Montana	2,608,500	1,440,708	55.2
Minneapolis ..	9,045,000	5,349,076	59.1

†Minneapolis not included.

MINNESOTA

The following table shows in detail the number of flour mills in Minnesota (outside of Minneapolis), together with the capacity ratings and the amount of flour produced and wheat ground in the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1942, with previous years' records for comparison:

No. mills	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
16	1,000 and over	33,400	6,228,437	28,027,968
5	500 to 1,000.	3,450	387,976	1,745,892
3	250 to 500.	800	53,052	238,734
11	100 to 250.	1,325	72,232	325,044
7	Less than 100.	365	17,622	79,300
42	mills reporting	39,340	6,759,319	30,416,938

Mills not reporting, but estimated:

		Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
17	mills	1,120	56,580	254,610
59		40,460	6,815,899	30,671,548

In addition, 20 mills were idle, 5 out of business.

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1941:

No. mills	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
16	1,000 and over	33,400	5,941,228	26,735,526
4	500 to 1,000.	2,700	326,588	1,469,648
3	250 to 500.	800	60,727	273,273
11	100 to 250.	1,325	87,243	392,595
12	Less than 100.	630	26,620	119,792
46	mills reporting	38,855	6,442,406	28,990,834

Mills not reporting, but estimated:

		Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
14	mills	1,695	100,590	452,655
60		40,550	6,542,996	29,443,489

In addition, 24 mills were idle, 11 out of business.

NORTH DAKOTA

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1942:

No. mills	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
2	1,000 and over.	5,700	896,551	4,034,478
4	400 to 1,000.	3,050	419,208	1,886,436
2	300 to 400.	650	23,041	103,683
4	100 to 200.	475	38,000	171,000
4	Less than 100.	250	3,729	16,781
16	mills reporting	10,125	1,380,529	6,212,378

Mills not reporting, but estimated:

		Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
9	mills	550	9,825	44,212
25		10,675	1,390,354	6,256,590

In addition, 5 mills were idle.

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1941:

No. mills	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
2	1,000 and over.	5,700	777,256	3,497,652
4	400 to 1,000.	3,050	390,279	1,756,254
2	300 to 400.	650	33,410	150,343
3	100 to 200.	375	22,753	102,390
5	Less than 100.	325	8,868	39,908
16	mills reporting	10,100	1,232,566	5,546,547

Mills not reporting, but estimated:

		Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
9	mills	525	19,950	89,775
25	mills	10,625	1,252,516	5,636,322

In addition, 5 mills were idle, 4 out of business.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1942:

No. mills	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
3	200 to 600...	1,100	160,646	722,907
2	100 to 200...	300	22,222	100,000
3	Less than 100	160	8,369	37,661
8	mills reporting	1,560	191,237	860,568

Mills not reporting, but estimated:

		Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
8	mills	680	34,680	156,060
16		2,240	225,917	1,016,628

In addition 5 mills were idle, 2 out of business.

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1941:

No. mills	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
3	200 to 600...	1,100	151,677	682,545
2	100 to 200...	250	19,466	87,600
3	Less than 100.	135	10,689	48,102
8	mills reporting	1,485	181,832	818,247

Mills not reporting, but estimated:

		Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
9	mills	705	54,990	247,455
17	mills	2,190	236,822	1,065,702

In addition 6 mills were idle, 4 out of business.

MONTANA

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1942:

No. mills	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
2	1,000 and over.	2,850	576,824	2,595,709
5	300 to 1,000.	3,325	492,139	2,214,627
4	100 to 300.	700	65,567	295,050
3	Less than 100.	130	7,433	33,450
14	mills reporting	7,005	1,141,963	5,138,836

Mills not reporting, but estimated:

		Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
18	mills	1,020	74,160	333,720
32	mills	8,025	1,216,123	5,472,556

In addition, 7 mills were idle, 1 out of business.

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1941:

No. mills	Capacity rating, bbls	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
2	1,000 and over.	2,850	607,128	2,732,074
6	300 to 1,000.	3,725	456,154	2,052,693
4	100 to 300.	725	86,302	388,359
3	Less than 100.	195	14,798	66,591
15	mills reporting	7,495	1,164,382	5,239,717

Mills not reporting, but estimated:

		Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
18	mills	1,000	88,650	398,925
33	mills	8,495	1,253,032	5,638,642

In addition, 7 mills were idle, 5 out of business.

CONSOLIDATED BY YEARS

NORTHWEST

Crop year	No. mills	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus
1941.....	147	15,544,583	69,950,627
1940.....	150	14,582,164	65,619,746
1939.....	153	14,878,132	66,951,591
1938.....	157	15,108,772	67,989,474
1937.....	169	14,345,305	64,553,866
1936.....	198	13,966,443	62,848,995
1935.....	203	18,346,406	82,558,825
1934.....	201	15,513,066	69,808,802
1933.....	195	17,200,920	77,404,143
1932.....	185	18,043,600	81,196,197
1931.....	177	17,459,470	78,567,607
1930.....	157	22,509,731	101,293,793
1929.....	212	24,089,127	108,401,066
1928.....	228	26,431,036	118,939,666
1927.....	257	28,774,754	129,486,395

The following tables show the number of active flour mills in Minnesota (Duluth-Superior and St. Paul), North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Minneapolis, and includes the daily capacity, the number of barrels of flour produced, the number of bushels ground and percentage of capacity operated, by years ending Aug. 31:

MINNESOTA*

Year ending Aug. 31:

Crop year	No. mills	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus	P. ct. of capacity
1942..	59	40,460	6,815,899	30,671,548	56.1
1941..	60	40,550	6,542,996	29,443,489	53.7
1940..	66	41,245	6,597,372	29,688,170	53.3
1939..	70	38,687	6,634,746	29,856,355	57.1
1938..	72	41,207	6,172,832	27,777,746	49.9
1937..	83	46,997	6,367,657	28,654,462	45.1
1936..	88	48,647	7,591,274	34,160,736	52.0
1935..	88	49,782	6,084,281	27,379,266	40.7
1934..	85	48,532	6,960,336	31,321,270	47.8
1933..	84	49,775	7,548,556	33,968,504	50.5
1932..	80	49,849	7,522,840	33,852,772	50.3
1931..	74	53,015	9,416,888	42,375,997	59.2
1930..	102	58,500	9,788,248	44,047,114	55.7
1929..	107	60,670	11,146,591	50,159,659	61.2
1928..	125	63,350	12,003,482	54,015,670	63.1
1927..	130	.....	14,211,925	63,953,664	...

*Includes Duluth-Superior and St. Paul.

NORTH DAKOTA

1942..	25	10,675	1,390,354	6,256,590	43.4
1941..	25	10,625	1,252,516	5,636,322	39.2
1940..	24	10,700	1,209,291	5,441,810	37.6
1939..	23	10,550	955,866	4,301,401	30.2
1938..	26	11,075	984,983	4,432,414	29.6
1937..	30	11,399	1,045,042	4,702,684	30.5
1936..	35	12,485	1,597,293	7,187,813	42.6
1935..	37	12,610	1,173,209	5,279,445	31.0
1934..	34	12,425	1,285,056	5,782,752	34.4
1933..	29	12,570	1,082,311	4,870,398	28.7
1932..	28	12,420	968,175	4,356,787	25.9
1931..	21	10,925	1,306,583	5,879,624	39.8
1930..	27	11,285	1,330,117	5,985,525	39.2
1929..	32	11,860	1,247,715	5,614,718	35.0

SOUTH DAKOTA

Year ending Aug. 31:

Crop year	No. mills	Daily capacity, bbls	Flour made, bbls	Wheat ground, bus	P. ct. of capacity
1942..	16	2,240	225,917	1,016,628	33.6
1941..	17	2,190	236,822	1,065,702	36.0
1940..	16	2,325	281,685	1,267,583	40.3
1939..	16	2,300	267,299	1,202,844	38.7
1938..	17	2,185	197,114	887,015	30.0
1937..	21	2,360	184,194	828,871	26.0
1936..	22	2,535	248,004	1,116,017	32.6
1935..	24	2,620	202,837	912,770	25.8
1934..	17	2,190	190,137	855,616	28.9
1933..	14	1,775	208,948	940,265	39.2
1932..	14	1,750	198,275	892,236	37.7
1931..	14	1,663	233,935	1,052,708	46.8
1930..	24	2,663	314,671	1,416,020	39.3
1929..	27	2,808	292,737	1,317,318	34.8

MONTANA

1942..	32	8,025	1,216,123	5,472,556	50.5
1941..	33	8,495	1,253,032	5,638,642	49.1
1940..	32	8,695	1,440,708	6,483,186	55.2
1939..	32	8,705	1,540,041	6,930,184	58.9
1938..	33	8,180	1,237,749	5,569,870	50.4
1937..	39	9,679	1,231,367	5,541,149	42.4
1936..	42	10,710	1,519,971	6,839,871	47.2
1935..	36	10,345	1,766,893	7,951,014	56.9
1934..	43	11,049	1,653,892	7,442,512	49.8
1933..	42	10,474	1,648,626	7,418,814	52.4
1932..	39	8,740	1,008,095	4,536,430	38.4
1931..	29	10,410	1,623,567	7,306,053	51.9
1930..	40	12,010	2,166,132	9,747,592	60.1
1929..	44	13,040	2,376,311	10,693,398	60.7

MINNEAPOLIS

1942..	15	30,050	5,896,290	26,533,305	65.4
1941..	15	29,850	5,296,798	23,835,591	59.1
1940..	15	30,150	5,349,076	24,070,842	59.1
1939..	16	30,150	5,710,820	25,698,690	63.1
1938..	16	43,150	5,752,627	25,886,821	44.4
1937..	16	43,150	5,138,183	23,121,829	39.7
1936..	16	46,600	7,389,864	33,254,388	68.3
1935..	16	47,900	6,285,846	22,286,307	41.1
1934..	16	50,900	7,111,499	32,001,746	46.5
1933..	16	55,540	7,555,159	33,998,216	45.3
1932..	16	55,450	7,762,085	34,929,382	46.6
1931..	19	65,850	9,928,758	44,679,411	50.3
1930..	19	67,850	10,489,959	47,204,815	51.5
1929..	18	67,250	11,226,145	50,517,653	55.6

SUMMARY BY CROP YEARS

No. mills	1941-42—	Output, bbls	Ground, bus
59	Minnesota*	6,815,899	30,671,548
25	North Dakota ...	1,390,354	6,256,590
16	South Dakota ...	225,917	1,016,628
32	Montana	1,216,123	5,472,556
132		9,648,293	43,417,322
15	Minneapolis	5,896,290	26,533,305
147		15,544,583	69,950,627

*Includes Duluth-Superior.

No. mills	1940-41—	Output, bbls	Ground, bus
60	Minnesota*	6,542,996	29,443,489
25	North Dakota ...	1,252,516	5,636,322
17	South Dakota ...	236,822	1,065,702
33	Montana	1,253,032	5,638,642
135		9,285,366	41,784,155
15	Minneapolis	5,296,798	23,835,591
150		14,582,164	65,619,746

*Includes Duluth-Superior.

No. mills	1939-40—	Output, bbls	Ground, bus
66	Minnesota*	6,597,372	29,688,170
24	North Dakota ...	1,209,291	5,441,810
16	South Dakota ...	281,685	1,267,583
32	Montana	1,440,708	6,483,186
138		9,529,056	42,880,749
15	Minneapolis	5,349,076	24,070,842
153		14,878,132	66,951,591

*Includes Duluth-Superior.

No. mills	1938-39—	Output, bbls	Ground, bus
70	Minnesota*	6,634,746	29,856,355
23	North Dakota ...	955,866	4,301,401
16	South Dakota ...	267,299	1,202,844
32	Montana	1,540,041	6,930,184
141		9,397,952	42,290,784
16	Minneapolis	5,710,820	25,698,690
157		15,108,772	67,989,474

*Includes Duluth-Superior.

No. mills	1937-38—	Output, bbls	Ground, bus
72	Minnesota*	6,172,832	27,777,746
26	North Dakota ...	984,983	4,432,414
17	South Dakota ...	197,114	887,015
38	Montana	1,237,749	5,569,870
153		8,592,678	38,667,045
16	Minneapolis	5,752,627	25,886,821
169	Grand totals ..	14,345,305	64,553,866

*Includes Duluth-Superior.

Minneapolis Flour Mill Capacity

Minneapolis flour mills and daily capacities, in barrels of 196 lbs:

Atkinson Milling Co.	2,000
King Midas Flour Mills	1,000
Minneapolis Milling Co. (Nokomis)..	3,500
Standard Milling Co.	3,600
Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.	6,150
Russell-Miller Milling Co.—A	.....
Washburn Crosby Company	10,900
Total, bbls	27,150

Duluth-Superior Flour Mills

Flour mills of Duluth-Superior, with daily capacities, in barrels:

Mills—Operators—	Bbls
Duluth Universal — Duluth Universal Milling Co.	650
Daisy Mill (King Midas Flour Mills, Minneapolis)	2,800
Total	3,450

Buffalo Flour Mills

Flour mills at Buffalo, N. Y., with daily capacities, in barrels:

George Urban Milling Co.	1,500
Russell-Miller Milling Co.	2,800
Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.	10,000
Washburn Crosby Co.	20,000
Standard Milling Co.	2,600
International Milling Co.	6,500
Buffalo Flour Mills Corp. (operated by Commander Milling Co.)	4,200
Total, bbls	47,600

PRODUCTION OF DURUM PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Statistics compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, showing the production of durum wheat products in the United States:

	Durum wheat ground, bus	Barrels: Semolina* produced	Barrels: *Flour produced	Exports macaroni, etc., lbs
1942—				
January-June	9,641,236	1,498,854	554,160	†
July-December	11,137,704	1,726,396	686,996	†
1941—				
July-December	9,319,560	1,482,195	528,155	†
January-June	8,204,118	1,375,649	401,404	1,475,196
1940—				
July-December	8,294,842	1,182,979	464,953	1,707,295
January-June	7,210,373	1,175,819	394,009	1,882,683
1939—				
July-December	8,213,310	1,392,707	406,134	2,929,050
January-June	7,231,375	1,256,964	336,818	1,494,226
1938—				
July-December	7,590,460	1,245,377	414,520	1,783,847
January-June	6,881,882	1,141,055	296,777	1,345,699
1937—				
July-December	6,747,909	1,070,141	354,309	1,532,537
January-June	4,872,839	843,685	186,344	1,515,939
1936—				
July-December	7,178,821	1,126,855	354,027	903,537
January-June	7,642,642	1,181,320	343,401	1,042,154
1935—				
July-December	8,079,600	1,277,468	354,860	943,239
January-June	6,779,986	986,318	267,008	1,043,522

*Total production included under semolina when production of semolina and flour is not reported separately. †Not available.

Canadian Milling Capacity

Flour milling capacity of Canada, by provinces, and total cereal milling capacity:

FLOUR MILLS—1943

	No. mills	Bbls daily
Nova Scotia	5	260
New Brunswick	9	510
Prince Edward Island	10	435
Quebec	56	12,980
Ontario	161	50,330
Manitoba	43	12,220
Saskatchewan	74	13,565
Alberta	90	14,520
British Columbia	6	200
	454	105,020

PREVIOUS TOTALS, BBLS

1942	108,420	1931	133,610
1941	109,020	1930	136,370
1940	108,790	1929	137,415
1939	100,225	1928	135,705
1938	131,990	1927	134,355
1937	133,355	1926	130,005
1936	134,040	1925	137,705
1935	134,040	1924	138,245
1934	134,010	1923	141,640
1933	133,985	1922	139,857
1932	126,850	1921	133,725

OATMEAL MILLS

(Daily Capacity, Bbls)

1943	5,375	1931	6,425
1942	5,375	1930	6,475
1941	5,375	1929	6,475
1940	5,375	1928	5,975
1939	5,125	1927	6,675
1938	4,175	1926	6,355
1937	5,125	1925	6,500
1936	5,125	1924	6,905
1935	5,825	1923	7,655
1934	5,825	1922	8,975
1933	5,825	1921	9,750
1932	5,825	1920	10,125

It should be understood that a number of the mills listed in these tables are old and more or less obsolete. These only come into use as flour mills when there is an exceptional demand for flour at profitable prices. Probably 10% of the listed capacities shown belong in this class.

Canadian Flour Production

Production of flour in Canada, by months, in the crop year 1941-42*, together with quantities exported, and comparison of totals for previous years, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in barrels:

	Total flour production
August	1,852,139
September	1,647,910
October	1,595,931
November	1,664,803
December	1,577,169
January	1,555,850
February	1,584,978
March	1,806,834
April	1,960,900
May	1,481,449
June	1,335,177
July	1,590,219
	19,653,379

	Total Canada	Wheat flour exported
1940-41	19,597,769	10,288,827
1939-40	17,749,764	6,781,367
1938-39	15,234,065	4,604,245
1937-38	12,869,961	3,609,656
1936-37	14,276,607	4,525,665
1935-36	14,910,380	4,978,917
1934-35	14,168,621	4,750,310
1933-34	14,942,257	5,464,636
1932-33	15,012,865	5,370,613
1931-32	14,631,504	5,383,594

*Canadian government wartime regulations prohibit the publication of statistics revealing exports.

Meaning of "Sack" and "Bag"

In trade with the United Kingdom, the word "sack" signifies 280 lbs. A "bag" signifies 140 lbs.

The capacity of British mills is rated in sacks of 280 lbs per hour. What is known as a 20-sack mill has a capacity, according to American standards, of about 700 bbls per day of 24 hours.

Canadian City Mill Capacity

Daily flour milling capacity at leading Canadian centers, in barrels:

Montreal, Que.	10,000
Port Colborne, Ont.	12,000
Keewatin, Ont.	10,000
Winnipeg-St. Boniface, Man.	9,000
Saskatoon, Sask.	8,100
Medicine Hat, Alta.	6,000
Calgary, Alta.	3,300
Peterboro, Ont.	4,320
Moose Jaw, Sask.	4,100
Toronto, Ont.	3,625
Goderich, Ont.	2,500
Humberstone, Ont.	2,500
Midland, Ont.	1,200
St. Mary's, Ont.	700
Edmonton, Alta.	650
Brantford, Ont.	700
Chatham, Ont.	700
Lethbridge, Alta.	600

Besides these large merchant mills, there are several hundred smaller country mills scattered over the various provinces. The total flour milling capacity of Canada at Jan. 1, 1943, was 105,020 bbls.

Canadian Percentage of Activity

Total wheat flour output and percentage of operation of Canadian mills in crop years, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, by months, with comparisons:

	1941-42 Output, bbls	1941-42 % operation	1940-41 Output, bbls	1940-41 % operation
August	1,852,139	82.3	1,291,451	53.8
September	1,647,910	74.6	1,635,849	76.2
October	1,595,931	69.9	1,872,514	80.0
November	1,664,803	79.4	1,588,428	70.5
December	1,577,169	71.5	1,076,132	47.6
January	1,555,850	71.3	1,177,369	51.5
February	1,584,978	73.5	1,462,187	68.2
March	1,806,854	77.7	1,476,673	64.4
April	1,960,900	87.5	1,660,897	74.8
May	1,481,449	67.0	2,121,397	94.3
June	1,335,177	60.0	2,117,976	96.9
July	1,590,219	68.1	2,116,896	93.5
	19,653,379	73.5	19,597,769	72.5

Metric System Equivalents

United States equivalents of the more important metric units:

LENGTH

1 inch ..... 2.54 centimeters
1 foot ..... 30.48 centimeters
1 yard ..... 91.44 centimeters
1 mile ..... 1.6093 kilometers
1 centimeter ..... .39 inch
1 meter ..... 3.28083 feet
1 kilometer ..... 3,280.83 feet

AREA

1 square foot ..... 929.0341 sq centimeters
1 square yard ..... .83613 sq meters
1 acre ..... .404687 hectares
1 square mile ..... 258.9998 hectares
1 square centimeter. .154997 sq inches
1 square meter ..... 1.195985 sq yards
1 hectare ..... 2.47104 acres

WEIGHT

1 pound ..... .45359 kilograms
1 short ton ..... .90718486 metric tons
1 kilogram ..... 2.204622 pounds
1 metric ton ..... 1.1023113 short tons

To convert metric tons into bushels of wheat (60 lbs), multiply the number of tons by 36.7.

To convert metric tons into barrels of flour (196 lbs), multiply the number of tons by 11.2.

To convert metric tons into bushels of flaxseed (56 lbs), multiply the number of tons by 39.3.

To convert metric tons into bushels of oats (32 lbs), multiply the number of tons by 68.9.

To convert metric tons into bushels of corn (56 lbs), multiply the number of tons by 39.3.

To convert metric tons into bushels of barley (48 lbs), multiply the number of tons by 45.9.

To convert hectares into acres, multiply the number of hectares by 2.471.

A quintal being one tenth of a metric ton, to convert quintals into bushels, multiply the number of quintals by one tenth of the figures given above for tons: 3.67 for wheat, 3.93 for flaxseed, 6.89 for oats, and 3.93 for corn.

NEW YORK FLOUR TRADE RULES

Sales of flour to and in New York are to a very large extent governed by the rules of the New York Produce Exchange. These rules are made by what is known as the committee on flour, five members of the flour trade, appointed by the president of the exchange, subject to approval by the board of managers.

This committee has entire charge of matters pertaining to the flour trade and the inspection of flour, the appointment of the chief inspector and his assistants, and acts as a board of appeals in cases of dissatisfaction with inspection.

When sitting as an appeals board the committee on flour collects a fee of $15 or more from the loser in the case appealed. The committee on flour also fixes rules governing the flour trade, but in such action, a majority vote of the flour trade is essential to the adoption of the rule.

New York flour inspections are made at the railway terminals and the inspection certificates are dispatched direct to the receivers. Some receivers give the inspection department carte blanche to inspect all shipments arriving for them; others order inspection only upon arrival of cars they desire to have inspected.

In cases where flour remains on track or in store for a considerable period, several inspections are sometimes made.

Percy Van Alstyne is chief flour inspector at New York.

FLOUR INSPECTION

Inspection charges are 1½c bbl of flour and 1c per sack of flour or barrel of meal. For original inspection, the buyer may charge ½c per package to the account of seller. The charge for reinspection is 1c per package, to be divided between buyer and seller, when ordered by the former. Charges for weighing 25 bbls and taring 5 bbls are $3, and for weighing without taring 6c on each barrel or bag weighed, to be equally divided between buyer and seller. All weighing and inspection charges are retained in a special "flour inspection fund."

On all sales made of flour on spot or to arrive at the Port of New York, the buyer is allowed 48 hours for inspection and acceptance or rejection of the tender; the time allowance to date from the hour the flour is available for inspection, and not to include Sundays, legal holidays, or other days when the Produce Exchange is closed for business. Members of the New York Produce Exchange or other authorized, responsible parties may have flour inspected.

REINSPECTION OF FLOUR

A holder of an inspection certificate, if dissatisfied, may order reinspection; if the original inspection is sustained, the holder of the certificate shall pay the fee; if the original inspection is not sustained the exchange is liable for the actual loss occasioned through the erroneous inspection.

APPEALS

A holder of an inspection certificate may further appeal to the committee on flour, upon the payment of a fee of $5, in case the inspection is sustained, for each parcel submitted. Any party feeling aggrieved at the decision of the committee on flour in a matter of interpretation of the flour trade rules, but not specifically in inspections, may appeal to the board of managers of the Produce Exchange.

SCOPE OF FLOUR INSPECTION

Flour is inspected for soundness and uniformity only, and according to rule is marked "sound" or "unsound" as the case may be.

FLOUR WEIGHTS

In determining weights, the average of 25 bbls is taken, leaving out packages in bad order or largely deficient in weight, which must be separately entered and certified to. The net weight is accepted as the actual weight.

TIME OF SHIPMENT

"Prompt shipment" means shipment from mill within 14 days, not including the day of sale; "immediate shipment" means within seven days, not including day of sale. When flour is sold "to arrive" without time of delivery being stated, seller has the right, at the end of 60 days, to tender the flour or such part thereof as has not been taken by the buyer. When flour is sold for "mill shipment" without specified date, seller has the right to demand shipping directions within 60 days.

UNFILLED CONTRACTS

When buyer refuses to care for flour when properly tendered, seller has the right to cancel the transaction or to sell the flour for account of buyer, the buyer to stand for any loss made. When seller does not deliver, the buyer has the right to cancel the contract or to replace the flour in the open market, charging his loss in replacement to the seller. In case of any breach of contract a nonmember may enter complaint against a member under the present rules.

UNSOUND FLOUR

Flour and corn goods are inspected for soundness and uniformity. When so inspected the flour inspection department of the exchange shall issue a certificate, in such form as may be approved by the committee on flour, to the owner of the lot, certifying the result of the inspection. Upon request of the owner of the lot and upon payment of such charges as shall be determined by the committee on flour, the flour inspection department shall brand each sack and/or barrel with the word "sound" or "unsound," as the case may be, together with the date of the inspection and the name of the New York Produce Exchange Inspection.

Sound flour or corn goods found, on inspection, to contain worms or weevil, are not branded. All found on reinspection to contain worms or weevil have the original inspection brand marked off by the inspector.

On request, the inspection brand may be omitted on flour or corn goods when same is found to be sound, but in every case unsound goods must be so branded.

When flour or corn goods are found to be irregular, the inspector brands marks on the package to distinguish the various qualities, and a record of these irregularities is kept and appears on the certificate of inspection.

ODORS IN FLOUR

Flour having an injurious odor, other than that of garlic, may not be tested as sound in the New York market.

New York Free Lighterage

HUDSON RIVER

New York side: Battery to 135th Street.

New Jersey side: National Storage Docks, Communipaw, to and including George Washington Bridge.

EAST RIVER AND HARLEM RIVER

New York side: Battery to Jerome Avenue Bridge, including Harlem River side of Ward's Island and Randall's Island.

Brooklyn side: From Pot Cove, Astoria, L. I., to and including 69th Street, South Brooklyn (Bay Ridge), including Newton Creek, Dutch Kills Creek and Whale Creek points in the Wallabout Canal and to Hamilton Avenue Bridge, Gowanus Canal.

NEW YORK BAY

New York Bay: Points on north and east shore of Staten Island, between Bridge Creek (Arlington) and Clifton (Hylan Boulevard), both inclusive, and including Shooters Island.

Points on the New Jersey shore on New York Bay, and on Kill von Kull between Constable Hook and Avenue C, Bayonne City, opposite Port Richmond, S. I.

KILL VON KULL, NEWARK BAY, PASSAIC AND HACKENSACK RIVERS

Kill von Kull, Newark Bay, Passaic and Hackensack Rivers: To and from points on the New Jersey shore between Avenue C, Bayonne, to and including Neck of Bergen Point (except Safety Ins. Wire and Cable Co. dock.)

To and from points on the east shore of Newark Bay, beyond Neck of Bergen Point to and including C. R. R. of N. J. main line (Newark Bay) bridge.

To and from points beyond C. R. R. of N. J. main line (Newark Bay) bridge to Newark and Kearny, N. J., inclusive, and points on the Hackensack River to and including Newark-Jersey City turnpike bridge.

STATEN ISLAND SOUND

Staten Island Sound: To and from points on New Jersey shore from the C. R. R. of N. J. main line (Newark Bay) bridge to and including Perth Amboy, N. J., on Staten Island Sound.

New York Handling Complaints

The New York Produce Exchange rules permit nonmembers of the organization to make complaint against members. Many commercial exchanges permit complaints only from another member of the exchange, and this was formerly the case in New York. The same condition is true regarding complaints against members of the Bourse, Philadelphia.

Equivalent Freight per Bushel

To find the freight per bu at any given rate per 100 lbs, in cents:

Freight per 100 lbs	Wheat 60 lbs	Corn 56 lbs	Oats 32 lbs
2	1.20	1.12	.64
2½	1.50	1.40	.80
3	1.80	1.68	.96
3½	2.10	1.96	1.12
4	2.40	2.24	1.28
4½	2.70	2.52	1.44
5	3.00	2.80	1.60
5½	3.30	3.08	1.76
6	3.60	3.36	1.92
6½	3.90	3.64	2.08
7	4.20	3.92	2.24
7½	4.50	4.20	2.40
8	4.80	4.48	2.56
8½	5.10	4.76	2.72
9	5.40	5.04	2.88
10	6.00	5.60	3.20
11	6.60	6.16	3.52
12	7.20	6.72	3.84
13	7.80	7.28	4.16
14	8.40	7.84	4.48
15	9.00	8.40	4.80
16	9.60	8.96	5.12
17	10.20	9.52	5.44
18	10.80	10.08	5.76
19	11.40	10.64	6.08
20	12.00	11.20	6.40
21	12.60	11.76	6.72
22	13.20	12.32	7.04
23	13.80	12.88	7.36
24	14.40	13.44	7.68
25	15.00	14.00	8.00
26	15.60	14.56	8.32
27	16.20	15.12	8.64
28	16.80	15.68	8.96
29	17.40	16.24	9.28
30	18.00	16.80	9.60

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GRAIN AND ITS PRODUCTS

(Current Figures Not Available From Most Foreign Sources Owing to Wartime Restrictions)

UNITED STATES GRAIN IMPORTS

Imports into the United States, as compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, by countries of origin, for years beginning July, 1932-40, in bushels (000's omitted):

Countries of origin—	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-1941
Rye, grain—									
Poland and Danzig	0	5,260	7,896	1,381	12	0	0	0	...
Canada	1	3,533	743	257	2,547	0	...	...	1,392
Argentina	0	1,433	834	586	103	0	0	0	...
Other countries	...	1,718	1,757	21	1,280	..	..	0	...
Totals	1	11,949	11,230	2,245	3,942	...	...	...	1,392
Wheat, grain—									
For domestic use:									
Unfit for human consumption:									
Canada	1	6	8,128	9,163	4,040	4	187	11	}
Other countries	0	0	18	42	17	0	21	75	} 3,180
Other wheat:									
Canada	6	135	5,896	25,288	30,109	598	39	55	} 57
Other countries	...	8	10	1	97	...	...	...	} 165
For grinding in bond and export:									
To Cuba:									
Canada	2,744	3,025	3,772	4,117	4,005	1,141	2,219	2,453	}
Other countries	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	} 1,870
To other countries:†									
Canada	6,628	8,316	7,291	7,765	9,463	1,678	6,769	7,497	}
Other countries	0	0	1	90	0	0	0	3	} 5,460
Totals	9,379	11,490	25,116	46,472	47,731	3,421	9,235	10,094	10,732
Wheat flour:				(In barrels)					
Canada	560	770	3,696	34,910	40,716	29,469	82,420	71,156	61,780
United Kingdom	44	...	34	30	20	9	6	0	0
Other countries	77	56	110	403	244	262	268	208	201
Totals	681	826	3,840	35,343	40,980	29,740	82,694	71,364	61,981

Because of regulations imposed by war conditions figures since 1940-41 are not available.
†Free of duty.

ARGENTINE WHEAT AND FLOUR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

A table prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, giving details of the consumption of wheat and flour in Argentina, wheat in bushels, flour in barrels (000's omitted in both cases):

CALENDAR YEAR FOLLOWING HARVEST

		Wheat			Wheat flour		
Crop year—	Production of wheat	Exports	Balance remaining in country	Amount ground	Production	Exports	Consumption*
1941-42	224,134‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1940-41	299,458	87,804‡	211,654	75,286	16,497	488‡	16,009
1939-40	130,733	133,749	.....	76,805	16,374	796	15,578
1938-39	379,142	174,382	204,760	79,088	17,194	1,110	16,084
1937-38	207,600	71,295	136,305	78,431	17,261	945	16,310
1936-37	249,910	142,828	107,082	71,797	15,967	1,071	14,896
1935-36	141,462	59,171	82,291	71,432	15,462	897	14,565
1934-35	240,669	141,831	98,838	74,409	16,151	996	15,155
1933-34	286,120	176,138	109,982	73,257	15,916	1,242	14,674
1932-33	240,889	144,373	96,516	69,786	15,073	1,113	13,960
1931-32	219,696	126,466	93,230	67,426	14,565	652	13,913
1930-31	232,285	133,697	98,588	69,856	14,930	969	13,961
1929-30	162,576	81,327	81,249	65,334	13,982	1,173	12,809
1928-29	349,051	242,996	106,055	67,533	14,617	1,541	13,076
1927-28	282,299	194,587	87,712	69,260	14,969	1,902	13,067
1926-27	230,073	155,259	74,814	67,780	14,558	1,908	12,650
1925-26	191,141	74,764	116,377	62,487	13,090	1,599	11,491
1924-25	191,138	109,988	81,150	60,050	12,994	1,545	11,449
1923-24	247,807	161,090	86,717	62,141	13,453	†1,963	†9,786
1922-23	195,842	136,187	59,655	49,328	10,531	923	9,608
1921-22	191,012	139,700	51,312	48,089	10,268	1,277	8,991
1920-21	156,133	62,613	93,520	50,545	10,705	715	9,990
1919-20	216,954	183,991	32,963	49,399	10,467	2,024	8,443
1918-19	180,182	120,748	59,434	57,562	12,123	3,691	8,432

*Includes carry-over. †In the source these two items do not add to total flour production. ‡Preliminary. Figures for 1941-42 not available due to wartime restrictions.

Argentine Flour Exports

The following table gives the exports of Argentine flour¶ by countries of destination, in metric tons:

Country—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Germany	0	5	26	513
Belgium	15	300	1,490	1,673
Bolivia	6,388	6,360	7,507	6,538
Brazil	7,777	16,551	21,910	30,878
Cuba	*...	*...	*...	*...
Chile	3,693	4,609	3,978	5,122
Finland	26	17	100	2
Denmark	10	3	3	6
Spain	138	222	2	131
France	1,581	914	2,147	1,438
Italy	1,723	7,247	3,213	4,148
Norway	31	45	24	17
Netherlands	4,164	2,391	3,222	1,797
Paraguay	12,506	15,367	17,183	17,750
Spanish Possessions†	4,291	4,237	*...	*...
English Possessions	4	10	24	44
Portuguese Possessions†	*...	*...	*...	*...
French Possessions†	...	...	62	*...
Great Britain	9,009	16,228	22,039	20,847
Sweden	42	48	40	46
Uruguay	14	67	21	24
Greece	161	337	159	425
Others	‡19,192	‡23,760	887	3,797
Totals	70,765	98,718	84,037	95,196

*If any, included in others. †In Africa. ‡Includes 20,748 metric tons to U. S. ¶Figures for 1941 not available because of wartime restrictions. §Includes 15,895 metric tons to the U. S.
Source: Anuario del Comercio Exterior.

Cable Language Abbreviations

Abbreviations used by cable companies, in cablegrams, written immediately before address, in accordance with stipulations of European governments, are as follows:

CDE—Indicates message is in code.
LC—Indicates message in language of country of origin—deferred rate.
LCD—Indicates message in language of destination.
LCF—Indicates message in French language.
NLT—Night letter.
PLT—Post letter telegram available to Canada, Newfoundland and St. Pierre Miquelon.
RP—Reply paid.

United States Calendar Year Exports

Exports of wheat, flour and coarse grains, by calendar years, as reported by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS

	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bus
1941*	9,436,000	4,687,000
1940	5,775,000	14,379,000
1939	7,747,000	63,214,000
1938	5,212,788	86,980,945
1937	4,452,708	34,848,437
1936	3,659,586	1,879,238
1935	3,297,431	232,965
1934	4,163,325	16,968,589
1933	3,963,615	7,983,339
1932	5,795,462	54,879,484
1931	9,654,234	80,311,041
1930	13,059,618	87,773,601
1929	13,663,457	90,129,600
1928	11,852,000	96,290,000
1927	12,826,000	168,307,000
1926	11,850,000	138,164,000
1925	11,119,058	86,525,940
1924	15,990,000	166,302,000
1923	16,309,856	98,524,405
1922	15,024,628	164,691,565
1921	16,800,805	280,057,601
1920	19,853,952	218,237,000
1919	26,449,581	148,086,470
1918	21,706,700	111,177,103
1917	13,926,117	106,196,318
1916	14,379,000	154,049,686
1915	15,662,000	205,906,000
1914	12,769,073	173,861,944
1913	12,278,206	99,508,968
1912	10,622,000	61,655,000
1911	11,258,000	32,669,000
1910	8,370,000	24,257,000

*January-September. Because of regulations imposed by war conditions the 1942 and the complete 1941 calendar year exports are not available.

Canadian Inspection Charges

Fees chargeable for the inspection of staple articles under the general inspection and grain inspection acts of Canada:

Inspection of grain: per car, $1; in cargoes, $1 per 1,000 bus.
Weighing of grain: per car, $1; in cargoes, $1 per 1,000 bus.
Inspection of hay: per car, $1.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WHEAT AND FLOUR

The following table shows net exports and imports of wheat and flour included in terms of wheat for the principal countries of the world by crop years ended July 31, as compiled from official sources by the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, in million bushels:

	Net exports of net-exporting countries									Net imports of Europe ex-Danube		
Year— Aug-July	Total	United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	Lower Danube	French N. Africa	India	Others ex-Russia	U.S.S.R.	Total	British Isles	Continent
1941-42	*405	*27	*225	*30	83	*20	15	..	¶5	..	*260	*205	55
1940-41	495	31	231	90	96	*14	17	..	¶16	..	*320	*245	*75
1939-40	625	45	192	86	179	87	17	1	¶18	..	*445	*240	*205
1938-39	643	103	158	96	122	85	10	(1)	35	34	428	247	181
1937-38	556	117	90	126	72	54	15	19	20	43	404	208	196
1936-37	623	(17)	210	102	162	89	6	19	30	5	443	212	231
1935-36	518	(31)	246	102	70	25	20	1	25	29	339	220	119
1934-35	540	(4)	163	109	182	22	26	1	35	2	350	217	133
1933-34	557	33	192	86	147	35	20	0	10	34	387	238	149
1932-33	641	45	262	150	132	12	20	(1)	3	17	441	234	207
1931-32	795	114	207	156	140	82	22	2	7	65	606	261	345
1930-31	839	105	269	152	125	46	17	(5)	11	114	609	245	364
1929-30	634	143	192	63	151	56	14	1	5	9	505	224	281
1928-29	937	153	397	109	222	37	13	(25)	6	(6)	667	219	448

Figures in parentheses represent net imports not included in totals. *Approximations. ¶Includes U. S. S. R.

CANADIAN CROP YEAR EXPORTS

Exports of wheat flour and grains from Canada by crop years ended July 31, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (000's omitted):

	Wheat flour	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
1940-41	10,289	177,968	11,205	2,097	4,544	76
1939-40	6,781	177,380	15,812	12,148	4,571	18
1938-39	4,604	146,240	9,603	16,499	1,758	14
1937-38	3,609	76,713	4,776	14,744	648	16
1936-37	4,525	174,858	5,997	17,555	3,633	178
1935-36	4,978	232,019	11,981	7,676	2,456	19
1934-35	4,750	144,375	14,605	15,057	1,187	12
1933-34	5,455	170,234	6,088	1,711	2,580	187
1932-33	5,371	240,136	11,076	5,391	2,866	794
1931-32	5,283	182,803	13,611	13,538	9,047	251
1930-31	6,702	228,536	7,522	19,250	2,090	1,998
1929-30	6,778	155,766	2,000	2,605	348	415
1928-29	11,809	354,425	12,828	40,148	5,751	1,935
1927-28	9,866	288,567	12,168	26,442	11,265	2,386
1926-27	9,248	251,266	6,677	38,795	8,301	3,278
1925-26	10,897	275,557	33,293	34,181	6,223	2,953
1924-25	10,170	146,958	34,636	27,772	6,336	4,966
1923-24	11,991	289,190	37,625	15,396	7,571	3,482
1922-23	11,069	229,682	23,561	13,842	10,175	2,322
1921-22	7,879	158,550	27,038	12,422	4,521	2,631
1920-21	6,887	136,174	28,714	10,816	3,219	2,834

Figures for 1941-42 are not available due to wartime restrictions.

Andrew Taylor & Co.
(Glasgow) Ltd.
Flour Importers
163, Hope Street GLASGOW, C. 2, SCOTLAND
Telegrams: "Goldenglo"
Telephone: Central 1487.
Codes: BENTLEY RIVERSIDE

John F. Cameron & Co., Ltd.
Flour Importers
8, South College Street ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND
Cable Address: "VIGILANT" Code: RIVERSIDE

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND THEIR MARKETING COSTS

A Section Devoted to Statistics Bearing on the Prices Received for Agricultural Products and the Costs Involved in Their Manufacture and Transportation Together with Price Data for the Manufactured Article

MONTHLY FLOUR PRICES AT CENTERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

A table compiled by The Northwestern Miller from quotations reported to its branch offices and to its correspondents. Unless otherwise noted, flour is quoted per bbl of 196 lbs, packed in 98-lb cottons or 140-lb jutes, basis carload lots, prompt delivery.

	Minneapolis			Kansas City		St. Louis				Buffalo		Seattle		Toronto†		
	Spring			Hard winter		Hard winter		Soft winter		Spring		Family		Spring		Ontario
Year and month	1st pat.	1st clear	White rye flour	short pat.	1st clear	short pat.	1st clear	short pat.	1st clear	1st pat.	1st clear	patent	Pastry	top pat.	1st clear	90% pat.
1942 average	$6.15	$5.55	$4.23	$5.71	$3.99	$5.83	$4.75	$6.82	$5.31	$6.56	$5.82	$6.86	$6.02	$5.25	$3.42	$5.02
December	6.36	5.82	4.34	5.88	3.90	6.34	5.34	7.24	5.87	6.70	5.90	6.60	6.25	5.25	3.50	5.21
November	6.26	5.68	3.72	5.88	3.90	6.10	5.07	7.15	5.78	6.70	5.80	6.60	6.25	5.25	3.50	4.52
October	6.16	5.49	3.91	5.69	3.90	6.18	5.14	7.23	5.85	6.70	5.90	6.60	6.43	5.25	3.45	4.38
September	6.03	5.53	4.00	5.67	3.87	6.17	5.13	7.25	5.87	6.51	5.75	6.43	6.44	5.25	3.40	4.32
August	5.85	5.41	3.74	5.38	3.92	5.79	4.69	6.96	5.59	6.15	5.50	6.20	5.92	5.25	3.40	4.36
July	5.69	5.18	3.85	5.27	4.02	5.60	4.40	6.56	5.08	6.15	5.57	6.69	5.79	5.25	3.40	5.24
June	5.71	5.16	3.87	5.39	4.06	5.60	4.30	6.29	4.75	6.24	5.85	6.75	5.65	5.25	3.40	5.45
May	6.01	5.35	4.22	5.57	4.00	5.75	4.45	6.47	4.90	6.44	5.79	7.24	5.83	5.25	3.40	5.44
April	6.12	5.47	4.41	5.71	4.00	5.53	4.33	6.34	4.75	6.66	5.86	7.28	5.75	5.25	3.40	5.41
March	6.41	5.72	4.68	5.97	4.10	5.87	4.71	6.70	5.10	6.78	5.98	7.34	5.89	5.25	3.40	5.30
February	6.47	5.83	5.05	6.00	4.09	4.98	4.74	6.82	5.06	6.90	5.99	7.22	5.99	5.25	3.40	5.30
January	6.66	5.99	4.96	6.15	4.06	6.00	4.75	6.85	5.10	6.82	5.98	7.36	6.10	5.25	3.40	5.32
	Minneapolis			Kansas City		St. Louis				Buffalo		Seatt'e		Toronto†		
	Spring			Hard winter		Hard winter		Soft winter		Spring		Family		Spring		Ontario
Year and month	1st pat.	1st clear	White rye flour	short pat.	1st clear	short pat.	1st clear	short pat.	1st clear	1st pat.	1st clear	patent	Pastry	top pat.	1st clear	90% pat.
1941 average	$5.65	$4.91	$3.97	$5.18	$3.52	$5.23	$3.92	$5.95	$4.21	$5.66	$4.94	$6.54	$5.44	$5.29	$3.51	$4.33
December	6.47	5.90	4.33	5.96	4.06	5.87	4.62	6.23	4.89	6.53	5.69	7.19	5.79	5.25	3.40	5.18
November	6.02	5.56	4.19	5.71	4.11	5.64	4.39	6.39	4.64	6.15	5.36	6.92	5.55	5.25	3.40	4.73
October	6.06	5.44	4.29	5.77	4.16	5.59	4.34	6.34	4.59	6.20	5.55	6.95	5.81	5.21	3.38	4.99
September	6.30	5.45	4.50	4.85	4.09	5.48	4.22	6.28	4.55	6.29	5.55	6.85	6.02	5.15	3.30	4.99
August	6.08	5.22	4.29	5.58	3.92	5.35	4.10	6.15	4.40	6.08	5.28	6.69	5.45	5.25	3.45	4.76
July	5.75	4.99	3.89	5.40	3.78	5.10	3.85	5.90	4.15	5.86	5.27	6.79	5.63	5.39	3.64	4.02
June	5.72	4.73	3.89	5.14	3.75	5.06	3.80	5.85	4.10	5.58	5.05	6.96	5.55	5.55	3.80	4.09
May	5.63	4.65	4.10	4.89	3.47	5.09	3.79	5.89	4.09	5.36	4.54	6.49	5.16	5.56	3.83	4.11
April	5.29	4.35	3.77	4.63	2.90	4.92	3.53	5.72	3.87	5.26	4.44	6.08	5.12	5.37	3.62	4.05
March	4.92	4.28	3.60	4.35	2.72	4.82	3.40	5.55	3.70	4.94	4.26	5.88	5.03	5.30	3.55	3.79
February	4.64	4.09	3.38	4.28	2.56	4.61	3.35	5.36	3.56	4.75	4.05	5.81	5.07	5.20	3.45	3.80
January	4.90	4.22	3.42	4.64	2.67	5.27	3.69	5.78	3.92	4.86	4.28	5.87	5.08	5.05	3.30	3.52

†Quotations for spring top patent and spring first clear are based on 98-lb jutes; those for Ontario 90% patents on second-hand jutes.

CHICAGO WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR PRICES

Range of prices of wheat and rye flour in Chicago during 1942, basis car lots, per barrel, in jutes or cottons:

	Patent		Short patent		Patent rye
	Spring top	Spring standard	Hard winter	Soft winter	White
Jan. 3	$6.10@6.40	$5.95@6.30	$5.95@6.35	$6.05@6.20	$4.00@4.50
Jan. 10	6.30@6.70	6.10@6.50	6.05@6.40	5.70@6.10	4.50@4.70
Jan. 17	6.25@6.80	6.15@6.65	6.00@6.40	5.75@6.10	4.80@5.05
Jan. 24	6.30@6.80	6.20@6.65	6.10@6.45	5.75@6.30	4.90@5.20
Jan. 31	6.30@6.80	6.10@6.60	6.00@6.40	5.80@6.30	4.90@5.20
Feb. 7	6.10@6.50	5.90@6.35	6.00@6.40	5.60@6.20	4.75@5.25
Feb. 14	6.20@6.60	6.00@6.50	5.90@6.30	5.60@6.25	4.75@5.20
Feb. 21	6.20@6.60	6.05@6.50	5.95@6.40	5.80@6.30	4.75@5.30
Feb. 28	6.15@6.50	6.05@6.35	6.00@6.40	5.70@6.20	4.75@5.20
March 7	6.05@6.50	5.85@6.35	6.00@6.35	5.90@6.25	4.75@5.25
March 14	6.10@6.60	5.90@6.40	6.05@6.40	5.90@6.25	4.65@4.85
March 21	5.95@6.40	5.80@6.30	5.80@6.15	5.75@6.00	4.35@4.55
March 28	5.95@6.40	5.75@6.30	5.85@6.15	5.90@6.20	4.25@4.55
April 4	5.80@6.30	5.60@6.20	5.80@6.10	5.60@6.10	4.40@4.60
April 11	5.80@6.20	5.60@6.10	5.60@6.10	5.60@6.00	4.40@4.55
April 18	5.65@6.10	5.50@6.00	5.50@5.95	5.50@5.95	4.20@4.50
April 25	5.65@6.15	5.45@6.00	5.50@6.00	5.50@5.85	4.25@4.40
May 2	5.60@6.10	5.40@5.95	5.40@5.85	5.45@5.85	4.20@4.35
May 9	5.95@6.30	5.75@6.15	5.70@6.10	5.55@6.00	4.20@4.45
May 16	5.85@6.25	5.65@6.10	5.60@6.00	5.50@6.00	4.20@4.40
May 23	5.70@6.10	5.60@6.00	5.60@5.95	5.40@5.70	4.00@4.25
May 29	5.70@6.10	5.55@6.05	5.55@5.95	5.35@5.75	4.10@4.30
June 6	5.55@5.95	5.35@5.75	5.45@5.85	5.30@5.70	3.70@3.80
June 13	5.60@5.85	5.45@5.70	5.45@5.80	5.35@5.70	3.75@3.90
June 20	5.55@5.95	5.40@5.80	5.40@5.75	5.40@5.60	3.85@4.00
June 27	5.60@6.00	5.40@5.80	5.45@5.75	5.35@5.60	3.70@4.00
July 4	5.40@5.85	5.30@5.75	5.30@5.70	5.35@5.60	3.60@3.90
July 11	5.75@6.00	5.65@5.90	5.40@5.80	5.30@5.60	3.75@4.10
July 18	5.40@5.80	5.25@5.70	5.15@5.65	5.25@5.60	3.85@4.05
July 25	5.40@5.85	5.25@5.70	5.30@5.70	5.40@5.90	3.65@4.00
Aug. 1	5.50@5.85	5.40@5.70	5.40@5.65	5.40@5.90	3.65@3.95
Aug. 8	5.50@5.85	5.30@5.65	5.40@5.65	5.60@6.00	3.65@3.90
Aug. 15	5.50@5.95	5.30@5.75	5.45@5.70	5.50@6.00	3.60@3.80
Aug. 22	5.60@6.00	5.45@5.90	5.50@5.80	5.60@6.10	3.75@3.90
Aug. 29	5.65@6.00	5.50@5.90	5.40@5.75	5.80@6.10	3.55@3.85
Sept. 5	5.80@6.15	5.60@5.95	5.70@5.90	6.10@6.35	3.80@4.00
Sept. 12	5.90@6.30	5.80@6.20	5.80@6.10	6.25@6.50	4.15@4.30
Sept. 19	5.80@6.25	5.80@6.15	5.75@6.10	6.20@6.40	4.25@4.40
Sept. 26	6.00@6.50	5.80@6.40	5.90@6.15	6.50@6.75	4.15@4.45
Oct. 3	6.10@6.50	5.95@6.40	5.90@6.30	6.60@6.95	4.30@4.45
Oct. 10	5.95@6.45	5.75@6.35	6.00@6.30	6.50@6.95	4.15@4.45
Oct. 17	5.90@6.35	5.70@6.25	5.90@6.20	6.50@6.90	3.90@4.10
Oct. 24	5.95@6.45	5.75@6.30	5.85@6.30	6.40@6.80	3.90@4.20
Oct. 31	6.00@6.40	5.80@6.25	5.90@6.30	6.25@6.60	3.80@3.95
Nov. 7	6.00@6.50	5.80@6.40	5.90@6.40	6.50@6.70	3.45@4.00
Nov. 14	5.90@6.40	5.70@6.30	6.00@6.30	6.60@7.00	3.70@4.00
Nov. 21	5.95@6.45	5.75@6.25	6.00@6.25	6.35@6.75	3.80@4.00
Nov. 28	6.00@6.50	5.80@6.40	6.00@6.40	6.50@6.85	3.90@4.10
Dec. 5	6.10@6.50	5.90@6.25	6.10@6.40	6.40@6.75	4.30@4.35
Dec. 12	6.25@6.55	6.05@6.35	6.05@6.35	6.75@6.90	4.50@4.60
Dec. 19	....@....*	....@....*	....@6.40	....@....*	4.45@4.60
Dec. 26	....@....*	....@....*	....@....*	....@....*	4.60@4.70

*Not available.

CHICAGO WHEAT PRICES

Lowest and highest prices for contract spot wheat in Chicago, and the months in which extreme prices were reached, in dollars per bushel:

Yrs.	Months lowest prices were reached	Yearly range	Months highest prices reached
1942	February	$1.07 @1.42¾	December
1941	February	.85 @1.28¼	December
1940	August	.69¾ @1.16	April
1939	July	.59 @1.10	December
1938	August	.59½ @1.16	February
1937	November	.92 @1.51	April
1936	June	.90½ @1.44¾	December
1935	July	.81 @1.31	October
1934	April	.75½ @1.16¼	August
1933	January	.45 @1.17¾	July
1932	December	.44½ @ .70½	January
1931	October	.44¾ @ .84½	May
1930	November	.71¾ @1.29	January
1929	May	.98 @1.48	February
1928	August	1.06½ @2.15	April
1927	October	1.21¾ @1.58	May
1926	September	1.30 @1.94	January
1925	April	1.35¼ @2.20½	January
1924	March	1.02 @1.91	December
1923	July	.96½ @1.38	March
1922	Aug., Sept.	1.00 @1.73	May
1921	November	1.00½ @2.06¾	January
1920	November	1.58 @3.50	January
1919	August	2.20 @3.50	December
1918	Jan., May	2.17 @2.42	December
1917	February	1.51½ @3.45	May
1916	June	.98¼ @2.02	October
1915	August	.98 @1.68	February
1914	July	$ .77⅝ @1.31	December
1913	October	.80⅝ @1.15⅝	January
1912	Nov., Dec.	.85 @1.22	April, May
1911	April	.83¼ @1.17	October
1910	November	.89½ @1.29½	July
1909	August	.99¼ @1.60	June
1908	July	.84⅛ @1.11	May
1907	January	.71 @1.22	October
1906	Aug., Sept.	.69⅛ @ .94⅜	May
1905	August	.77⅞ @1.24	February
1904	January	.81¼ @1.22	Sep. Oc. Dec.
1903	March	.70¼ @ .93	September
1902	October	.67½ @ .95	September
1901	July	.63¼ @ .79½	December
1900	January	.61¼ @ .87½	June
1899	December	.64 @ .79½	May
1898	October	.62 @1.85	May
1897	April	.64⅛ @1.09	December
1896	August	.53 @ .94⅜	November
1895	January	.48¾ @ .85⅝	May
1894	September	.50 @ .65¼	April
1893	July	.54 @ .88	April
1892	October	.69¼ @ .91⅜	February
1891	July	.85 @1.16	April
1890	February	.74¼ @1.08¼	August
1889	June	.75⅛ @1.08⅝	February
1888	April	.71¼ @2.00	September
1887	August	.66⅝ @ .94⅜	June

TERMINAL WHEAT PRICES

Weighted average price of wheat at Minneapolis, Kansas City and St. Louis, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, in cents per bushel:

NO. 1 NORTHERN SPRING, MINNEAPOLIS

Year beginning July—	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	Weighted average*
1942	114	113	119	119	120	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941†	100	106	113	110	114	123	128	125	124	119	120	114	110
1940†	79	74	82	88	89	88	90	85	90	95	98	101	90
1939†	78	76	93	88	91	103	105	104	104	108	101	82	97
1938†	88	78	76	73	73	77	80	78	77	78	86	84	73
1937†	151	133	134	127	115	120	127	125	119	111	105	105	123
1936†	136	147	146	148	144	159	166	159	153	156	146	145	147
1935†	113	127	133	134	128	128	133	131	124	123	114	124	126
1934†	108	120	121	115	114	117	118	115	113	119	116	105	116
1933	108	94	90	85	86	83	88	90	88	83	94	103	91
1932	57	58	58	54	49	48	50	49	53	63	74	80	60
1931	61	65	69	71	80	78	75	75	70	71	68	60	68
1930	92	91	87	82	75	77	76	75	76	79	81	74	83
1929	143	135	135	131	128	131	127	126	112	111	107	100	133
1928	138	119	119	116	116	115	121	128	125	120	111	115	118
1927	147	143	134	129	130	132	135	134	139	153	157	148	136
1926	172	149	143	149	146	146	143	142	139	138	147	149	146
1925	159	164	150	149	155	169	173	167	176	164	162	163	161
1924	137	131	130	146	148	166	189	187	171	150	167	164	156
1923	112	118	121	120	114	116	119	121	121	121	122	125	117
1922	149	111	110	115	123	125	128	126	124	130	128	117	120
1921	167	148	151	134	125	131	134	151	151	158	161	149	143
1920	288	256	254	216	179	176	172	166	153	157	169	207	

NO. 2 RED WINTER, ST. LOUIS

1942	122	126	133	138	132	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941	103	108	116	113	117	127	134	131	130	121	120	119	110
1940	76	77	83	90	92	91	93	86	90	97	102	102	83
1939	69	69	88	88	92	104	105	106	106	111	104	87	75
1938	69	66	67	69	66	70	73	73	73	76	83	73	70
1937	122	112	109	104	93	95	100	99	92	85	77	75	113
1936	106	117	119	121	123	135	140	143	143	144	132	122	111
1935	87	92	103	110	105	106	109	109	108	107	102	95	95
1934	92	101	104	100	101	104	102	98	95	97	93	86	94
1933	101	92	89	86	90	87	91	91	89	83	87	91	94
1932	47	53	54	50	47	46	50	49	55	69	81	82	55
1931	48	47	47	52	62	57	57	57	55	57	56	49	52
1930	85	89	88	87	83	83	78	79	78	80	79	72	83
1929	139	132	135	132	129	135	134	123	118	117	114	105	130
1928	147	138	146	144	145	139	142	140	135	125	117	121	139
1927	141	142	142	145	141	144	151	156	169	196	196	179	149
1926	142	134	136	140	136	137	138	135	130	129	142	150	138
1925	159	172	171	170	171	184	194	185	170	171	162	147	169
1924	135	138	140	156	163	179	210	202	186	177	186	189	159
1923	97	99	109	116	112	114	116	118	114	113	112	116	107
1922	112	109	114	123	129	136	137	139	136	139	133	123	121
1921	123	123	136	126	120	121	122	138	142	141	138	118	127
1920	273	251	258	226	202	199	202	190	166	141	158	150	213

NO. 2 HARD WINTER, KANSAS CITY

1942	108	111	120	121	123	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941	98	107	114	112	113	120	126	123	121	115	115	111	112
1940	71	79	76	82	85	84	85	78	85	87	90	97	82
1939	67	65	86	83	86	98	101	99	102	106	95	76	74
1938	70	66	66	65	63	67	71	69	69	70	76	71	70
1937	122	112	110	106	94	96	103	100	92	85	80	77	111
1936	111	132	122	122	122	134	138	137	139	140	132	121	121
1935	99	104	115	119	113	111	113	110	106	102	95	96	105
1934	93	107	108	102	102	104	101	100	97	105	99	88	98
1933	98	90	87	83	84	80	84	85	82	78	86	89	88
1932	45	48	43	45	43	42	44	44	48	60	70	76	51
1931	44	43	43	48	59	52	53	54	51	53	54	46	47
1930	80	81	78	74	69	71	69	69	70	73	73	68	76
1929	125	123	124	122	119	121	119	113	102	101	99	89	120
1928	120	106	107	110	112	111	114	118	116	110	101	105	112
1927	136	135	131	128	131	132	133	133	138	152	160	147	135
1926	137	131	132	139	137	138	137	135	133	131	142	144	135
1925	154	164	158	158	163	172	178	171	161	159	155	153	163
1924	120	119	120	137	143	162	182	181	171	151	163	160	135
1923	96	101	109	112	109	109	113	111	109	104	106	108	105
1922	113	104	104	113	117	117	114	115	116	120	116	104	113
1921	118	115	122	110	109	109	113	129	134	135	134	117	120
1920	268	245	244	207	176	169	172	162	155	133	147	138	183

*Average of daily prices weighted by car-lot sales. †No. 1 dark northern spring.

First Grain Exchange in U. S.

The first grain exchange in the United States was in St. Louis. It was started in 1849 and was called the Millers' Exchange. Daily hours of trading were observed and samples of grain and mill products were displayed to members and to flour and grain dealers who were invited to attend its sessions. The Millers' Exchange rivaled in importance the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, which was founded 13 years previously. The two exchanges were consolidated later and took the name of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

Diamond Bread Board

Diamond grating boards are used by native women of parts of British Guiana in making their daily bread. They are made by covering a slab of wood with thick wax and imbedding therein rough diamonds panned from near-by streams.

MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR PRICE RANGE

High and low quotations of first patent flour at Minneapolis by months:

1942		1939		1936		1933	
Dec.	$6.25@ 6.50	Dec.	$6.30@ 7.20	Dec.	$7.00@ 8.30	Dec.	$6.80@ 7.20
Nov.	6.20@ 6.35	Nov.	6.00@ 6.40	Nov.	6.80@ 7.25	Nov.	6.90@ 7.60
Oct.	5.95@ 6.45	Oct.	5.90@ 6.20	Oct.	7.00@ 7.55	Oct.	6.45@ 7.50
Sept.	5.75@ 6.35	Sept.	6.10@ 6.35	Sept.	6.95@ 7.60	Sept.	7.15@ 7.90
Aug.	5.65@ 6.00	Aug.	5.15@ 5.55	Aug.	7.15@ 7.80	Aug.	7.30@ 8.00
July	5.50@ 5.85	July	4.90@ 5.35	July	6.60@ 7.30	July	6.45@ 9.10
June	5.60@ 5.85	June	5.25@ 5.75	June	6.10@ 7.20	June	5.20@ 7.00
May	5.75@ 6.20	May	5.45@ 5.95	May	6.05@ 6.70	May	5.15@ 5.50
April	6.00@ 6.20	April	5.10@ 5.25	April	6.40@ 7.10	April	4.40@ 5.40
March	6.30@ 6.60	March	5.10@ 5.25	March	6.95@ 7.55	March	3.80@ 4.50
Feb.	6.35@ 6.55	Feb.	5.20@ 5.50	Feb.	7.05@ 7.65	Feb.	3.80@ 4.20
Jan.	6.50@ 6.95	Jan.	5.35@ 5.50	Jan.	7.30@ 8.90	Jan.	3.80@ 4.20
1941		**1938**		**1935**		**1932**	
Dec.	$6.15@ 6.80	Dec.	$5.35@ 5.40	Dec.	$8.20@ 8.85	Dec.	$3.80@ 4.20
Nov.	5.90@ 6.20	Nov.	5.10@ 5.45	Nov.	8.10@ 8.90	Nov.	3.80@ 4.30
Oct.	5.75@ 6.50	Oct.	5.10@ 5.35	Oct.	8.45@ 9.25	Oct.	4.10@ 4.50
Sept.	6.05@ 6.55	Sept.	5.15@ 5.45	Sept.	8.05@ 8.95	Sept.	4.20@ 4.75
Aug.	5.95@ 6.25	Aug.	5.00@ 5.45	Aug.	7.95@ 8.65	Aug.	4.25@ 4.75
July	5.45@ 6.00	July	5.50@ 5.95	July	7.20@ 8.55	July	4.05@ 4.65
June	5.55@ 5.90	June	5.45@ 6.55	June	6.85@ 7.35	June	4.20@ 4.75
May	5.35@ 5.80	May	5.25@ 5.45	May	7.20@ 8.05	May	4.40@ 5.10
April	5.00@ 5.50	April	5.50@ 5.70	April	7.40@ 8.00	April	4.50@ 5.15
March	4.55@ 5.50	March	5.35@ 6.10	March	7.05@ 7.70	March	4.15@ 5.15
Feb.	4.35@ 5.05	Feb.	5.95@ 6.20	Feb.	7.30@ 7.90	Feb.	4.65@ 5.25
Jan.	4.60@ 5.15	Jan.	5.75@ 6.35	Jan.	7.30@ 7.85	Jan.	4.60@ 5.30
1940		**1937**		**1934**		**1931**	
Dec.	$4.50@ 5.00	Dec.	$5.60@ 6.00	Dec.	$7.40@ 7.90	Dec.	$4.50@ 5.15
Nov.	4.70@ 5.15	Nov.	5.40@ 6.10	Nov.	7.40@ 7.85	Nov.	4.90@ 5.60
Oct.	4.75@ 5.20	Oct.	5.85@ 6.45	Oct.	7.30@ 7.95	Oct.	4.20@ 5.05
Sept.	4.50@ 4.90	Sept.	6.15@ 7.10	Sept.	7.60@ 8.15	Sept.	4.25@ 4.90
Aug.	4.25@ 5.05	Aug.	6.30@ 7.35	Aug.	7.60@ 8.35	Aug.	4.30@ 4.90
July	4.65@ 5.35	July	7.25@ 8.30	July	7.00@ 8.05	July	4.30@ 4.90
June	4.70@ 5.30	June	6.80@ 7.90	June	7.00@ 7.70	June	4.70@ 5.35
May	5.10@ 6.10	May	7.25@ 7.95	May	6.65@ 7.75	May	4.90@ 5.45
April	5.50@ 6.05	April	7.15@ 8.50	April	6.40@ 7.00	April	4.85@ 5.25
March	5.45@ 5.90	March	7.45@ 8.40	March	6.70@ 7.35	March	4.85@ 5.26
Feb.	5.45@ 5.90	Feb.	7.55@ 8.30	Feb.	6.80@ 7.50	Feb.	5.20@ 5.55
Jan.	5.60@ 7.00	Jan.	7.55@ 8.30	Jan.	6.95@ 7.45	Jan.	5.20@ 5.55

AVERAGE PRICES OF MILLFEED

Average monthly prices of various millfeeds at Minneapolis, Kansas City and Buffalo, based on carload lots, prompt delivery, per ton, in 100-lb sacks:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City		Buffalo	
1942—	Bran	Std. midds.	Bran	Gray shorts	Bran	Std. midds.
January	$33.13	$33.19	$31.44	$33.06	$36.63	$36.38
February	34.94	32.56	31.13	32.06	36.63	36.50
March	34.94	34.19	33.38	34.94	38.50	37.63
April	36.05	36.30	37.06	38.30	39.80	39.00
May	37.06	36.69	35.63	36.38	40.50	39.50
June	35.65	36.88	34.88	37.12	39.88	39.50
July	34.45	36.40	32.95	35.50	39.50	40.30
August	31.00	30.88	29.88	33.00	36.00	36.13
September	30.19	30.44	29.13	33.13	33.38	34.63
October	30.00	30.31	28.88	34.06	33.94	34.13
November	31.88	32.63	30.44	35.20	36.25	36.75
December	35.50	35.45	35.06	35.69	40.50	40.50
1941—						
January	$21.50	$21.30	$19.90	$24.95	$25.50	$26.20
February	19.69	19.62	18.50	18.87	23.87	23.50
March	20.69	19.94	19.62	19.75	23.88	23.62
April	21.05	20.80	19.50	21.50	24.80	24.50
May	19.06	19.87	17.50	20.87	23.12	22.62
June	20.37	22.50	19.19	23.75	23.75	24.00
July	23.70	26.10	22.70	27.50	28.15	29.70
August	26.12	26.19	25.00	27.19	29.75	29.75
September	30.19	30.56	28.06	29.00	34.12	34.31
October	26.95	26.95	25.85	27.45	31.40	31.50
November	29.31	29.25	26.94	28.94	32.50	32.50
December	30.15	30.10	28.60	30.50	34.10	34.10
1940—						
January	21.30	20.95	19.75	22.35	24.80	24.15
February	21.88	21.19	20.58	22.62	25.75	25.06
March	22.44	21.56	21.00	23.81	25.88	25.25
April	24.00	24.00	23.19	25.62	27.75	27.00
May	22.30	23.00	20.80	24.30	25.90	25.70
June	17.31	21.00	16.69	23.50	21.88	22.77
July	18.05	21.90	17.30	21.15	22.90	25.30
August	16.62	16.87	15.69	17.69	21.06	21.44
September	17.69	18.19	16.69	18.94	21.25	21.62
October	19.15	19.30	18.00	21.00	22.20	22.20
November	22.25	21.75	20.06	21.44	25.50	25.12
December	21.31	20.88	19.81	20.88	25.50	25.00
1939—						
January	18.25	18.15	16.13	18.62	21.63	22.25
February	17.44	17.44	16.42	19.75	22.00	21.50
March	19.45	19.80	18.55	22.00	23.30	23.40
April	22.37	22.50	20.81	21.69	25.61	25.12
May	19.60	21.75	18.20	23.10	24.15	24.75
June	16.44	21.50	14.69	21.12	20.50	23.00
July	14.75	17.56	13.25	17.94	18.87	21.75
August	14.55	15.50	13.45	16.70	18.30	18.55
September	21.50	22.50	19.94	24.31	24.75	25.12
October	18.51	18.50	17.19	20.50	21.81	21.37
November	21.06	21.06	19.50	23.69	23.75	23.75
December	20.75	20.80	19.05	22.80	24.15	24.15

WINNIPEG AVERAGE PRICES

Average daily closing prices of cash No. 1 northern wheat at Winnipeg by months and crop years, in cents per bushel (fractions omitted):

Crop of—	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Average of years
1942-43	89	90	90	91	90	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
1941-42	73	73	74	73	74	77	78	78	79	79	80	81	77
1940-41	72	72	70	72	73	74	75	76	76	76	77	75	74
1939-40	55	74	70	71	83	83	84	87	89	80	72	71	77
1938-39	77	63	61	59	61	60	60	60	61	66	62	55	65
1937-38	132	134	142	135	137	149	145	138	138	115	114	98	131
1936-37	102	104	111	109	120	125	127	136	139	131	124	146	123
1935-36	84	90	91	86	85	85	82	82	80	77	79	93	84
1934-35	86	82	78	80	79	79	79	82	87	86	82	81	82
1933-34	73	67	61	64	60	67	65	66	66	71	77	82	68
1932-33	56	52	48	47	42	44	46	49	54	63	67	83	54
1931-32	55	54	60	67	60	60	63	63	62	63	55	55	60
1930-31	92	78	72	64	55	54	59	57	60	61	61	57	64
1929-30	158	149	141	133	137	130	117	106	110	108	103	95	124
1928-29	118	117	123	121	117	121	128	127	122	113	113	160	124
1927-28	160	145	144	145	140	142	142	148	156	157	142	130	146
1926-27	151	143	143	141	133	135	139	142	145	155	161	162	146
1925-26	167	137	127	142	157	156	154	148	157	153	153	158	150
1924-25	143	142	159	164	172	196	196	176	156	182	171	162	168
1923-24*	112	106	97	97	93	96	99	98	98	104	114	135	104
Average of months	103	99	98	98	98	101	102	101	102	102	101	104	101

*Crop year changed to begin with August.

EXPORT FLOUR INSURED

ALL RISKS

THE SEA INSURANCE CO., LTD.
of LIVERPOOL

Our certificates of insurance are payable in case of loss at all large ports of the world, and we maintain for handling claims on flour a special organization which includes agents and surveyors at the principal flour ports of Europe for dealing with this commodity alone.

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UNITED STATES WHEAT MARKETINGS

Department of Agriculture estimates of the percentage of wheat sold by farmers of the United States by months:

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	Season
1941-42	5.0	22.0	14.4	11.4	7.4	5.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.1	4.0	4.1	3.0	100.0
1940-41	5.6	22.0	13.0	8.9	6.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	6.2	8.8	8.8	5.8	5.8	100.0
1939-40	7.6	23.0	13.4	9.0	6.1	4.1	5.2	3.5	6.6	7.9	10.5	2.4	1.1	100.0
1938-39	5.8	24.9	17.2	11.6	7.8	4.7	4.7	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.9	5.2	3.7	100.0
1937-38	9.1	30.2	16.3	10.4	6.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.9	3.3	2.0	100.0
1936-37	5.8	35.4	15.8	8.7	6.8	4.3	5.6	3.1	3.4	3.8	2.7	2.9	1.7	100.0
1935-36	2.5	19.2	25.8	17.7	9.7	4.5	3.8	3.7	2.5	3.4	2.6	3.2	2.4	100.0
1934-35	11.9	30.4	15.3	9.4	5.2	4.2	4.4	2.9	3.5	2.9	4.4	3.5	2.0	100.0
1933-34	9.3	21.9	19.8	13.3	7.0	5.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.6	100.0
1932-33	4.9	18.5	19.3	14.0	7.9	5.5	4.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.4	5.4	4.7	100.0
1931-32	6.2	26.9	18.5	10.0	7.9	4.6	4.5	3.9	5.5	3.4	3.4	3.8	1.4	100.0
1930-31	4.4	26.0	20.2	11.9	6.9	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	3.5	3.2	4.0	1.3	100.0
1929-30	5.2	25.6	22.2	14.0	8.6	4.8	4.5	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.6	100.0
1928-29	1.4	18.8	18.4	17.3	12.0	7.2	5.4	4.2	4.2	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.1	100.0
1927-28	2.7	15.1	18.0	19.8	12.6	7.8	5.3	4.5	4.0	3.7	2.5	2.7	1.3	100.0
1926-27	1.7	22.2	20.8	13.5	9.5	5.9	5.1	4.6	4.7	3.7	2.7	3.4	2.2	100.0

MONTHLY MARKETINGS BY STATES, 1941-42

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June
New York	..	26	18	10	8	6	6	6	4	5	4	3	4
Pennsylvania	..	22	17	11	8	7	4	5	6	7	5	4	4
Ohio	..	44	11	6	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4
Indiana	..	50	14	5	4	3	3	2	6	4	3	3	3
Illinois	..	57	11	5	3	2	2	3	3	5	4	2	3
Michigan	..	30	13	8	6	6	7	5	6	6	5	4	4
Minnesota	..	19	21	12	7	5	5	4	4	6	5	7	5
Iowa	..	33	20	12	8	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	3
Missouri	..	42	11	11	2	3	4	5	5	7	4	2	4
North Dakota	..	6	19	19	14	7	6	5	5	5	4	5	5
South Dakota	..	14	22	14	8	6	6	6	4	4	4	5	7
Nebraska	..	25	15	7	4	3	4	7	8	12	5	4	6
Kansas	16	30	9	6	4	4	6	6	7	4	4	4	..
Maryland	..	43	17	8	5	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	4
Virginia	..	23	16	12	9	7	6	5	5	5	4	4	4
North Carolina	20	24	11	7	5	4	5	4	4	4	6	6	..
Kentucky	..	48	11	8	4	4	3	3	3	5	5	3	3
Tennessee	10	26	18	9	7	4	3	4	5	6	4	4	..
Oklahoma	20	23	11	7	4	5	6	6	7	5	3	3	..
Texas	12	23	10	8	3	3	7	11	14	5	2	2	..
Montana	..	12	17	14	8	5	8	10	7	4	4	6	5
Idaho	..	6	16	18	12	10	9	7	5	5	6	3	3
Colorado	..	22	27	16	8	5	3	4	4	4	3	2	2
Washington	..	7	12	17	11	7	12	11	6	5	4	4	4
Oregon	..	7	14	12	7	9	11	9	8	7	6	6	4
California	8	19	17	15	9	7	3	4	4	6	4	4	..

MONTHLY HIGH AND LOW BRAN PRICES AT MINNEAPOLIS

The following table shows the monthly high and low prices for bran at Minneapolis for the past five years, in dollars per ton:

	1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
January	$35.50	$33.00	$24.00	$19.50	$18.50	$18.00	$21.00	$21.50	$22.00	$21.00	$34.50	$31.50
February	33.50	29.00	21.00	19.75	18.00	17.00	20.50	23.00	20.75	19.00	33.00	32.00
March	36.50	30.00	21.00	19.00	20.50	18.50	21.75	23.00	22.75	19.00	36.50	32.50
April	38.00	33.50	19.50	17.50	26.00	19.50	23.50	24.50	22.50	19.00	40.00	34.50
May	34.00	30.50	19.50	17.25	23.00	17.50	19.00	24.50	19.50	18.25	38.00	36.50
June	31.00	20.00	17.00	14.50	17.00	16.00	16.50	18.25	22.00	18.50	37.75	34.50
July	28.50	22.00	15.50	14.25	15.50	14.00	15.50	20.50	25.00	22.50	37.75	32.00
August	20.00	18.00	14.50	12.75	15.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	23.00	25.00	32.00	30.00
September	19.50	16.75	14.50	13.00	24.00	19.50	17.00	18.25	31.00	29.50	30.50	30.00
October	20.00	17.50	14.00	13.00	19.50	17.50	18.00	20.50	28.75	25.50	31.00	29.50
November	21.00	18.50	15.50	14.00	22.00	20.00	21.00	23.50	30.00	28.50	32.50	31.50
December	19.50	18.00	17.00	15.50	21.50	19.50	20.75	22.25	31.50	29.00	37.00	32.75

UNITED STATES FARM PRICES, BY MONTHS

Department of Agriculture estimates of average prices paid to producers in the United States, in cents per bushel, on the fifteenth day of each month, with weighted averages for the crop years:

WHEAT

Year—	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	Av'ge
1942-43	94.6	95.4	103.6	103.5	104.4	110.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1941-42	85.6	88.5	95.8	91.0	93.4	102.2	106.1	104.9	105.1	99.7	99.8	95.7	94.5
1940-41	61.4	60.1	62.6	68.2	72.5	71.5	73.0	67.8	71.8	76.0	79.4	83.1	69.2
1939-40	55.7	54.5	72.7	70.3	73.1	82.4	84.5	84.1	85.0	88.9	80.7	67.4	69.2
1938-39	60.8	50.7	52.5	52.2	52.0	53.6	57.1	56.9	56.7	57.8	63.0	62.5	56.1
1937-38	112.8	99.4	93.0	88.7	81.9	83.6	88.6	86.6	80.3	75.0	71.4	69.7	96.3
1936-37	94.1	105.1	104.3	106.8	106.5	114.5	123.6	124.9	123.2	126.6	118.3	108.9	102.6
1935-36	76.4	81.5	86.2	96.3	88.7	90.1	92.0	91.1	89.5	85.4	81.6	79.9	83.2
1934-35	78.8	89.6	92.2	88.5	88.1	90.6	89.3	87.9	85.5	90.2	87.8	77.3	84.8
1933-34	86.9	74.7	71.1	63.6	71.1	67.3	69.4	72.0	70.9	68.7	69.5	78.9	74.4
1932-33	35.6	38.5	37.4	34.6	32.8	31.6	32.9	32.3	34.5	44.8	59.0	58.7	38.2
1931-32	36.3	35.4	35.7	36.1	50.5	44.2	44.1	44.0	44.2	43.1	42.4	37.3	39.0
1930-31	70.6	74.0	70.3	65.6	60.0	61.3	59.1	58.7	58.3	59.2	59.9	51.9	67.1

CORN

Year—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Av'ge
1942-43	77.5	75.9	80.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1941-42	64.9	63.7	66.9	72.7	76.6	78.4	79.7	81.4	81.9	83.1	83.4	82.6	75.1
1940-41	59.4	56.9	54.5	56.0	56.0	57.1	62.0	65.9	68.3	69.6	70.0	70.8	61.8
1939-40	47.6	46.8	50.3	53.2	54.7	56.0	58.6	63.4	63.5	63.1	63.1	61.9	56.7
1938-39	41.9	40.0	43.1	45.1	43.9	44.4	45.4	48.3	49.9	47.8	45.7	56.2	50.0
1937-38	58.9	48.0	48.5	52.2	51.7	51.3	52.7	52.7	52.3	53.7	48.5	48.0	51.8
1936-37	97.9	94.6	95.6	100.6	103.6	105.4	119.1	121.2	117.2	118.1	102.6	93.9	104.5
1935-36	71.8	56.4	53.0	53.5	55.5	56.4	57.2	60.0	61.3	80.2	103.7	104.7	65.5
1934-35	76.7	76.7	85.3	85.3	84.5	82.7	85.2	84.8	83.3	82.4	80.8	78.0	81.5
1933-34	38.8	40.6	42.0	43.9	45.6	47.1	47.1	48.6	56.0	59.2	72.7	77.4	52.2
1932-33	21.6	19.4	18.8	19.1	19.4	20.6	28.2	38.9	40.2	55.4	48.8	46.5	31.9
1931-32	33.4	36.6	34.5	33.7	32.4	32.2	31.4	30.1	29.4	29.9	30.2	28.0	32.0
1930-31	81.9	66.3	64.9	61.7	58.6	57.5	57.7	56.3	53.8	54.0	50.8	43.2	59.6

OATS

Year—	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	Av'ge
1942-43	43.9	42.6	43.3	43.2	44.3	47.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1941-42	32.7	32.5	39.9	38.9	41.1	45.2	50.2	52.0	51.9	51.8	51.6	46.5	38.7
1940-41	28.3	26.7	27.0	28.3	31.7	32.3	33.3	32.9	33.7	35.2	34.0	33.3	30.3
1939-40	26.5	25.4	31.5	30.3	32.1	34.7	36.3	37.7	38.6	38.8	36.6	32.7	31.1
1938-39	24.0	20.3	21.8	22.1	22.5	24.4	26.3	26.2	26.9	27.4	29.5	29.9	23.7
1937-38	42.5	28.5	29.0	28.8	28.7	29.1	30.0	30.0	29.4	28.3	27.5	25.3	30.1
1936-37	35.2	43.0	43.5	43.1	44.2	48.4	52.7	53.7	52.5	54.6	53.5	48.1	44.9
1935-36	32.2	26.9	25.8	27.0	25.8	25.5	25.9	26.6	26.7	25.4	25.1	24.3	26.3
1934-35	40.6	45.8	50.3	50.5	51.1	53.9	54.6	54.7	54.1	53.5	49.8	41.9	48.3
1933-34	39.1	32.2	32.3	27.9	31.4	31.4	32.5	34.1	33.9	32.6	32.7	38.9	33.5
1932-33	17.5	14.8	14.4	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.4	13.3	13.7	17.0	21.7	23.1	15.7
1931-32	23.3	19.8	20.0	20.1	23.2	23.0	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.8	21.8	19.8	21.3
1930-31	33.1	35.7	36.1	34.7	31.5	32.3	31.1	30.7	30.1	30.2	28.6	26.1	32.2

BARLEY

Year—	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	Av'ge
1942-43	56.5	56.7	56.7	57.6	57.9	62.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1941-42	45.2	42.6	51.9	49.1	53.2	56.1	60.8	62.8	61.9	61.5	62.0	59.0	49.4
1940-41	36.3	36.4	37.2	38.2	40.6	41.6	42.5	42.3	42.2	44.9	46.2	46.5	39.7
1939-40	35.5	34.5	42.8	42.2	42.2	43.8	45.9	46.1	46.1	46.2	45.3	40.8	40.3
1938-39	38.9	34.5	35.3	36.1	34.7	36.5	38.0	37.6	38.0	37.9	39.2	39.4	36.6
1937-38	64.4	52.2	52.8	52.0	50.7	50.8	54.0	54.8	52.9	50.4	49.0	42.9	54.0
1936-37	86.1	81.3	82.6	84.2	82.7	86.1	90.4	93.4	89.9	90.0	86.1	71.4	78.4
1935-36	41.2	35.1	37.3	39.4	37.8	37.5	38.6	39.6	39.7	38.6	37.1	37.0	37.3
1934-35	52.6	63.5	78.2	75.5	75.9	79.7	80.2	79.2	77.0	74.4	69.0	55.0	68.6
1933-34	47.6	46.2	42.8	40.7	41.6	40.6	43.7	44.7	43.7	42.5	46.2	50.9	43.5
1932-33	24.6	21.1	20.1	18.3	20.1	19.3	18.4	17.9	18.3	23.4	29.9	28.3	22.1
1931-32	30.0	28.9	30.9	31.6	35.5	35.7	35.7	35.8	37.2	37.1	33.7	28.7	32.8
1930-31	40.0	43.6	45.3	41.9	38.3	38.8	36.6	35.3	34.4	35.2	35.5	32.6	40.5

RYE

Year—	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	Av'ge
1942-43	51.3	49.2	55.2	52.9	50.4	56.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1941-42	46.4	49.4	57.3	51.3	54.2	57.8	65.2	66.0	64.8	60.7	59.4	52.4	53.1
1940-41	38.4	36.8	38.3	40.5	42.8	41.3	43.6	41.2	43.1	46.5	48.1	47.1	41.6
1939-40	34.3	34.2	44.0	45.1	44.6	52.3	56.7	55.7	55.6	57.1	52.4	40.3	44.0
1938-39	41.1	32.4	32.0	32.9	33.1	32.3	34.7	33.9	32.9	33.0	36.4	39.1	33.8
1937-38	81.0	70.6	68.1	63.8	60.8	59.2	64.1	63.4	58.7	52.2	49.8	46.0	68.6
1936-37	61.1	75.1	79.3	80.4	84.5	90.0	97.9	98.9	95.8	99.9	96.0	85.3	80.9
1935-36	36.0	35.5	36.5	42.1	40.4	40.0	41.4	44.4	42.9	40.8	40.6	43.8	39.5
1934-35	61.8	73.9	79.1	75.0	71.9	74.4	73.1	69.3	66.5	66.0	62.0	53.7	71.8
1933-34	78.2	58.8	61.4	52.7	55.4	51.9	53.6	54.2	53.1	52.8	51.9	58.2	62.7
1932-33	22.0	23.3	23.6	22.3	22.1	21.1	22.7	21.9	22.8	30.1	38.9	43.5	28.1
1931-32	33.0	32.5	33.2	33.6	41.4	36.8	36.8	36.3	37.7	36.6	33.4	28.8	34.1
1930-31	43.6	53.0	53.1	47.6	41.6	44.1	37.4	34.9	34.3	32.8	33.0	31.4	44.5

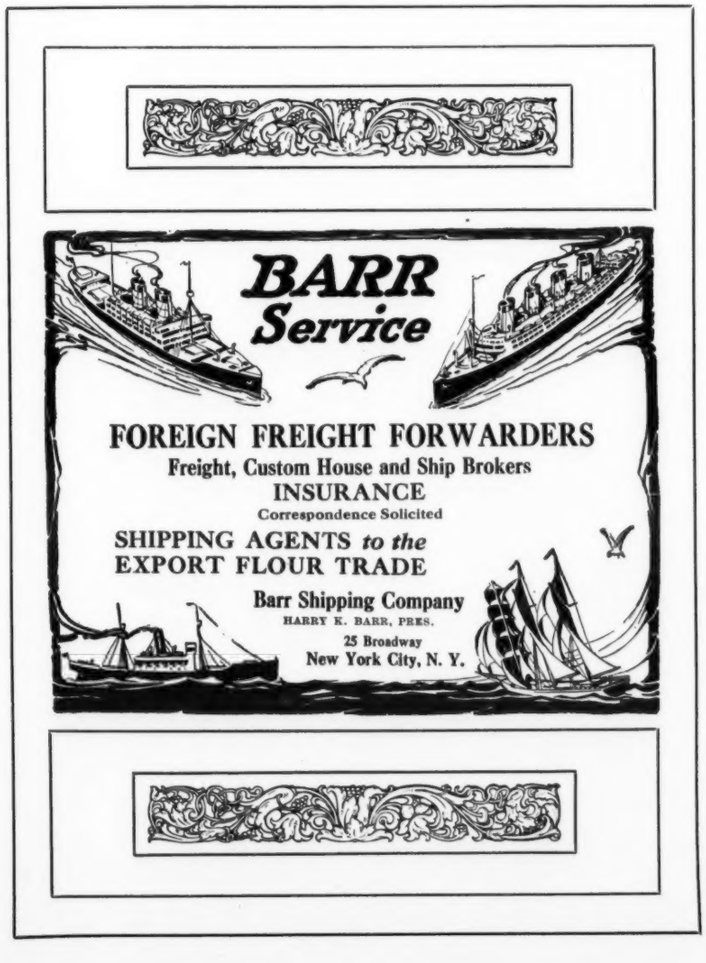
FLAXSEED

Year—	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	Av'ge
1942-43	228.0	226.0	224.0	225.0	223.0	236.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1941-42	171.0	168.0	185.0	164.0	160.0	178.0	195.0	208.0	237.0	241.0	243.0	235.0	172.0
1940-41	144.0	136.0	131.0	127.0	139.0	141.0	154.0	152.0	153.0	173.0	168.0	164.0	142.0
1939-40	139.0	135.0	153.0	163.0	164.0	180.0	194.0	188.0	191.0	191.0	176.0	156.0	146.0
1938-39	160.7	154.9	159.2	162.5	159.8	164.3	171.1	163.0	164.0	164.0	160.0	161.0	159.0
1937-38	185.8	183.3	189.2	188.7	181.0	181.2	192.7	190.7	185.6	180.3	174.0	161.9	157.0
1936-37	184.3	191.8	186.9	186.1	190.2	194.7	209.2	203.4	197.6	198.2	191.9	173.0	190.0
1935-36	133.7	134.5	135.3	151.8	153.2	156.4	161.3	159.9	153.9	148.3	147.3	146.8	142.0
1934-35	168.0	176.7	175.2	167.1	161.7	168.8	167.7	167.0	159.4	161.3	156.0	149.3	169.9
1933-34	188.8	163.0	164.4	149.0	155.1	151.1	161.4	164.8	160.4	155.0	163.7	167.8	162.6
1932-33	80.8	79.3	88.1	87.7	87.1	82.8	90.8	87.1	88.0	94.8	118.6	136.3	88.1
1931-32	132.6	120.4	113.1	106.5	121.9	118.7	116.1	116.0	118.7	116.1	106.7	86.2	116.6
1930-31	192.7	191.9	168.1	152.2	133.6	137.6	131.7	126.2	130.4	128.6	129.9	120.1	161.0

AVERAGE BREAD PRICES IN UNITED STATES

Department of Labor figures showing the average retail price per pound (baked weight) of bread in leading cities of the United States, on the 15th day of each month, in cents:

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	June	Av'ge
1942	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6
1940	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9
1939	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0
1938	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1
1937	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
1936	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.2
1935	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.3
1934	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3
1933	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.8
1932	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
1931	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2



Chicago Oats Prices

Lowest and highest prices for contract oats in Chicago, and the months in which extreme prices were reached, in cents per bushel:

	Lowest	Range	Highest
1942	July	44 @62½	January
1941	July	33 @58¾	December
1940	August	28 @46	April
1939	July	26 @43½	December
1938	**August**	**21 @36½**	**January**
1937	August	28¾ @59¼	January
1936	May-June	28 @55½	December
1935	August	28½ @60	January
1934	April	28¾ @61	December
1933	February	15¾ @48	July
1932	October	15¼ @28¾	January
1931	August	20½ @34¾	January
1930	December	30¾ @48	Jan., May
1929	August	41 @57½	January
1928	August	36½ @78	June
1927	August	43½ @59	December
1926	August	36¾ @55	December
1925	September	37¼ @62	January
1924	January	44½ @63½	December
1923	August	37 @49½	December
1922	August	31 @50	December
1921	Aug., Nov.	32 @49½	January
1920	Jan., Nov.	46¾ @129	June
1919	January	54 @89	December
1918	October	66¾ @93	February
1917	August	51 @85	July
1916	June	37¾ @57	November
1915	October	35¾ @60¼	March
1914	August	33½ @51⅛	September
1913	March	31⅝ @43⅜	September
1912	November	30¼ @58½	April
1911	March	28⅞ @47⅞	November
1910	October	29¾ @49	February
1909	August	36¼ @62½	May
1908	August	46 @60½	July

Chicago Corn Prices

Lowest and highest prices for contract corn in Chicago, and the months in which extreme prices were reached, in cents per bushel:

	Lowest	Range	Highest
1942	October	62 @113	October
1941	January	58¼ @ 88½	September
1940	December	55½ @ 78¾	May
1939	July	40 @ 71	September
1938	**November**	**40 @ 63⅛**	**January**
1937	November	58¾ @141	April
1936	**January**	**60⅛ @137**	**August**
1935	December	57 @106	January
1934	April	43 @111	December
1933	February	22¾ @ 87	July
1932	December	22 @ 40⅛	January
1931	**October**	**35⅛ @ 73**	**January**
1930	**December**	**64⅛ @105⅛**	**August**
1929	**June**	**80⅛ @108⅝**	**July**
1928	December	83 @115⅛	May
1927	March	67 @116	August
1926	June, Nov.	68 @ 87⅛	July
1925	November	75 @134⅛	January
1924	January	71⅛ @135⅛	December
1923	January	69⅛ @114	October
1922	January	46 @ 77⅛	December
1921	October	42 @ 78	January
1920	November	67 @217	May
1919	Jan., Feb.	122 @210	July, Aug.
1918	November	130 @185	January
1917	January	93¼ @236	August
1916	March	69 @111	October
1915	October	59⅜ @82¼	August
1914	January	60 @86	August
1913	January	46⅛ @78¼	Aug., Sept.
1912	December	47⅛ @83	August
1911	**Jan., Feb.**	**45½ @76**	November
1910	December	45⅛ @68	January
1909	January	58¼ @77	June
1908	February	56⅛ @82	May, Sept.

United States Average Retail Flour Price

Average retail flour prices in 51 cities as reported by the United States Department of Labor, in cents per ten pounds:

	(Ten pounds)					
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
January	49.4	42.6	36.3	44.5	41.4	50.7
February	47.0	42.5	36.3	44.6	41.3	51.7
March	49.7	42.2	36.2	44.9	41.7	51.9
April	50.1	41.3	35.8	45.2	43.1	52.5
May	49.7	40.7	35.7	45.5	43.9	51.6
June	49.3	39.6	36.2	43.9	46.1	51.2
July	49.1	39.7	36.1	42.6	46.1	50.9
August	48.9	39.0	35.8	41.6	46.6	52.2
September	47.4	37.3	39.6	40.1	47.5	54.3
October	46.6	37.0	41.8	40.3	48.3	55.3
November	44.7	36.7	42.1	40.8	48.5	55.4
December	42.7	36.5	42.6	41.3	49.2	55.6
Average	47.9	39.6	37.9	42.9	45.2	52.8

Minneapolis Yearly Flour Prices

Average prices of flour at Minneapolis, per barrel, by calendar years:

Year	1st pat	1st clear	Year	1st pat	1st clear
1942...	$6.15	$5.55	1928...	$7.50	$5.91
1941...	5.65	4.91	1927...	7.82	6.29
1940...	5.23	4.35	1926...	8.76	6.87
1939...	5.62	4.18	1925...	9.16	7.44
1938...	5.53	4.40	1924...	7.53	5.45
1937...	7.06	5.63	1923...	6.70	5.20
1936...	7.20	5.25	1922...	7.37	5.31
1935...	7.95	6.25	1921...	8.76	5.72
1934...	7.40	5.76	1920...	12.61	9.50
1933...	6.05	4.50	1919...	12.00	9.07
1932...	4.51	3.37	1918..	*10.11	...
1931...	4.93	3.54	1917...	11.34	9.80
1930...	5.99	4.63	1916...	7.09	5.73
1929...	7.08	5.36	1915...	6.66	5.41

*Standard Victory flour.

Chicago Soybean Prices

High and low prices for No. 2 yellow soybeans, in the Chicago market, by months for the past two years:

	1942	1941
January	$1.77 @1.95½	$ .98½@1.04
February	1.91¾ @1.96¾	.91¼ @1.00½
March	1.88¾ @1.94¼	.94½ @1.12
April	1.80 @1.84	1.11 @1.25¼
May	1.76¾ @1.84	1.22 @1.42¾
June	1.65¼ @1.78½	1.30½ @1.54
July	1.69½ @1.78½	1.42½ @1.54
August	1.70¾ @1.72	1.52½ @1.67
September	1.70¼ @1.72	1.76 @1.94
October	.....@1.65¼	1.47½ @1.82
November	.....@	1.53¾ @1.75
December	.....@	1.60½ @1.75¾
Range	$1.65¼ @1.96¾	$ .91¼ @1.94

Winnipeg Average Flour Prices

A table showing the average price of top patent spring wheat flour at Winnipeg, by months. Prices are per barrel, for delivery between Fort William and the Alberta boundary.

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
January	$5.20	$4.64	$5.74	$4.60	$7.70	$7.17
February	5.30	4.80	5.75	4.55	7.60	7.10
March	5.30	4.90	5.88	4.50	7.42	7.40
April	5.30	5.00	5.93	4.30	7.47	7.67
May	5.30	5.10	5.62	4.37	6.82	7.40
June	5.30	5.20	5.16	4.40	6.84	7.18
July	5.30	5.12	5.10	4.18	6.65	8.38
August	5.30	5.22	5.10	4.24	5.84	7.85
September	5.30	5.10	5.10	5.42	5.15	7.60
October	5.30	5.18	4.86	5.32	5.04	7.80
November	5.30	5.10	4.53	5.34	4.84	7.80
December	5.30	5.18	4.60	5.70	4.75	7.56
Average	$5.29	$5.05	$5.27	$4.74	$6.34	$7.50

STOCKS AND SUPPLIES OF GRAIN AND PRODUCTS

A Section Devoted to Statistics Dealing With the Quantities of Grain and Grain Products Held at Various Important Centers During the Past Year and With Comparisons for Previous Twelve Monthly Periods

QUARTERLY REPORT ON WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR STOCKS OWNED BY MILLS

Statistics compiled by United States Department of Commerce showing stocks of wheat and wheat flour owned by a number of mills reporting to the department, by quarters:

Date on which quarter ended—	No. of milling companies reporting	No. of mills represented	Daily capacity in barrels of flour	Percentage of United States wheat flour output*	Wheat stocks owned by mills, in bushels: In country elevators	In public terminal elevators	In private terminal elevators not attached to mills	In transit and bought to arrive	In mills and mill elevators attached to mills	Total wheat stocks	Wheat flour stocks held by mills, including flour in transit and flour both sold and unsold, in barrels
Dec. 31, 1942	767	927	557,225	92.8	5,289,759	7,121,909	4,865,334	21,647,662	91,721,518	130,646,182	3,924,934
Sept. 30, 1942	779	939	559,453	92.8	5,014,113	10,339,028	7,429,314	17,430,770	100,572,168	140,785,393	3,838,145
June 30, 1942	802	962	559,713	93.3	2,165,452	7,770,897	5,768,173	14,029,146	68,021,797	97,755,465	3,618,771
March 31, 1942	815	975	563,971	93.3	5,680,764	7,308,402	7,549,751	10,458,335	84,441,948	115,439,200	4,002,243
Dec. 31, 1941	815	975	562,013	93.3	6,564,937	7,586,589	7,742,348	18,705,648	88,313,755	128,913,277	3,960,581
Sept. 30, 1941	817	977	563,688	93.6	8,100,386	14,368,410	6,393,008	15,144,937	103,457,881	147,464,622	4,586,255
June 30, 1941	841	1,001	564,529	93.3	3,277,799	5,012,688	3,856,687	15,692,466	63,326,774	91,166,414	4,000,876
March 31, 1941	837	997	568,079	94.1	4,230,9a6	3,166,544	1,690,435	12,979,631	54,298,424	76,365,980	3,922,674
Dec. 31, 1940	762	922	563,885	91.7	5,544,920	6,330,853	3,166,556	10,966,948	74,348,394	100,357,671	4,409,338
Sept. 30, 1940	770	930	569,064	92.0	6,257,928	8,787,144	7,669,573	14,161,611	96,131,151	133,007,407	4,601,343
June 30, 1940	762	922	567,713	91.8	3,037,973	6,346,307	7,176,145	13,457,852	73,668,645	103,686,922	4,193,242
March 31, 1940	788	948	574,940	92.7	4,969,246	7,056,941	4,833,127	14,473,554	78,921,840	110,254,708	3,998,087
Dec. 31, 1939	773	933	575,350	92.5	6,767,270	7,321,710	14,711,885	14,399,474	92,656,023	135,856,362	5,165,181
Sept. 30, 1939	766	926	574,035	92.6	7,996,160	10,031,893	11,285,630	17,536,025	109,912,048	156,761,756	4,057,971
June 30, 1939	758	918	567,838	92.8	5,229,327	5,139,487	6,166,961	17,438,268	65,744,575	99,718,618	3,641,238
March 31, 1939	764	924	570,644	93.3	5,287,561	3,071,138	8,167,233	8,549,083	67,543,870	92,618,885	3,865,456
Dec. 31, 1938	765	925	572,226	93.3	8,070,253	7,385,247	14,416,448	12,445,912	87,159,991	129,477,851	4,316,861
Sept. 30, 1938	763	923	581,733	92.5	8,815,537	6,985,167	15,233,328	13,353,028	100,554,459	144,941,519	4,313,927
June 30, 1938	785	945	588,396	93.6	2,832,809	2,548,166	2,899,178	8,988,332	39,766,565	57,035,050	3,508,143
March 31, 1938	719	879	576,486	92.0	3,459,039	3,683,161	6,028,924	8,649,669	63,420,674	85,241,467	4,151,544

*This percentage is arrived at by taking the total United States flour output to be that reported at the most recent census of manufactures.

WHEAT SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION AND PER CAPITA DISAPPEARANCE IN THE UNITED STATES

A table prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, showing the supply and distribution of the wheat crop in the United States, by years beginning July 1, in bushels (000's omitted):

SUPPLY (1,000 BUS)

Year beginning July—	Stocks July 1: On farms	In country elevators and mills	Commercial stocks	In merchant mills and elevators and stored for others*	Total	New crop	Imports (flour included)†	Total supply
1942	163,584	141,789	224,441	96,837	‡631,900	981,300	*¶...	1,613,200
1941	87,366	73,789	142,671	81,598	¶385,424	943,127	*¶...	1,328,551
1940	83,146	35,312	84,189	80,650	¶283,297	813,300	3,523	1,100,100
1939	90,372	36,631	64,103	61,054	¶252,400	741,200	263	993,900
1938	59,113	30,620	22,190	40,791	¶153,400	919,900	271	1,073,600
1937¶	21,851	11,530	9,022	40,399	¶83,000	873,900	634	957,500
1936	43,988	21,908	25,202	50,590	141,300	629,900	34,455	805,700
1935	44,339	30,894	21,951	49,524	146,200	628,200	34,617	809,000
1934	62,516	48,128	80,548	83,114	274,306	526,100	‡15,569	816,000
1933	82,882	64,293	123,712	107,052	377,939	552,200	153	930,300
1932	93,769	41,585	168,405	71,714	375,473	756,927	10	1,131,800
1931	37,867	30,252	203,967	41,202	313,288	941,500	7	1,254,800
1930	60,216	60,166	109,327	59,170	288,879	886,470	354	1,175,703

DISTRIBUTION

Year beginning July	Domestic disappearance: Food	Feed (fed on farms of wheat growers)	Seed	Balancing items§	Total	Exports and shipments†: Exports (wheat only)	Exports (flour as wheat)	Shipments (flour included)‖	Total	Stocks June 30**	Per capita consumption as food††, bus
	(In bushels, 000's omitted)										
1942	538,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	707,000	3.83
1941	502,000	97,984	64,236	9,276	673,496	*¶...	*¶...	*¶...	*¶...	631,900	3.75
1940	490,511	98,622	74,350	11,342	674,825	10,810	22,841	‖3,600	37,251	385,424	3.70
1939	485,581	91,487	72,853	23,991	673,912	23,636	21,232	3,475	48,343	283,297	3.69
1938	486,531	125,891	75,454	35,417	722,993	84,589	22,057	2,888	109,534	253,400	3.72
1937	475,831	112,860	94,146	20,180	703,017	83,740	16,320	3,321	103,381	153,400	3.68
1936	479,517	88,272	96,593	23,787	688,169	3,168	6,099	2,996	12,263	102,000	3.73
1935	471,707	83,168	87,555	16,455	658,885	311	3,896	2,889	7,096	141,300	3.69
1934	462,918	83,700	82,585	27,043	656,246	3,019	7,512	2,783	13,314	146,200	3.65
1933	450,088	72,261	77,832	26,911	627,092	18,800	6,798	2,779	28,377	274,306	3.57
1932	493,916	124,912	83,513	17,241	719,582	20,887	10,979	3,023	34,889	377,939	3.94
1931	485,381	173,991	80,049	14,421	753,842	96,521	26,376	2,757	125,654	375,473	3.90
1930	488,170	157,188	80,886	20,893	747,137	76,365	36,063	2,850	115,278	313,288	3.95

*In mills and mill elevators attached to mills, owned by mills and stored for others, Bureau of Census figures raised to represent all merchant mills. †From reports of foreign and domestic commerce of the United States. Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat paying a duty of 10% ad valorem, and dutiable flour in terms of wheat, and exclude flour free for export as follows: 42,742 bus in 1935-36; 108,095 bus in 1937-38; 363,263 bus in 1938-39; 213,930, 1939-40, and 169,670, 1940-41. Exports include only flour made from domestic wheat; 1930-35 estimated on basis of total exports less wheat imported for milling in bond and export adjusted for changes in carry-over; beginning 1935, figures for exports and shipments of flour wholly from United States wheat. ‡Includes durum wheat returned from Montreal, estimated at 1,500,000 bus. ¶1930-36 inclusive, some new wheat included in commercial stocks and merchant mills stocks. Beginning with 1937 only old crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions; new wheat was excluded as follows (1,000 bus): 1937, 19,675; 1938, 19,566; 1939, 41,206; 1940, 13,450; 1941, 21,509; 1942, 10,958. §Includes wheat used in mixed commercial feeds and wheat fed on farms other than where grown. ‖Shipments are to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands (Virgin Islands prior to Dec. 31, 1934, included with domestic exports). 1940 estimated in absence of official figures. **For individual items, see "supply" section of this table. ††These figures are on a different basis from those in earlier issues of agricultural statistics. ‡‡Includes 4,409,000 bus stored in steel bins. *¶Confidential since October, 1941.

United States Grain Exchanges

The following is a list of the grain exchanges in the United States: Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham Grain Dealers Association, Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, Buffalo Corn Exchange, Cairo Board of Trade, Chicago Board of Trade, Cincinnati Board of Trade, Denver Grain Exchange Association, Des Moines Board of Trade, Detroit Board of Trade, Duluth Board of Trade, Enid Board of Trade, Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, Galveston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade, Hutchinson Board of Trade Association, Indianapolis Board of Trade, Kansas City Board of Trade, Los Angeles Grain Exchange, Louisville Board of Trade, Memphis Merchants Exchange, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Nashville Grain Exchange, New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd., New York Produce Exchange, Ogden Grain Exchange, Omaha Grain Exchange, Peoria Board of Trade, Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon) Grain Exchange, Richmond Grain Exchange, St. Joseph Grain Exchange, St. Louis Merchants Exchange, Salina Board of Trade, San Francisco Grain Exchange, Seattle Grain Exchange, Sioux City Grain Exchange, Toledo Board of Trade, Topeka Board of Trade, Wichita Board of Trade.

DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT CROPS IN CANADA

Distribution of Canadian wheat crops in the last seven crop years, as compiled from statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in bushels (000's omitted):

	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	†1941-42
Gross production	281,935	219,218	182,410	360,010	.....	.....	.....
Grains not merchantable	9,869	1,515	1,658	3,373	.....	.....	.....
Loss in cleaning	4,080	3,500	3,000	6,750	.....	.....	.....
Net production	267,986	214,203	177,752	349,887	520,623	540,190	311,82o
Carry-over	203,273	108,094	32,938	24,536	102,911	300,473	480,084
Imports	292	403	6,139	1,892	444	123	.....
Available for distribution	471,551	322,700	216,829	376,315	623,978	840,786	791,909
Requirements—Seed	33,487	34,112	32,981	34,502	30,516	28,250	29,500
Food	44,864	43,549	43,549	48,043	49,895	48,900	50,500
Feed for livestock and poultry	20,939	15,794	20,103	31,092	36,788	48,100	59,239
Remainder for export and carry-over	372,261	229,245	120,196	262,678	506,779	715,536	652,670
Exports wheat, Aug. 1 to July 31	254,425	195,223	92,957	*139,315	*162,158	*184,907	‡.....

*Export clearances and imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond, exclusive of wheat flour. †Subject to revision. ‡Not published.

NOTE: Beginning with 1939-40 only the net production figure was published.

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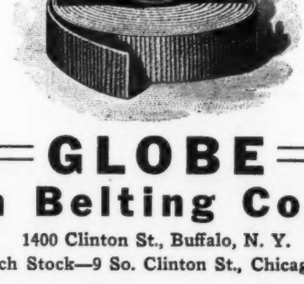

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UNITED STATES WHEAT CARRY-OVER

Carry-over of wheat in the United States at the end of the crop year, June 30, in all positions available, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, in thousand bushels:

	With new wheat in commercial and merchant mill stocks				With only old wheat in all stocks positions			
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1939	1940	1941	1942
Farms	90,372	83,146	87,366	163,584	90,372	83,146	87,366	163,584
Interior mills and elevators	36,631	35,312	73,789	141,789	36,631	35,312	73,789	141,789
Commercial	81,334	87,325	151,896	227,505	64,193	84,189	142,671	224,441
Merchant mills and mill elevators and stored for others*	85,029	90,964	93,882	104,831	61,054	80,650	81,598	96,837
Totals	293,366	296,747	406,933	†642,118	252,160	283,297	385,424	†631,060

*Bureau of Census figures raised to represent all merchant mills. †Includes 4,409,000 bus of wheat stored in steel bins.

GRAIN STOCKS IN CANADA AT END OF CROP YEARS

Stocks of grain in Canada at the close of crop years since 1928, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in bushels:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
1942	300,473,465	46,931,028	12,653,875	583,307	5,351,661
1941	480,083,691	41,713,303	10,674,811	620,313	4,911,710
1940	300,473,465	46,931,028	12,653,875	583,307	5,351,661
1939	102,910,853	48,887,155	12,804,186	118,822	2,921,434
1938	23,553,228	19,498,653	6,447,695	985,576	219,027
1937	32,739,852	18,278,808	4,363,235	464,967	409,702
1936	108,094,277	40,304,697	9,827,631	269,287	3,194,369
1935	203,273,016	26,470,703	5,559,536	312,979	3,137,172
1934	193,990,281	31,060,497	11,092,030	471,295	4,020,234
1933	211,740,188	42,044,768	11,338,322	1,179,575	5,814,727
1932	131,844,806	29,849,319	7,195,655	1,321,358	5,418,715
1931	133,381,633	63,369,892	29,440,418	833,954	14,417,223
1930	111,692,519	21,411,710	22,840,550	636,658	9,192,059

WHEAT AT UNITED STATES INTERIOR POINTS

Stocks of old-crop wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, on Jan. 1, April 1, July 1 and Oct. 1, 1941 and 1942, reported by the Department of Agriculture. The report includes stocks not shown in Bureau of Census compilation of stocks of wheat in merchant mills and elevators. Figures in bushels (000's omitted):

	January		April		July		October	
State—	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
New England	165	179	190	225	200	185	300	185
New York	2,000	1,550	1,300	1,440	880	900	1,700	1,600
New Jersey	145	125	85	144	60	95	150	85
Pennsylvania	980	950	610	850	280	380	1,220	1,000
Ohio	2,750	3,500	1,880	2,630	700	1,450	4,500	3,450
Indiana	2,300	4,670	1,600	3,370	910	2,500	5,240	3,680
Illinois	2,800	5,600	1,400	3,300	800	2,400	6,200	3,900
Michigan	1,375	1,400	1,300	1,050	900	760	2,100	1,370
Wisconsin	75	560	80	610	80	690	575	1,300
Minnesota	6,448	8,050	6,212	8,097	5,574	7,128	8,447	10,148
Iowa	620	1,657	551	1,486	1,276	813	1,695	4,370
Missouri	2,500	2,500	1,600	1,900	590	1,400	2,700	2,300
North Dakota	33,215	43,118	31,305	38,860	27,660	34,350	39,860	38,700
South Dakota	8,560	11,650	8,300	11,220	6,800	10,000	11,600	10,600
Nebraska	5,800	6,800	5,200	6,100	2,300	4,700	7,200	11,500
Kansas	22,800	26,300	17,000	22,800	2,300	15,900	28,600	32,200
Maryland	500	500	300	290	100	85	700	550
Virginia	400	475	250	375	100	310	650	400
Kentucky	1,100	1,400	750	1,040	650	700	2,000	1,800
Tennessee	775	900	415	560	200	175	1,200	1,150
Oklahoma	6,700	8,700	5,700	5,350	900	3,100	9,900	12,500
Texas	8,100	9,650	7,500	6,800	1,320	4,300	10,200	12,300
Other southern	486	773	266	492	170	379	886	832
Montana	11,609	15,982	10,759	11,511	7,550	11,388	16,415	18,303
Idaho	11,200	11,000	7,200	7,400	3,400	5,400	11,800	11,000
Wyoming	100	225	80	160	40	110	210	305
Colorado	2,500	3,500	1,580	2,680	450	1,620	3,700	3,900
Utah	760	1,040	760	900	500	600	1,100	1,200
Washington	19,934	32,628	12,921	26,000	4,808	19,481	38,133	44,501
Oregon	7,400	13,200	4,700	11,000	1,400	9,800	14,500	17,500
California	3,242	3,978	2,217	2,637	803	1,376	4,914	4,655
Other western	380	248	226	174	88	108	331	481
United States	167,719	221,908	134,237	181,451	73,789	142,583	238,726	257,765

Excludes terminal stocks in 46 markets reported by Grain and Seed Branch, FDA, and stocks in merchant mills reported quarterly by the Bureau of the Census.

U. S. Quarterly Grain Stocks on Farms

The following tables show stocks of wheat, corn and oats held on farms for all purposes on the first of each month specified, in thousand bushels, as estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Wheat—	Jan.	April	July	Oct.
1943	494,662	.....	.....	.....
1942	372,809	270,122	159,544	644,503
1941	280,840	193,244	87,366	488,311
1940	234,514	153,776	83,146	369,447
1939	280,088	189,090	90,838	332,213
1938	208,510	124,652	59,113	401,411
1937	128,314	71,463	21,851	326,503
1936	159,390	98,978	43,988	226,505
1935	137,504	93,699	41,926	257,242
1934	196,508	116,298	60,323	229,100
1933	273,012	183,185	82,309	285,330
Corn—				
1943	2,277,332	.....	.....	.....
1942	2,016,404	1,286,720	760,052	423,597
1941	1,837,512	1,199,139	754,464	474,622
1940	1,914,184	1,273,015	853,223	548,625
1939	1,819,710	1,204,229	836,921	546,052
1938	1,673,221	1,071,120	642,922	353,194
1937	806,935	409,074	155,115	60,571
1936	1,342,908	816,058	394,794	175,222
1935	810,479	438,180	202,459	60,596
1934	1,389,327	841,498	474,370	266,740
1933	1,813,479	1,128,122	630,849	317,863
Oats—				
1943	887,575	.....	.....	.....
1942	751,428	430,565	191,688	1,141,411
1941	795,448	471,145	220,048	952,329
1940	593,865	345,664	143,488	1,026,452
1939	695,695	408,543	184,877	762,506
1938	698,431	421,840	196,065	854,323
1937	482,158	286,301	88,156	904,790
1936	771,452	493,787	246,952	682,920
1935	343,779	208,185	70,492	962,035
1934	688,284	275,425	107,577	446,287
1933	763,195	467,976	204,372	608,005

Canadian Net Weight Law

Canadian law requires that flour packed in bags or any other form of container must show by actual weight when packed 196 lbs of flour to the barrel, 98 lbs to the half barrel, etc. The weight of the package may not be included.

Wheat Stored by U. S. Mills for Others

The following table shows the amount of wheat stored in mill and mill elevators attached to mills for the account of others, by quarters, as reported to the U. S. Department of Commerce by the same companies which reported figures on quarterly mill wheat stocks.

	Bus
Dec. 31, 1942	37,627,980
Sept. 30, 1942	40,415,747
June 30, 1942	29,785,135
March 31, 1942	29,813,745
Dec. 31, 1941	38,202,352
Sept. 30, 1941	41,529,960
June 30, 1941	24,264,846
March 31, 1941	17,852,333
Dec. 31, 1940	23,131,644
Sept. 30, 1940	26,522,407
June 30, 1940	9,836,197
March 31, 1940	9,129,466
Dec. 31, 1939	13,007,405
Sept. 30, 1939	17,257,247
June 30, 1939	13,162,657
March 31, 1939	9,410,900

American Cereals—Average Composition

Table prepared for The Northwestern Miller by Charles H. Briggs, of the Howard Wheat and Flour Testing Laboratory, Minneapolis:

	Moisture	Ash	Protein	Fat	Crude fiber	Starch, sugar, etc.
Wheat	12.2	1.8	12.0	2.3	2.7	69.0
Spring wheat	12.1	1.9	13.3	2.3	2.9	67.5
Hard winter wheat	12.8	1.8	12.5	2.3	2.8	67.8
Soft winter wheat	12.1	1.7	10.1	2.4	2.8	70.9
Western white wheat	10.6	1.9	10.9	2.2	1.8	72.6
Durum wheat	12.0	1.6	12.9	2.1	1.8	69.6
Rye	10.5	2.0	12.2	1.6	1.9	71.8
Barley	11.2	2.6	10.7	2.2	3.8	69.5
Corn	10.8	1.5	10.0	4.3	1.7	71.7
Oats with hull	11.0	3.0	11.8	5.0	9.5	59.7
Hulled—						
Oats	9.0	1.9	15.6	5.6	1.3	66.6
Rice	12.0	1.0	8.0	2.0	1.0	76.0
Polished rice	11.5	0.8	7.2	0.6	0.8	79.1
Buckwh't	12.6	2.0	10.0	2.2	8.7	64.5

UNITED STATES MILLING AND FLOUR DISPOSITION

A table prepared by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, California, shows the production and disposition of flour by crop years since 1922-23:

	Wheat ground			Flour production and disposition (000's omitted)							Per capita consumption	
July-June	Total (million bus)	Per bbl (bus)	Millfeed, tons (000's omitted)	Output	Domestic exports*	Imports less re-exports	Shipments to possessions†	Net exports plus shipments	Computed net retention‡	Estimated consumption	Flour, lbs	As wheat (bus)
1941-42	507.5	4.565	4,330	111,162	.....	..	..	6,125	105,037	105,300	154	3.59
1940-41	507.9	4.547	4,290	111,695	6,353	‡62	745	7,036	104,659	104,200	154	3.57
1939-40	505.1	4.560	4,298	110,761	6,519	70	714	7,163	103,598	103,200	154	3.58
1938-39	508.1	4.579	4,368	110,963	6,637	79	593	7,151	103,811	102,600	154	3.60
1937-38	493.9	4.610	4,318	107,147	4,999	34	684	5,649	101,498	102,000	154	3.62
1936-37	492.1	4.608	4,298	106,803	3,918	39	616	4,495	102,308	101,400	154	3.62
1935-36	483.6	4.628	4,268	104,505	3,323	35	598	3,886	100,619	100,700	154	3.64
1934-35	470.8	4.561	4,008	103,227	3,934	0	576	4,510	98,717	100,000	154	3.59

Estimates by the Food Research Institute of wheat ground, millfeed output, flour output, and flour consumption, combined with official trade data.

*Including flour milled in bond from imported wheat. †Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and since January, 1935, Virgin Islands. ‡Imports for consumption.

CHICAGO WHEAT FUTURES OPEN INTEREST

Maximum, minimum and average open interest in wheat futures, by months, on the Chicago Board of Trade, in thousands of bushels (i.e., 000's omitted):

	1940			1941			1942		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average
January	86,711	80,262	84,593	50,096	47,699	48,597	38,347	34,728	36,125
February	89,059	79,106	82,183	49,653	45,688	48,131	35,277	34,008	34,491
March	95,684	90,174	92,173	45,799	42,801	44,344	36,248	34,167	35,422
April	128,173	94,686	108,233	45,901	41,537	43,766	36,382	32,173	33,495
May	129,264	75,367	103,636	47,113	38,840	43,903	35,049	31,932	33,080
June	74,859	65,238	68,471	41,746	38,021	39,966	34,743	33,259	33,802
July	80,287	66,640	75,834	52,113	40,961	47,532	50,402	33,084	42,211
August	84,434	70,137	79,291	52,314	48,977	50,659	51,567	47,593	50,725
September	67,888	58,044	60,179	55,510	50,701	53,395	46,554	39,595	41,923
October	58,353	54,582	56,048	59,540	51,312	54,986	41,622	38,801	40,194
November	56,577	54,534	55,607	54,456	50,386	53,229	39,075	31,357	36,975
December	56,581	50,179	53,790	49,425	38,805	42,434	*29,849	*25,774	*27,600

*Preliminary.

United States Visible Grain Supply

Visible supply of grain at principal points of accumulation at lake and Atlantic ports, and in transit by water, as reported by the Chicago Board of Trade, on the first day of each month, by years, in bushels (000,000's omitted):

WHEAT

	'42	'41	'40	'39	'38	'37	'36	'35	'34	'33
Jan.	219	147	119	115	87	57	70	81	125	163
Feb.	212	139	109	101	72	48	64	70	112	154
March	206	131	99	85	58	40	55	58	101	144
April	199	121	96	75	49	31	47	48	91	136
May	192	117	98	68	39	23	39	40	85	123
June	186	120	94	58	28	15	28	30	76	115
July	189	138	86	77	28	16	22	23	77	123
Aug.	215	202	146	140	91	88	67	29	110	132
Sept.	217	224	167	150	120	123	78	59	115	142
Oct.	220	230	174	146	125	131	76	73	112	148
Nov.	221	229	165	136	126	120	70	78	103	141
Dec.	213	221	156	128	125	106	66	75	93	133

CORN

	'42	'41	'40	'39	'38	'37	'36	'35	'34	'33
Jan.	44	63	44	49	35	13	7	40	67	29
Feb.	46	63	41	48	39	14	6	32	65	32
March	55	62	39	45	38	13	5	26	66	33
April	56	64	39	42	41	11	7	20	63	35
May	58	59	34	39	38	6	8	14	54	30
June	59	56	24	34	24	3	6	10	44	35
July	52	45	25	30	24	5	7	8	35	46
Aug.	46	39	26	23	17	8	5	6	38	61
Sept.	40	36	27	13	10	5	4	6	58	56
Oct.	36	36	37	14	11	5	4	3	60	57
Nov.	37	37	53	25	25	5	3	2	58	59
Dec.	38	38	59	37	44	22	7	4	49	62

OATS

	'42	'41	'40	'39	'38	'37	'36	'35	'34	'33
Jan.	8	6	11	16	25	34	41	21	45	25
Feb.	7	5	9	15	24	29	40	20	44	24
March	6	4	7	14	23	25	39	19	41	24
April	5	3	7	12	21	18	38	14	37	22
May	4	4	6	10	15	11	36	11	32	21
June	3	4	4	7	9	5	31	10	26	23
July	2	3	3	6	7	2	31	8	22	28
Aug.	2	6	2	6	7	3	39	7	21	34
Sept.	4	12	8	14	20	17	51	25	24	42
Oct.	9	12	8	16	21	27	50	41	23	48
Nov.	11	10	6	14	22	26	47	44	22	47
Dec.	9	10	6	13	20	24	41	46	21	46

RYE

	'42	'41	'40	'39	'38	'37	'36	'35	'34	'33
Jan.	..	7	10	8	5	5	9	12	14	8
Feb.	..	6	9	6	4	4	8	11	13	8
March	..	5	10	8	4	4	8	11	12	8
April	..	5	10	8	3	3	7	10	11	8
May	..	5	10	7	3	3	7	9	11	8
June	..	5	10	7	2	2	7	9	10	8
July	..	5	9	7	1	1	7	8	11	11
Aug.	..	10	9	8	1	1	6	7	12	11
Sept.	..	14	9	9	6	4	7	7	12	12
Oct.	..	17	8	9	8	6	6	8	12	13
Nov.	..	17	8	10	8	6	6	9	11	13
Dec.	..	18	7	10	9	6	6	10	13	14

World Wheat Carry-Over

Estimated world carry-over of wheat in four major exporting countries on or about July 1 for a series of years, as compiled by the Division of Statistical and Historical Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The figures are in millions of bushels:

	United States*	Canadian†	Argentina	Australia	Total
1922	110	52	82	29	273
1923	134	47	67	42	290
1924	137	71	79	38	325
1925	111	50	73	37	271
1926	101	64	85	27	277
1927	111	69	89	46	315
1928	115	128	107	43	393
1929	232	152	155	47	586
1930	294	153	70	57	574
1931	328	157	94	77	656
1932	391	160	73	58	682
1933	382	237	98	70	787
1934	274	221	144	102	741
1935	147	225	106	70	548
1936	142	155	73	54	424
1937	83	52	60	53	248
1938	153	36	98	63	350
1939	253	119	263	65	700
1940	282	312	115	136	845
1941‡	385	514	211	75	1,185
1942‡	631	451	250	140	1,472

Compiled as follows:

United States—Stocks on farms, in country mills and elevators, commercial, in merchant mills and elevators, and stored for others by merchant mills.

Canada—1922-23, carry-over Aug. 31, plus net exports and estimated retention of flour during July and August; beginning 1924, carry-over July 31, plus net exports and estimated retention of flour for July.

Argentina—Carry-over on Dec. 31, plus exports and estimated domestic consumption, July 1 to Dec. 31.

Australia—1922-24, exports only plus estimated domestic consumption; beginning 1925, July 1 to Dec. 31, carry-over on Dec. 1, plus net exports and estimated domestic consumption July 1 to Nov. 30.

*Includes United States wheat in Canada. Includes small quantities of new wheat prior to 1937. †Includes Canadian wheat in the United States. ‡Preliminary.

TRADING IN MILLFEED FUTURES AT KANSAS CITY AND ST. LOUIS

Volume of trading in the Kansas City and St. Louis millfeed futures markets is shown in the following table compiled by the Commodity Exchange Administration:

Fiscal year	Kansas City		St. Louis (Delivery in Chicago)		St. Louis	Total
1941-42—	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Middlings	Shorts	millfeeds
July	51,325	31,450	30,300	3,700	300	117,075
August	48,175	27,000	20,900	2,400	1,900	100,375
September	27,475	16,275	16,600	2,200	1,900	64,450
October	41,875	16,250	21,900	1,600	1,100	82,725
November	31,150	19,200	13,700	2,300	300	66,650
December	21,175	16,950	17,600	700	2,200	58,625
January	32,275	18,100	27,075	800	1,600	79,850
February	16,750	16,650	10,775	4,400	1,300	49,875
March	23,150	17,250	21,350	1,600	1,500	64,850
April	21,175	12,250	21,875	1,400	1,200	57,900
May	11,045	7,900	17,075	900	300	37,220
June	9,440	6,440	12,575	1,300	100	29,855
1941-42	335,010	205,715	231,725	23,300	13,700	809,450
1940-41	296,075	150,125	171,950	28,700	11,300	668,150
1939-40	180,150	72,850	196,400	40,000	9,200	498,600

STORAGE CAPACITY OF GRAIN ELEVATORS AT IMPORTANT CENTERS

A Section Devoted to Statistics Giving Details of the Grain Storage Capacity of Elevators at Various Important Milling and Grain Forwarding Centers of the United States and Canada

ELEVATORS AT CENTERS

Number and estimated capacity of elevators at leading United States and Canadian grain storage centers, Jan. 1, 1943:

	No. of elevators	Capacity, bus
Minneapolis, Minn.	65	93,803,050
Chicago, Ill.	45	54,219,000
Duluth, Minn.	24	49,775,000
Albany, N. Y.	1	13,500,000
New York, N. Y.	3	4,450,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	36	57,403,000
Kansas City, Mo.	41	61,662,000
Detroit, Mich.	6	1,600,000
Indianapolis, Ind	8	6,400,000
Toledo, Ohio	13	11,389,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	14	4,290,000
Cleveland, Ohio	6	895,000
St. Louis, Mo.	35	20,620,500
New Orleans, La.	2	2,872,000
San Francisco and near-by points	17	*394,500
	1	1,250,000
Seattle, Wash.	8	5,910,000
		‡1,730,000
Portland, Oregon	18	*275,100
Tacoma, Wash.	4	‡1,614,000
		2,310,000
Baltimore, Md.	5	12,750,000
Boston, Mass.	3	2,500,000
Omaha, Neb.	18	27,760,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	11	10,660,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	20	30,340,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	3	4,975,000
Galveston, Texas	3	7,365,000
Nashville, Tenn.	14	2,105,000
Memphis, Tenn.	9	4,000,000
Norfolk, Va.	2	500,000
Fort Worth, Texas	13	19,550,000
Evansville, Ind.	6	1,985,000
Enid, Okla.	11	17,808,000
Wichita, Kansas	13	16,105,000
CANADA		
Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.		92,852,210
Montreal, Que.		15,912,000
Port Colborne, Ont.		5,250,000
Port McNicoll, Ont.		6,500,000
Vancouver, B. C.		19,583,500
Collingwood, Ont.		2,000,000
Goderich, Ont.		3,600,000
Midland, Ont.		13,650,000
Halifax, N. S.		2,200,000
Sarnia, Ont.		3,000,000
Kingston, Ont.		2,500,000
Owen Sound, Ont.		4,000,000
Prescott, Ont.		5,500,000
Quebec, Que.		4,000,000
Toronto, Ont		4,000,000
St. Boniface, Man.		1,900,000
Three Rivers, Que.		2,000,000
Winnipeg, Man.		2,220,000
Transconia, Man.		1,000,000
North Transconia, Man.		1,000,000
Sorel, Que.		3,000,000

*Capacity in tons for sacked grain. ‡Capacity in bushels for sacked grain.

SOUTHWEST ELEVATORS

Kansas City

Kansas City has 41 public and private elevators with a combined storage capacity of 62,182,000 bus. Names of large elevators with capacity and names of companies operating them (does not include mills):

	Capacity, bus
Alton Elevator—Salina Terminal Elevator Co.	1,000,000
Burlington—Norris Grain Co.	2,500,000
Checkerboard Elevator Co.	800,000
C. G. W., Great Western Elevator—Wolcott & Lincoln Co.	1,000,000
Corn Products Refining Co.	500,000
Elevator "A," Santa Fe—Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co.	10,000,000
K.C.S.—Moore-Seaver Grain Co.	1,400,000
Kansas-Missouri—Continental Grain Co.	5,500,000
Katy Elevator—Uhlmann Grain Co.	3,300,000
Mid-Continent—Mid-Continent Grain Co.	750,000
Milwaukee Elevator—Cargill, Inc.	2,900,000
Norris Elevator—Norris Grain Co.	2,800,000
River-Rail—Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co.	3,000,000
Rock Island Elevator—Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co.	4,000,000
Wabash Elevator—Uhlmann Grain Co.	4,100,000
Feed mills, smaller elevators (14)	1,597,000
	45,147,000

KANSAS CITY FLOUR MILL ELEVATORS

	Capacity, bus
Continental Baking Co.	500,000
Kansas Flour Mills Corp.	2,315,000
Larabee Flour Mills Co.	1,100,000
Midland Flour Milling Co.	400,000
Rodney Milling Co.	2,450,000
Southwestern (Standard Milling Co.)	5,000,000
United Mills	400,000
Waggoner-Gates Milling Co. (Independence, Mo.)	350,000
Washburn Crosby Co.	4,000,000
	16,515,000
Kansas City total	61,662,000

St. Joseph

	Capacity, bus
*Commander-Larabee Milling Co.	2,250,000
Dannen Grain & Milling Co.	508,000
Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co.	2,500,000
Quaker Oats Co.	2,240,000
Stanard-Tilton Div. of Russell-Miller Milling Co.	1,000,000
Stratton Grain Co.	2,000,000
Feed mills and miscellaneous storage	162,000
Total	10,660,000

*500,000 bus in Elwood, Kansas.

Enid (Okla.)

Enid has 11 elevators with a combined capacity of 16,058,000 bus. Names of concerns operating and capacity in bushels:

Continental Grain Co.	2,000,000
Enid Terminal Elevator (Enid Elevator Corp.)	2,000,000
General Grain Co.	2,000,000
Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.	2,500,000
Salina Terminal Elevator	1,000,000
Union Equity Co-op Exchange	7,800,000
Feed mills and miscellaneous storage	508,000
Total	17,808,000

Fort Worth

Grain elevators at Fort Worth, Texas, with capacities, in bushels:

Bewley Mills	650,000
Burrus Mill & Elevator Co.	4,000,000
Uhlmann Elevators Co. of Texas—	
Katy plant	3,600,000
Rock Island plant	2,200,000
Kimbell Milling Co.	4,000,000
Lone Star Elevator	2,000,000
E. G. Rail Grain Co.	850,000
Producers Grain Corp. Elev. "A"	700,000
Universal Mills	850,000
Feed mills and miscellaneous storage	700,000
Total	19,550,000

Omaha

Elevators at Omaha, Neb., including the terminal district of Omaha-Council Bluffs (Iowa), with storage capacity of each, in bushels:

	Capacity, bus
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	1,750,000
Butler-Welsh Grain Co.—	
Gateway	350,000
Milwaukee "A"	600,000
"R. I."	1,500,000
Cargill, Inc.	10,000,000
Continental Grain Co.	1,450,000
Loveland Elevator Co.	450,000
Maney Milling Co. "A"	750,000
Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co.	600,000
Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co.	1,200,000
Omaha Elevator Co.	2,500,000
Omar, Inc.	800,000
Rosenbaum Bros.	1,000,000
Updike Grain Corp. "D"	2,500,000
Westcentral Co-op. Grain Co. "A"	1,750,000
Feed mills and miscellaneous storage	560,000
Total	27,760,000

Wichita

Wichita has 13 elevators, with a combined capacity of 15,995,000 bus. Names of concerns operating and capacity in bushels:

Consolidated Flour Mills Co.	1,000,000
Farmers Co-op Commission	750,000
Kansas Milling Co.	2,100,000
Pillsbury Flour Mills	2,250,000
Public Terminal Elevator	2,750,000
Red Star Milling Co.	4,150,000
Wichita Flour Mills	1,000,000
Wichita Terminal Elevator	2,000,000
Feed mills and miscellaneous storage	105,000
Total	16,105,000

ATLANTIC SEABOARD ELEVATORS

New York

Name—	Capacity, bus
New York State Canal Grain Elevator	2,000,000
West Shore, Weehawken	2,000,000
Lehigh Valley R. R.	450,000
Total	4,450,000

Baltimore

	Capacity, bus
Locust Point—B. & O. R. R.	4,000,000
Canton—Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	4,250,000
Port Covington—W. Maryland Ry.	4,000,000
2 Miscellaneous	500,000
Total, bus	12,750,000

Philadelphia

	Capacity, bus
Port Richmond	2,500,000
Girard Point	2,225,000
Twentieth Street	250,000
Total, bus	4,975,000

Boston

	Capacity, bus
Boston & Maine	1,500,000
Boston & Albany (N. Y. C., Lessee)	1,000,000
Totals	2,500,000

Hampton Roads

Norfolk and Newport News, Va.

	Capacity, bus
Norfolk Municipal, operated by Norfolk & Western	500,000
Total	500,000

LAKE PORT ELEVATORS

Chicago Private

Grain warehouses in the Chicago district, except those declared "regular" under the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade, and those under federal license, whose certificates are accepted for delivery on Chicago Board of Trade contracts, Jan. 3, 1943, with capacities:

Operated by—	Bus
E. R. Bacon Grain Co.	1,150,000
†Chicago Grain Corp., Irondale	700,000
Columbia Malting Co.	750,000
Corn Products Refining Co.	1,350,000
†B. A. Eckhart Milling Co.	850,000
*Gerstenberg & Co. (2)	550,000
Glidden & Co.	2,000,000
Fleischmann Malting Co.	1,950,000
Hales & Hunter (2)	2,500,000
†Norris Grain Co. (2)	1,348,000
*Rosenbaum Bros. Belt	1,200,000
A. Schwill & Co.	3,000,000
Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.	1,000,000
Feed mills and miscellaneous storage	2,150,000
Total	20,498,000

*Operated under custodian rule of Board of Trade. †Part custodian.

PREVIOUS TOTALS

1942	22,802,000	1933	33,144,000
1941	25,302,000	1932	34,016,000
1940	24,811,000	1931	34,201,000
1939	24,820,000	1930	34,673,000
1938	27,658,000	1929	35,073,000
1937	43,296,000	1928	34,123,000
1936	38,052,000	1927	35,065,000
1935	38,626,000	1926	34,905,000
1934	34,644,000	1925	39,835,000

Chicago Public

Regular warehouses for storage of grain under the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade on Jan. 3, 1943, with capacities in bushels:

Under state supervision, regular for delivery on Chicago Board of Trade contracts.

Norris Grain Co.—	Bus
Norris Elevator (part of)	1,052,000
Chicago Grain Corp.—	
Irondale Elevator A (part of)	1,400,000
Edward R. Bacon Grain Co.—	
Keystone Elevator (part of)	550,000
J. J. Badenoch Co.—	
*Badenoch (part of)	450,000
Total, state supervision	3,452,000

*Under U. S. supervision, but not regular for delivery on Board of Trade contracts.

Under federal license; certificates accepted for delivery on Chicago Board of Trade contracts under Commodity Exchange Act, section 5A (7):

	Bus
General Mills, Inc., Star Grain Division—Rialto Elevator	2,510,000
Santa Fe Elevator Corp.—	
Santa Fe Elevator	1,600,000
Rosenbaum Bros.—	
Calumet Elevator	2,500,000
Cargill, Inc.—	
C. & N. W. Terminal and Annex	9,307,000
Norris Grain Co.—	
Wabash Elevator	1,300,000
Continental Grain Corp.—	
Rock Island Terminal C and D	3,500,000
Great Lakes Elev. Corp.—	
National Elevator	550,000
Rosenbaum Bros.—	
*New York Central	1,000,000
*Norris Grain Co.—	
Elevator J	700,000
*Rosenbaum Bros.—	
Erie Elevator	390,000
*Stratton Grain Co.—	
Dickinson	750,000
Total, federal license	24,107,000
Total, all public elevators	27,559,000

*Federal license, but not regular for delivery on Chicago Board of Trade contracts.

PREVIOUS TOTALS

1942	31,417,000	1933	19,660,000
1941	28,917,000	1932	18,713,000
1940	26,418,000	1931	18,463,000
1939	29,407,000	1930	18,580,000
1938	26,568,000	1929	18,130,000
1937	12,068,000	1928	19,130,000
1936	15,912,000	1927	16,430,000
1935	14,675,000	1926	13,300,000
1934	17,660,000	1925	15,300,000

Milwaukee

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	425,000
C., M., St. P. & P.	3,000,000
Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.	6,825,000
Krause, Charles A., Milling Co.	550,000
Kurth Malting Co.	3,700,000
Ladish-Stoppenbach	4,000,000
Milwaukee Western Malt Co.	1,600,000
Pabst Corp.	1,400,000
Riebs Co. (two)	975,000
Schlitz, Joseph, Brewing Co.	2,250,000
Stratton Grain Co. (two)	3,900,000
Weschler, D. D., & Sons, Inc.	925,000
Six smaller elevators operated in connection with industries	790,000
Total	30,340,000

Toledo

	Capacity, bus
Cargill Toledo Elevator	3,139,000
B. & O. Elev. (Norris Grain Co.)	500,000
East Side Iron—East Side Iron Elevator Co. (Norris Grain Co.)	1,500,000
National Milling Branch of National Biscuit Co.	4,400,000
Nine elevators operated in connection with flour mills and for soybeans, beans, etc.	1,850,000
Total, bus	11,389,000

Buffalo

LAKE ELEVATORS

	Capacity, bus
Standard	5,000,000
Concrete—Central	4,500,000
Superior (Cargill)	3,250,000
Dellwood	1,700,000
Cargill Electric	7,550,000
American	3,250,000
Seneca	1,000,000
Mutual	2,500,000
Co-op. G.L.F.	750,000
Kellogg	1,100,000
Marine "A"	2,100,000
Great Eastern (Cargill)	2,250,000
Dakota	1,250,000
Frontier	4,750,000
Connecting Terminal	1,048,000
Monarch	500,000
Canadian Pool Terminal	2,000,000
Lake and Rail	5,000,000
Total	49,498,000

RAIL ELEVATORS

Black Rock	750,000
Eastern States Mill	1,000,000
Hecker H-O Co.	800,000
Meyer Malt & Grain	750,000
Perot Sons	950,000
Ralston Purina Checkerboard	1,500,000
12 elevators operated in connection with industries	2,155,000
Total	7,905,000
Grand total, 36 elevators	57,403,000

Duluth-Superior

Public and private elevators, with capacities, in bushels:

Consolidated Elevator Co.	8,150,000
Globe Elevator Co.	4,000,000
Great Northern Elevators	11,000,000
Itasca Elevator Co.	2,400,000
Superior Terminal Elevator Co.	4,000,000
Capitol Elevator Co.	4,000,000
King Midas Flour Mills	1,200,000
Duluth Universal Milling Co.	25,000
Duluth Peavey Terminal	6,000,000
Kellogg Elevator	1,500,000
Occident Terminal Co.	4,500,000
Farmers Union Grain Terminal	4,500,000
Total	49,775,000

Minneapolis Elevators

Public and private elevators with owners and capacities:

"REGULAR" ELEVATORS

	Capacity, bus
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. (four)	11,172,700
Atlantic Elevator Co.	500,000
Brooks Elevator Co.	3,100,000
Bunge Elevator Corp.	2,500,000
Cargill, Inc.	5,090,000
Cereal Grading Co.	950,000
Gregory-Jennison Co.	1,200,000
Leval & Co., Inc.	4,000,000
Hallet & Carey Elevator Co.	1,300,000
International Milling Co.	1,250,000
Osborne-McMillan Elevator Co. (two)	3,700,000
Russell-Miller Milling Co.	4,200,000
Searle Grain Co.	2,000,000
Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.	1,000,000
Twin City Trading Co.	2,088,000
Van Dusen Harrington Co. (ten)	15,560,000
Victoria Elevator Co.	650,000
Total	60,260,700

PUBLIC BUT NOT "REGULAR"

Atkinson Milling Co.	330,000
Commander-Larabee Milling Co.	2,245,350
Farmers Union Grain Co., Terminal Ass'n	1,300,000
General Mills, Inc.	500,000
Total	4,375,350

PRIVATE AND "NONREGULAR" ELEVATORS

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. (three)	7,138,000
Atkinson Milling Co.	490,000
Cargill, Inc.	255,000
Commander-Larabee Milling Co.	488,000
Fleischmann Malting Co. (three)	3,250,000
General Mills, Inc.	5,000,000
Hales & Hunter (Belco No. 1 and 2)	1,500,000
King Midas Flour Mills	360,000
Kurth Malting Co.	1,000,000
Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. (three)	3,425,000
Rahr Malting Co.	1,500,000
Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.	2,175,000
Standard Milling Co.	1,150,000
10 additional feed mills and miscellaneous storage	1,436,000
Total	29,167,000
*Grand total	93,803,050

*In addition there are 7 Duluth-Superior elevators, having a capacity of 42,878,000 bus, which are "regular" under rules of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

GULF SEABOARD ELEVATORS

Galveston

	Capacity, bus
Elevator B—Galveston Wharf Co..	5,865,000
Star Mill—Texas Star Flour Mills.	500,000
Sunset—Sunset Elevator Co.	1,000,000
Total	7,365,000

Memphis Elevators

	Capacity, bus
Municipal Elevator	1,750,000
Quaker Oats Co.	1,000,000
7 Miscellaneous	1,250,000
Total	4,000,000

New Orleans

	Capacity, bus
Dock Board Elevator	2,622,000
New Basin—J. T. Gibbons	250,000
Total	2,872,000

CENTRAL STATES ELEVATORS

Cincinnati

	Capacity, bus
Early & Daniel Co.	2,299,850
13 smaller elevators operated in connection with industries	1,990,650
Totals	4,290,500

Evansville

	Capacity, bus
Igleheart Bros., Inc., and Associated companies	1,500,000
5 miscellaneous elevators	485,000
Total	1,985,000

Detroit

	Capacity, bus
Public elevators	500,000
Private elevators	1,100,000
Total, bus	1,600,000

Cleveland

	Capacity, bus
Montana Flour Mills Co. (A and B).	625,000
Sheets Elevator Co.	200,000
2 Miscellaneous	70,000
Total	895,000

Nashville

	Capacity, bus
14 Elevators for miscellaneous storage and operated in connection with industries	2,105,000

Indianapolis

	Capacity, bus
Acme-Evans Co.	1,250,000
Cleveland Grain Co.	1,750,000
Early & Daniels Co.	1,000,000
Evans Milling Co.	600,000
Indianapolis Public Elevator Co.	1,500,000
3 miscellaneous	300,000
Total	6,400,000

St. Louis Elevators

St. Louis elevators, with concerns operating, exclusive of flour mills:

	Capacity, bus
Cargill "R"—Cargill, Inc.	5,000,000
Cargill "B"—Cargill, Inc.	150,000
Continental Grain Co.—	
Missouri Pacific	3,800,000
Elevator "C"	700,000
Continental	700,000
Brooklyn	750,000
Terminal	1,000,000
Cornell—Cornell Seed Co.	350,000
Burlington—Norris Grain Corp.	2,250,000
Mississippi—Mississippi Elev. Co. (Alton, Ill.)	350,000
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Assn.	1,500,000
Checkerboard "A"—Checkerboard Elevator Co.	1,250,000
Feed mills—Smaller storage (18).	1,670,500
	18,570,500

ST. LOUIS FLOUR MILL STORAGE

Baur Flour Mills Co.	75,000
Saxony Mills	100,000
Valier & Spies Milling Corp.	1,000,000
Russell-Miller Milling Co. (Standard-Tilton Mlg. Co., Alton, Ill.).	525,000
J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.)	350,000
	2,050,000
St. Louis total	20,620,500

PACIFIC COAST ELEVATORS

California

Elevator capacities at San Francisco and neighboring points are:

	Capacity, tons
San Francisco	90,000
At Oakland—	
Albers Bros. Milling Co.	35,000
West Coast Wharf & Storage Co.	*1,250,000
Stockton	109,500
Miscellaneous—	
Grangers Warehouse at Eckley	50,000
Sperry Flour Co. at South Vallejo.	30,000
Miscellaneous space	10,000

*In bushels.

Seattle

Bulk and sacked grain storage capacities in bushels:

	Bulk	Sacked
Hanford Street Elevator.	2,300,000	.....
Hanford Street Dock	.....	500,000
Bell Street Dock	.....	250,000
Spokane Street Dock	.....	250,000
Fisher Flouring Mills Co.	2,600,000	200,000
Novelty Mill Co.	10,000	40,000
Chas. H. Lilly Co.	250,000	130,000
Albers Bros. Milling Co.	750,000	360,000
Totals	5,910,000	1,730,000

Tacoma

Grain storage capacity, in bushels, according to the Tacoma Merchants' Exchange:

	Bulk	Sacked
Tacoma Grain Co.	700,000	33,000
Sperry Flour Co.	1,000,000	.....
Port of Tacoma	600,000	1,115,000
Albers Hay Warehouse	10,000	466,000
Totals	2,310,000	1,614,000

Portland (Oregon)

Eighteen grain warehouses and elevators for miscellaneous storage and operated in connection with industries, in tons:

Albers No. 1	5,000
Albers No. 2	2,000
Albers No. 3	3,000
Crown Mills Dock	10,000
Crown Mills Elevator	19,000
Globe Grain Dock	8,000
Globe Grain Elevator	9,000
Irving Dock	22,000
Albina Dock and Mill	12,000
Pacific Coast Elevator Dock	14,500
Northwestern Dock and Elevator	20,000
Kerr Gifford Dock	16,000
Kerr Gifford Elevator	23,000
Columbia Milling Co.	4,500
Terminal Elevator	60,000
Terminal Dock 4	37,000
Terminal Flour Mills Co.	6,700
Sperry Flour Co.	3,300
Total	275,100

Kansas Mills' Storage Capacity

Wheat storage capacity of Kansas mills, outside of Kansas City, showing storage at mills (total of 50,000 bus or more) and supplementary storage controlled, in bushels:

Town—	No. mills	At mill	Supplementary
Abilene	2	1,100,000	400,000
Arkansas City	2	900,000	45,000
Atchison	2	2,000,000	350,000
Beloit	1	120,000	.....
Buhler	1	225,000	25,000
Cherryvale	1	200,000	55,000
Claflin	1	240,000	45,000
Clay Center	1	150,000	.....
Clyde	1	110,000	.....
Coffeyville	1	650,000	50,000
Concordia	1	100,000	.....
Dodge City	1	230,000	150,000
Ellinwood	1	330,000	90,000
Great Bend	2	550,000	85,000
Gypsum	1	225,000	75,000
Hays	1	300,000	330,000
Hudson	1	250,000	150,000
Hutchinson	3	1,830,000	1,690,000
Independence	1	150,000	222,000
Inman	1	135,000	15,000
Junction City	1	150,000	.....
Kingman	1	350,000	143,000
Larned	1	200,000	25,000
Lawrence	1	800,000	300,000
Leavenworth	1	250,000	.....
Liberal	1	250,000	200,000
Lindsborg	2	170,000	285,000
McPherson	2	585,000	135,000
Minneapolis	1	20,000	55,000
Moundridge	2	315,000	85,000
Newton	4	2,016,500	893,700
Norton	1	60,000	40,000
Ottawa	1	150,000	.....
Pleasanton	1	50,000	.....
Russell	1	185,000	35,000
Salina	5	5,375,000	2,750,000
Sterling	1	500,000	.....
Topeka	2	600,000	100,000
Wellington	1	1,000,000	150,000
Whitewater	1	420,000	22,000
Wichita	3	7,450,000	853,000
Wilson	1	135,000	85,000
Winfield	1	425,000	472,500
	62	31,251,500	10,406,200

Eastern Canada Elevators

Location and capacity in bushels of public elevators embraced in the eastern grain inspection division of Canada, as reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners:

Collingwood, Ont.	2,000,000
Depot Harbor, Ont.	1,600,000
Goderich, Ont.	3,600,000
Halifax, N. S.	2,200,000
Kingston, Ont.	2,500,000
Midland, Ont.	13,650,000
Montreal, Que.	15,912,000
Owen Sound, Ont.	4,000,000
Port Colborne, Ont.	5,250,000
Port McNicoll, Ont.	6,500,000
Prescott	5,500,000
Quebec, Que.	4,000,000
Toronto, Ont.	4,000,000
West St. John, N. B.	2,576,800
St. John, N. B.	500,000
Sarnia, Ont.	3,000,000
Sorel, Que.	3,000,000
Three Rivers	2,000,000
Humberstone, Ont.	2,000,000
Peterborough, Ont.	225,000
Total, bus	84,013,800

Vancouver Elevators

Grain elevators at Vancouver, B. C., with capacities, in bushels:

Alberta Pool Elevators, Ltd., No. 1	5,150,000
Alberta Wheat Pool No. 2	1,650,000
United Grain Growers Terminals, Ltd.	2,705,000
Midland Pacific Terminal, Ltd.	1,500,000
Pacific Elevators Annex	200,000
Pacific Elevators, Ltd.	7,111,500
Atlas Flour Mills, Ltd. (nonoperative)	30,000
Brackman-Ker Milling Co.	30,000
Buckerfield's, Ltd., No. 1	520,000
McLellan & McCarter, Ltd.	15,000
Pacific Milling & Grain Co., Ltd.	25,000
United Distillers, Ltd.	35,000
Marpole Grain Co. and Richmond Feed, Ltd.	7,000
Empire Milling Co., Ltd	5,000
James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.	600,000
	19,583,500

Oklahoma Mills' Storage Capacity

Wheat storage capacity of principal Oklahoma mills, showing storage at mill and supplementary storage controlled, in bus.

Town—	No. mills	At mill	Supplementary
Altus	1	500,000	.....
Alva	1	600,000	162,000
Ardmore	1	150,000	150,000
Blackwell	1	700,000	110,000
Chickasha	1	500,000	125,000
Edmund	1	200,000	.....
El Reno	2	1,300,000	50,000
Enid	1	2,500,000	.....
Geary	1	75,000	50,000
Hennessey	1	225,000	30,000
Jefferson	1	245,000	25,000
Kingfisher	2	1,225,000	50,000
Oklahoma City	3	1,360,000	43,000
Okeene	1	350,000	100,000
Ponca City	1	550,000	.....
Shawnee	1	600,000	50,000
Yukon	2	725,000	40,000
	21	11,805,000	985,000

Canadian Licensed Elevators *

Number and capacity of elevators in Canada which handle grain, as reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners, summarized by provinces, season of 1941-42:

Manitoba—	Elevators	Capacity
Public country	707	24,342,000
Private country	2	70,000
Mill	6	1,775,000
Private terminals	3	2,465,000
Semi-public terminal	2	3,500,000
	720	32,152,000
Saskatchewan—		
Public country	3,188	103,158,200
Private country	1	25,000
Mill	6	4,393,500
Public terminal	2	11,000,000
	3,197	118,576,700
Alberta—		
Public country	1,750	68,381,550
Private country	3	205,000
Mill	10	3,126,000
Private terminal	3	1,245,000
Semi-public terminal	1	50,000
Public terminal	3	6,100,000
	1,770	79,107,550
British Columbia—		
Public country	24	853,000
Mill	9	893,110
Semi-public terminal	9	20,674,500
Public terminal	1	1,250,000
	43	23,670,610
Ontario—		
Public country	4	60,000
Mill	3	1,480,000
Private terminal	2	485,000
Semi-public terminal	27	92,567,210
Eastern	18	53,825,000
	54	148,417,210
Eastern—		
Quebec	8	24,912,000
New Brunswick	3	3,076,800
Nova Scotia	1	2,200,000
	12	30,188,800
Grand totals	5,796	432,112,870

Canadian Upper Lake Terminals

Elevator storage capacity at Fort William and Port Arthur, as reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners, in bushels:

FORT WILLIAM

On the water front—	Storage capacity, bus
National Grain Co., Ltd.	5,750,000
Canadian Consolidated Grain Co., Ltd., "Empire"	1,750,000
Manitoba Pool Elevator, Ltd., No. 3	1,750,000
Federal Grain, Ltd.	3,000,000
Fort William Elevator Co., Ltd., "F"	1,750,000
Northland Terminals, Ltd.—"D"	7,500,000
"B" and "E"	2,500,000
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	3,000,000
N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., "G" and Annex "K"	4,000,000
McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.	1,000,000
Searle Terminal Limited	5,000,000
Western Grain Co., Ltd.	3,100,000
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	180,000
Inland—	
Empress Grain Co., Ltd.	20,000
National Grain Co., Ltd.	85,000
J. W. Davidson	10,000
Total	40,395,000

PORT ARTHUR

On the water front—	
McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.	3,250,000
Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Ltd.—	
No. 4	6,568,410
No. 6	7,398,800
No. 7	6,900,000
Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd.—	
No. 1	1,300,000
No. 2	1,400,000
Federal Grain, Ltd.	2,350,000
Canadian Consolidated Grain Co., Ltd., "Thunder Bay"	1,500,000
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.	5,500,000
Federal Grain, Ltd.	2,250,000
Reliance Grain Co., Ltd.	3,550,000
Superior Elevator Co., Ltd., "P&H"	900,000
Manitoba Pool Terminals, Ltd.—	
No. 9	2,000,000
United Grain Growers Terminals, Ltd.	5,500,000
Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Ltd.—	
No. 5	2,100,000
Total	52,467,210
Grand total	92,852,210

Texas Mills' Storage Capacity

Wheat storage capacity of principal Texas mills, showing storage at mill and supplementary storage controlled, in bushels:

Town—	No. mills	At mill	Supplementary
Amarillo	1	1,200,000	.....
Brownwood	1	500,000	.....
Clifton	1	600,000	.....
Dallas	2	1,350,000	.....
Denton	2	375,000	.....
El Paso	1	250,000	.....
Fort Worth	3	5,500,000	250,000
Gainesville	1	600,000	.....
Galveston	1	500,000	.....
Graham	1	400,000	.....
Greenville	1	1,300,000	.....
Hamilton	1	200,000	100,000
Hereford	1	630,000	30,000
Houston	1	1,500,000	4,000,000
Jacksboro	1	175,000	.....
McKinney	1	400,000	.....
New Braunfels	1	500,000	.....
Plainview	1	800,000	400,000
San Antonio	1	300,000	.....
Seguin	1	300,000	.....
Sherman	2	2,575,000	.....
Stamford	1	60,000	.....
Wichita Falls	1	1,750,000	100,000
Wolfe City	1	300,000	.....
	29	22,065,000	4,880,000

Nebraska Mills' Storage Capacity

Wheat storage capacity of principal Nebraska mills, showing storage at mill and supplementary storage controlled, in bushels:

Town—	No. mills	At mill	Supplementary
Chadron	1	75,000	.....
Crete	1	1,000,000	250,000
Fairbury	1	65,000	15,000
Fremont	1	185,000	.....
Grand Island	1	325,000	.....
Hastings	1	150,000	.....
Holdrege	1	125,000	25,000
Humboldt	1	80,000	50,000
Lexington	1	75,000	300,000
Lincoln	1	1,850,000	.....
Neligh	1	60,000	.....
Norfolk	1	75,000	.....
Omaha	3	2,580,000	.....
Scribner	1	75,000	.....
Superior	1	60,000	20,000
Wymore	1	40,000	70,000
Totals	18	6,820,000	730,000

Winnipeg Elevators

Grain elevators at Winnipeg and surrounding territory with capacities, in bushels:

WINNIPEG

	Capacity, bus
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.—Two mills	575,000
Canada Malting Co., Ltd.—Private terminal	1,340,000
Laing Bros., Ltd.—Private country	10,000
Canada Paint Co., Ltd.—Mill	75,000
Manitoba Feed Supply Co.—Country elevator	40,000
Federal Grain, Ltd.—Country elevator	60,000
Soo Line Mills, Ltd.—Country elevator	60,000
Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd.—Mill	5,000
Canada West Grain Co., Ltd.—Country elevator	55,000
Total	2,220,000

TRANSCONA

Dominion Malting Co., Ltd.—Private terminal	1,000,000

NORTH TRANSCONA

Eastern Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.—Semi-public terminal	1,000,000

ST. BONIFACE

Dominion Linseed Oil Co., Ltd.—Mill	70,000
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.—Mill	1,050,000
Canada West Grain Co., Ltd.—Country elevator	150,000
Red River Grain Co., Ltd.—Private terminal	125,000
McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.—Country elevator	90,000
Grande Prairie Grain Co., Ltd.—Country elevator	80,000
St. Boniface Grain & Feed Co., Ltd.—Country elevator	167,000
Central Grain Co.—Country elevator	43,000
Searle Grain Co., Ltd.—Country elevator	100,000
*Soubry Grain & Feed Co., Ltd.	25,000
	1,900,000
Grand totals	6,120,000

*Not licensed.

Note: Temporary storage facilities not included.

Western Canada Grain Storage

Elevator capacity in use for a series of crop years, including storage at Port Arthur, Fort William, Keewatin, Kenora and points in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, in bushels:

1942-3	512,052,896	1925-6	229,750,620
1941-2	509,353,519	1924-5	227,581,620
1940-1	424,493,047	1923-4	216,994,620
1939-40	341,625,770	1922-3	203,927,420
1938-9	340,160,420	1921-2	197,453,420
1937-8	338,941,820	1920-1	197,033,620
1936-7	340,730,120	1919-20	192,451,970
1935-6	341,976,680	1918-9	189,489,964
1934-5	343,253,660	1917-8	172,870,000
1933-4	342,933,460	1916-7	163,144,000
1932-3	341,524,260	1915-6	158,181,000
1931-2	338,623,260	1914-5	139,428,000
1930-1	326,082,210	1913-4	112,622,000
1929-30	305,744,790	1912-3	91,571,000
1928-9	305,744,790	1911-2	89,777,000
1927-8	243,508,200	1910-1	84,971,000
1926-7	238,636,560	1909-10	77,901,000

MOVEMENT OF GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEEDINGSTUFFS IN THE UNITED STATES

A Section Devoted to Statistics Dealing With the Receipt and Shipment of Grain and Its Products at the More Important Distributing Centers of the United States

WHEAT MOVEMENT AT UNITED STATES CENTERS

Receipts and shipments of wheat at leading United States centers, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Chicago	20,529	22,050	28,164	26,710	30,069	38,106	23,482	21,701	23,780
New York	17,004	26,744	13,430	21,296	8,042	12,202	25,535	19,934	21,252
Minneapolis	138,708	134,375	113,373	94,301	60,191	52,389	45,828	61,471	42,910
Duluth-Superior	58,975	65,844	55,306	49,074	52,565	30,933	11,892	20,068	23,637
Boston	...	7,052	4,241	3,575	230	118	929	1,073	464
Toledo	15,577	16,861	13,453	13,305	12,247	10,169	10,940	12,546	11,275
Indianapolis	5,272	5,497	5,621	5,336	4,019	4,301	4,094	4,828	5,066
St. Joseph	10,546	7,908	9,278	11,280	10,546	13,840	8,362	6,864	5,744
Omaha	18,358	22,336	14,983	21,567	23,698	22,618	20,815	16,489	15,427
Kansas City	73,820	84,781	69,918	80,549	99,621	96,083	63,744	49,701	44,058
Baltimore	16,088	20,526	12,282	12,083	2,554	3,129	2,109	4,067	3,369
St. Louis	11,880	15,035	19,501	26,753	21,153	22,396	14,916	12,007	15,778
Philadelphia	4,405	6,939	10,903	6,321	2,519	1,372	1,395	2,402	2,272
Cincinnati	...	5,499	5,278	6,045	4,013	4,195	4,257	4,635	3,419
Milwaukee	1,698	4,033	2,070	4,100	5,197	6,674	3,684	4,379	4,328
New Orleans	*112	2,060	109	¶4,038	¶5,207	¶1,414	213	650	168
Fort Worth	*10,151	11,139	8,024	14,105	16,176	15,349	5,198	4,491	3,138
Seattle*	7,772	8,582	7,255	8,516	8,556	8,485	6,063	6,482	9,162
Tacoma*	6,593	9,081	9,042	10,287	9,016	6,193	7,559	9,368	8,875
Portland, Oregon	*8,831	14,702	16,085	28,658	32,547	18,486	15,125	15,162	26,048
San Francisco†	...	...	...	...	1,630	1,146	906	1,229	1,204
Buffalo‡	74,228	89,509	82,037	103,805	69,904	54,050	77,396	87,438	86,590
Memphis	...	909	284	516	612	259	153	126	228

SHIPMENTS

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Chicago	24,230	13,442	20,087	23,395	25,170	32,009	20,762	14,520	18,011
New York	20,232	23,644	15,766	15,131	10,509	18,557	20,733	18,279	26,908
Minneapolis	58,647	32,267	26,138	26,607	27,763	19,180	22,699	26,269	22,600
Duluth-Superior	53,920	49,998	49,194	43,076	39,286	31,402	25,485	20,265	32,230
Boston	...	7,332	4,228	1,652	229	...	2,221	...	1,026
Toledo	5,642	6,348	4,703	4,203	4,303	3,104	4,589	5,691	5,688
Indianapolis	3,410	2,700	1,730	2,183	2,346	2,073	2,565	2,501	2,381
St. Joseph	6,203	3,804	7,224	7,945	10,262	8,507	6,538	4,716	5,965
Omaha	8,732	9,703	7,026	9,441	14,306	13,650	12,557	9,348	9,292
Kansas City	43,630	47,191	33,975	47,139	51,190	53,121	32,352	26,556	31,344
Baltimore	13,441	14,819	14,521	3,137	547	254	4,067	296	280
Philadelphia	1,788	5,279	11,276	2,680	938	1,166	852	241	1,170
Cincinnati	...	5,089	5,073	4,772	3,984	3,320	3,524	4,572	3,411
Milwaukee	2,636	1,788	1,788	4,279	7,048	4,708	4,660	3,944	3,467
New Orleans	*42	166	224	60	35	39	198	299	116
Portland, Oregon	...	1,352	8,661	23,942	17,641	10,863	6,077	3,360	17,764
Fort Worth	*4,903	5,444	5,910	9,586	12,738	7,515	1,788	2,014	3,098

*Carloads, 000's not omitted. †Centals of 100 lbs, 000's omitted. ‡Lake receipts only. ¶Includes barge receipts.

FLOUR MOVEMENT AT UNITED STATES CENTERS

Receipts and shipments of wheat flour at leading United States centers, by calendar years, in barrels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Chicago	11,752	10,084	10,895	11,575	10,969	10,325	10,612	9,365	8,956	8,849
New York*	6,506	8,080	8,230	8,273	7,782	7,269	7,928	6,222	6,326	6,269
Minneapolis	6,743	†...	†...	†...	483	482	472	315	326	312
Boston	...	936	1,008	1,026	1,030	1,028	1,222	1,176	1,113	1,115
Baltimore	1,057	980	655	823	890	683	696	575	614	663
Philadelphia	1,743	7,777	1,708	1,694	1,524	1,498	1,555	1,357	1,260	1,365
Milwaukee	822	936	840	861	900	761	821	734	774	668
New Orleans	...	†...	†...	†...	†...	†...	†...	†...	703	764
Portland, Oregon	‡1,623	910	1,106	1,226	802	908	974	1,252	635	1,448
San Francisco	...	...	...	...	...	1,968	2,323	3,349	2,938	2,706

SHIPMENTS

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Chicago	5,676	5,637	6,296	7,284	7,051	6,589	7,426	6,598	6,033	5,448
New York	...	†...	2,005	2,385	2,288	2,427	2,580	2,383	2,364	2,107
Minneapolis	6,062	5,871	5,876	6,365	6,270	6,249	7,162	7,018	7,649	7,595
Boston	...	...	1	5	5	10	4	5	13	27
Baltimore	...	...	...	46	59	28	16	19	11	22
Philadelphia	795	13	10	1	9	6	2	1	2	1
Milwaukee	263	362	281	150	48	260	12	11	202	97
New Orleans	...	†...	†...	†...	†...	†...	198	159	204	317
Portland, Oregon	†...	692	3,462	2,156	2,073	1,907	730	142	1,986	1,993
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,081	1,108	897	869	963	951	1,006	1,103	976	1,065

*Not including coastal receipts. †Not available. ‡Carloads, 000's not omitted.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED MOVEMENT

Receipts and shipments of grain, flour and millfeed at Minneapolis, by calendar years (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Flour, bbls	Millfeed, tons	Bushels: Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Totals, grain
1942	*..	*..	138,708	19,169	45,689	58,307	13,346	25,142	300,361
1941	*..	*..	134,375	16,205	32,450	54,215	18,941	19,685	275,869
1940	*..	*..	113,373	19,656	21,146	39,721	8,762	16,148	218,806
1939	*..	*..	94,301	18,069	26,555	49,504	12,587	12,593	213,609
1938	483	22	60,191	30,619	17,157	36,114	9,061	4,953	158,095
1937	482	27	52,389	13,065	22,074	29,466	7,730	7,149	131,873
1936	472	27	45,828	10,446	21,156	35,859	6,124	4,414	123,826
1935	315	19	61,471	5,388	25,871	25,398	4,891	3,955	131,975
1934	326	21	42,910	16,167	8,173	23,660	3,185	4,283	98,380
1933	312	14	64,076	17,964	22,512	23,613	5,456	4,189	137,810
1932	345	17	57,586	6,037	12,504	14,521	4,392	5,186	100,226
1931	213	23	74,668	8,081	10,003	13,730	4,443	7,606	118,531
1930	222	37	92,833	13,329	17,899	20,162	10,088	8,765	163,076
1929	277	53	101,602	12,610	25,042	20,206	7,620	9,013	176,093
1928	236	52	126,793	11,941	22,478	28,456	6,713	12,706	209,088
1927	333	56	112,886	11,434	21,836	17,406	4,889	12,209	181,049
1926	331	36	95,344	9,711	23,199	14,932	4,606	9,460	157,251
1925	775	27	108,689	14,025	42,724	24,319	7,600	13,168	210,525

*Figures not available.

SHIPMENTS

	Flour, bbls	Millfeed, tons	Bushels: Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Totals, grain
1942	6,743	528	58,647	17,289	37,350	41,264	7,727	3,186	165,463
1941	5,871	400	32,267	21,239	25,589	35,005	7,182	1,900	123,181
1940	5,876	362	26,138	12,333	19,413	30,809	5,345	3,266	97,304
1939	6,365	345	26,607	16,772	20,437	31,729	5,268	2,268	103,081
1938	6,270	307	27,763	21,416	21,302	32,150	4,374	914	107,918
1937	6,249	325	19,180	6,682	19,299	24,021	5,882	897	75,962
1936	7,162	420	22,699	7,619	17,208	28,501	5,349	1,783	83,159
1935	7,018	343	26,269	9,739	16,498	20,675	2,470	1,559	77,210
1934	7,549	383	22,600	12,610	16,443	17,170	2,446	977	72,246
1933	7,595	376	26,697	11,518	12,770	14,571	3,834	1,467	70,857
1932	7,685	388	28,209	2,579	4,448	7,883	2,302	1,809	47,230
1931	9,702	521	36,409	6,804	10,113	12,129	3,491	1,953	70,899
1930	11,407	649	42,056	9,540	19,439	15,007	4,186	3,099	93,326
1929	11,421	698	46,050	8,177	16,602	13,208	5,780	3,347	93,163
1928	12,596	774	55,307	9,044	26,208	22,682	4,181	4,578	135,370
1927	12,196	718	48,745	6,822	28,360	15,872	6,272	2,651	121,636
1926	12,439	631	39,530	6,333	28,171	11,941	2,029	2,307	90,312
1925	12,717	650	53,083	11,726	43,521	19,286	2,939	3,013	133,558

MINNEAPOLIS CAR-LOT CALENDAR YEAR SHIPMENTS

Table prepared by H. H. Thomas, of the Soo road, showing car loadings of flour and millfeed by Minneapolis mills for the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1942, with comparisons:

	Rock Island	C., B.&Q.	C.,M.,St. P. & P.	Oma-ha	Great West	Great North.	M. & St. L.	M., N. & S.	North. Pac.	Soo	Totals
Atkinson Milling Co..	105	68	1,057	406	71	30	206	60	23	87	2,113
King Midas F. Mills.	9	†52	261	325	11	17	132	..	55	152	1,014
Comm.-Lar. M. Co...	243	313	1,084	807	87	75	350	244	141	206	3,550
Standard Mlg. Co....	79	143	475	751	174	59	348	6	31	535	2,601
Pillsbury Fl. M. Co.	1,029	914	991	1,557	407	878	585	..	279	874	7,514
Russell-Miller M. Co.	53	79	110	109	144	86	73	..	31	61	751
Minn. Linseed Oil Co.	54	87	323	254	83	37	152	85	14	79	1,168
General Mills, Inc..	1,126	1,380	1,892	2,489	1,283	641	1,303	21	635	1,800	12,570
Misc. feed mills....	306	602	1,753	1,900	233	487	484	1,130	420	877	8,192
Archer-Daniels-M. Co.	677	517	1,045	1,736	720	429	535	13	141	460	6,273
Spencer Kellogg Co..	778	284	678	821	574	302	336	3	54	134	3,964
Totals, 1942	4,464	4,439	9,669	11,155	3,787	3,041	4,504	1,562	1,824	5,265	49,710
Totals—1941	3,978	4,021	9,303	10,533	3,893	3,784	4,239	813	2,637	4,925	48,126
1940.....	3,470	3,522	8,242	9,049	3,521	3,543	3,797	743	2,610	4,547	43,044
1939.....	3,139	3,467	7,505	8,440	3,383	4,058	3,733	834	2,538	4,493	41,590
1938.....	2,755	3,238	7,224	8,006	3,223	4,060	3,863	534	2,426	4,565	39,894
1937.....	3,188	3,583	7,693	8,507	3,545	3,727	3,998	280	2,122	5,149	41,792
1936.....	3,342	4,260	7,888	9,877	4,192	4,405	3,967	159	2,535	6,288	46,913
1935.....	3,045	3,744	7,236	8,999	4,384	3,998	3,598	21	2,397	5,273	42,695

Kansas City Grain Movement

Receipts and shipments of grain at Kansas City, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1942..	73,820	38,610	5,018	611	4,893
1941..	84,781	10,696	2,792	381	3,074
1940..	69,918	16,771	1,216	113	338
1939..	80,549	11,229	2,118	417	394
1938..	99,621	12,311	3,068	507	339
1937..	96,083	12,243	3,396	476	565
1936..	63,744	17,481	3,248	213	998
1935..	49,701	18,054	3,806	321	747
1934..	44,058	25,236	1,998	177	314
1933..	49,115	18,831	2,658	210	502
1932..	80,294	7,631	1,604	134	598
1931.	125,032	22,044	3,110	133	1,057
1930..	95,968	30,022	5,594	468	2,864
1929.	101,552	32,417	5,156	204	2,677
1928..	97,519	42,185	4,400	228	2,995
1927..	89,378	24,765	4,194	442	1,264
1926..	87,500	17,181	4,221	568	265
1925..	52,046	18,255	13,506	225	511
1924..	90,824	23,113	7,693	323	683
1923..	68,735	17,575	13,984	337	1,623
1922..	85,449	16,100	7,799	357	961
1921.	110,204	15,495	7,118	442	1,657
1920..	70,738	10,813	7,553	893	2,461
1919..	72,137	15,801	12,503	612	2,140
1918..	50,448	30,302	15,548	465	1,566
1917..	36,954	14,017	14,917	442	711
1916..	77,785	22,186	7,961	414	2,043

Receipts of kafir corn, milo maize and feterita in the years since records were kept, in bushels:

1942.....	1,762,600	1931.....	1,465,200
1941.....	2,662,800	1930.....	2,480,500
1940.....	1,090,600	1929.....	5,173,300
1939.....	931,000	1928.....	4,588,300
1938.....	1,002,400	1927.....	4,050,200
1937.....	800,800	1926.....	3,315,400
1936.....	1,255,800	1925.....	4,282,300
1935.....	635,600	1924.....	4,637,600
1934.....	978,600	1923.....	1,772,100
1933.....	1,325,000	1922.....	3,124,000
1932.....	1,392,000	1921.....	4,712,500

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1942..	43,630	24,309	4,108	470	4,032
1941..	47,191	7,269	1,514	276	2,069
1940..	33,975	4,724	574	47	66
1939..	47,139	6,167	2,012	86	186
1938..	51,190	7,280	2,144	195	78
1937..	53,121	3,734	2,914	114	165
1936..	32,352	9,192	3,294	72	378
1935..	26,556	15,945	1,692	119	322
1934..	31,344	19,149	1,442	186	326
1933..	29,931	8,226	1,004	107	333
1932..	38,532	1,293	588	111	374
1931..	84,359	16,815	1,584	166	1,131
1930..	62,919	22,087	3,980	273	1,982
1929..	64,727	23,365	2,382	156	1,715
1928..	56,524	36,438	2,516	282	2,454
1927..	55,431	13,161	2,856	498	820
1926..	43,148	9,714	5,445	402	146
1925..	34,985	14,122	5,482	105	230
1924..	61,051	12,584	4,345	376	802
1923..	35,621	8,233	6,858	183	593
1922..	65,201	8,876	4,317	250	350
1921..	76,235	10,919	4,260	352	1,041
1920..	51,979	4,968	4,357	771	1,378
1919..	48,285	9,312	9,402	339	1,149
1918..	21,916	24,221	10,210	391	787
1917..	31,044	9,210	13,018	344	583
1916..	64,885	22,201	3,534	358	2,015

Shipments of kafir corn, milo maize and feterita in the years since records were kept, in bushels:

1942.....	1,972,800	1929.....	4,116,000
1941.....	1,532,400	1928.....	3,987,000
1940.....	864,000	1927.....	3,125,500
1939.....	825,600	1926.....	2,428,000
1938.....	936,000	1925.....	2,939,000
1937.....	554,400	1924.....	3,076,600
1936.....	652,800	1923.....	1,484,000
1935.....	471,600	1922.....	2,407,000
1934.....	998,400	1921.....	3,219,000
1933.....	1,157,800	1920.....	2,724,000
1932.....	1,496,600	1919.....	1,369,000
1931.....	1,261,000	1918.....	1,849,400
1930.....	1,960,000	1917.....	665,000

Minneapolis Grain and Flour Movement

Receipts and shipments at Minneapolis, by crop years, ended July 31, prior to 1939-40, crop year ended Aug. 31 (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
Wheat, bus..	127,287	124,896	102,717	106,730
Corn, bus....	21,596	20,865	17,471	19,896
Oats, bus....	35,838	23,771	25,900	20,852
Barley, bus..	51,554	45,555	49,149	39,827
Rye, bus	17,327	11,474	12,212	11,670
Flaxseed, bus	20,045	19,646	13,082	4,482

SHIPMENTS

	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
Wheat, bus..	39,260	27,167	27,516	33,482
Corn, bus....	19,172	17,247	14,232	15,436
Oats, bus....	29,072	19,091	20,453	16,797
Barley, bus ..	35,822	31,358	34,037	30,374
Rye, bus	7,221	5,883	5,772	4,253
Flaxseed, bus	2,131	3,367	2,738	900
Millfeed, tons	446	356	354	362
Flour, bbls...	6,062	5,849	6,053	6,878

Kansas City Feed Movement

Receipts and shipments of bran and shorts at Kansas City by years, in tons:

	Receipts	Shipments
1942	106,745	270,390
1941	109,025	303,375
1940	69,400	260,925
1939	68,725	301,150
1938	75,425	333,275
1937	79,900	319,500
1936	74,000	277,375
1935	41,975	265,906
1934	38,700	256,875
1933	26,960	218,560
1932	29,280	209,800
1931	32,420	236,420
1930	56,400	225,500
1929	93,380	225,200
1928	65,960	211,680
1927	59,060	163,160
1926	65,920	231,700
1925	47,380	212,020
1924	57,480	272,120

MANUFACTURED FEED (TONS)

	Shipments
1942	426,850
1941	250,700
1940	219,200
1939	204,875
1938	153,350
1937	204,200
1936	274,050
1935	155,875
1934	197,075
1933	122,000
1932	121,000
1931	197,700
1930	389,880
1929	472,000

St. Louis Grain Receipts

Receipts of grain at St. Louis, by rail, water and trucks, by years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1942*.	11,880	26,042	3,240	886	1,902
1941*.	15,035	13,491	2,784	149	2,155
1940*.	19,501	14,840	3,466	44	1,801
1939*.	26,753	17,189	3,010	28	1,859
1938*.	21,153	30,851	4,483	85	1,855
1937*.	22,396	22,579	5,513	137	2,171
1936*.	14,916	20,082	7,256	176	2,329
1935*.	12,007	10,346	4,909	181	1,426
1934*.	15,778	11,463	3,488	249	914
1933*.	15,810	16,932	5,772	326	1,189
1932*.	14,257	15,326	4,488	38	1,423
1931*.	25,300	14,652	9,873	76	1,439
1930*.	32,505	20,718	12,639	169	1,351
1929*.	28,795	23,716	16,407	71	1,453
1928*.	34,585	27,350	15,585	114	1,862
1927*.	22,850	18,312	16,018	261	900
1926*.	26,156	24,077	16,792	213	1,019
1925*.	24,668	23,722	22,632	152	1,264
1924..	42,150	36,414	32,962	474	1,160
1923..	36,578	32,400	36,223	851	1,224

*Receipts since 1925 have been figured on a basis to include only grain locally consigned.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND FLOUR MOVEMENT

Receipts and shipments of grain and grain products at Chicago, Ill., by calendar years (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Flour, bbls	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Flaxseed	Tons Mill-feed	Tons Oil cake
		Bushels							
1942.....	11,752	20,529	105,817	19,150	3,981	16,329	2,181	238	15
1941.....	10,084	22,050	100,166	20,859	5,535	13,833	1,818	172	8
1940.....	10,895	28,164	93,127	18,544	3,009	12,041	1,052	151	1
1939.....	11,575	26,710	83,985	21,946	2,009	12,130	366	158	1
1938.....	10,969	30,096	135,801	24,544	3,307	10,800	796	141	1
1937.....	10,325	38,106	66,727	24,445	5,285	10,819	978	105	13
1936.....	10,612	23,482	60,503	21,987	7,255	15,691	862	120	1
1935.....	9,365	21,701	32,970	17,664	5,396	8,240	1,534	96	1
1934.....	8,956	23,780	55,500	14,413	8,688	10,503	970	116	2
1933.....	8,849	13,501	92,879	21,163	6,712	8,771	1,398	151	3
1932.....	8,790	13,898	70,892	28,246	842	4,130	804	156	4
1931.....	10,405	60,173	57,405	17,782	1,913	4,078	1,464	178	5
1930.....	11,396	27,759	73,678	29,210	3,578	7,163	1,023	185	2
1929.....	12,083	34,237	81,581	37,605	8,691	8,553	1,357	185	21
1928.....	12,351	37,152	117,775	53,760	4,841	16,459	2,360	183	16
1927.....	12,287	42,710	86,021	49,066	3,793	10,688	2,898	151	17
1926.....	12,907	38,113	92,710	47,243	2,163	9,032	2,274	153	7
1925.....	13,009	28,244	83,557	53,547	5,895	9,833	2,152	174	7

SHIPMENTS

	Flour, bbls	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Flaxseed	Tons Mill-feed*	Tons Oil cake
		Bushels							
1942.....	5,676	24,230	63,746	18,019	3,277	5,248	1,401	723	4
1941.....	5,637	13,442	66,979	16,021	2,729	3,873	457	609	6
1940.....	6,926	20,087	66,224	16,233	2,504	2,620	726	530	5
1939.....	7,284	23,395	54,199	20,763	1,877	2,707	390	491	3
1938.....	7,051	25,170	98,580	22,669	1,967	2,956	150	465	1
1937.....	6,589	32,009	30,025	27,064	6,514	3,012	812	422	35
1936.....	7,426	20,762	25,333	17,915	6,544	3,310	335	388	1
1935.....	6,598	14,520	14,878	11,561	8,261	2,273	400	320	1
1934.....	6,033	18,011	39,327	13,389	4,961	2,279	89	344	1
1933.....	5,448	16,282	51,742	17,577	1,978	1,616	31	338	2
1932.....	5,192	17,225	47,607	24,754	1,242	918	9	428	9
1931.....	6,765	53,795	28,700	19,898	3,227	3,011	45	412	85
1930.....	7,372	29,649	37,428	24,077	5,513	2,350	10	594	546
1929.....	7,533	23,446	46,144	31,378	699	3,769	33	601	5
1928.....	7,081	19,660	53,898	34,004	1,407	5,921	18	504	15
1927.....	7,776	29,365	40,032	26,323	1,894	2,778	19	587	14
1926.....	8,671	32,131	39,232	36,678	2,292	2,453	43	491	5
1925.....	8,492	25,885	41,239	48,919	6,052	2,730	45	502	11

*Thousands not omitted in millfeed shipments.

Chicago Grain and Flour Movement

Receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago by routes during 1942 (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Flour, bbls	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Soy-beans
		Bushels			
By lake—					
From Buffalo.	210	...	..	..	..
Duluth	252	...	..	..	..
Ft. William.	401	...	730	..	..
Totals, lake...	863	...	730	..	..
Ill. waterways ...	....	550	15,094	53	197
N. Western	1,340	3,241	19,287	2,796	549
Ill. Central	343	1,460	13,825	2,574	1,583
R. Island..	126	1,415	10,729	2,952	424
Burlington	1,696	3,036	10,053	2,897	997
Chi. & Alt.	751	776	4,138	1,009	1,001
Chi. & E.I.	313	354	2,245	557	1,490
C., M., St. P. & P.	3,799	3,337	12,809	1,670	380
Wabash ..	282	835	3,901	750	557
Gt. West..	700	1,451	2,664	651	122
Santa Fe..	2,138	883	1,933	415	274
Soo Line...	24	1,012	80	325	3
E. J. & E..	....	16	737	237	231
E. & S. E. Line	240	1,060	6,081	1,323	1,514
Motor trucks ..	...	231	2,241	211	462
Totals, 1942	11,752	20,529	105,817	19,150	9,784
Totals—					
1941...	10,084	22,050	100,166	20,859	12,322
1940...	10,895	28,164	93,127	18,544	9,910
1939...	11,575	26,710	83,985	21,946	..
1938...	10,969	30,069	155,801	24,544	..
1937...	10,325	38,106	66,727	24,445	..
1936...	10,612	20,169	58,457	21,954	..
1935...	9,365	21,701	32,970	17,664	..
1934...	8,956	23,780	55,500	14,413	..
1933...	8,849	13,501	92,879	21,163	..
1932...	8,790	13,898	70,892	28,246	..
1931...	10,405	60,173	57,425	17,782	..
1930...	11,396	27,759	73,678	29,210	..
1929...	12,083	34,237	81,581	37,605	..
1928...	12,351	37,152	117,775	53,760	..

SHIPMENTS

	Flour, bbls	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Soy-beans
		Bushels			
By lake ..	172	212	12,620	..	..
N. West...	405	371	746	123	25
Ill. Central	346	1,715	5,549	2,166	27
R. Island..	2	2	2	49	1
Burlington	6	173	4	61	..
C. & Alton	48	46	142	262	74
C. & E. Ill.	152	79	538	81	2
C., M. & St. P. & P..	115	83	1,723	371	601
Wabash ..	179	1,333	2,854	562	346
Gt. West...	2	2	2	2	13
Santa Fe..	11	233	16	38	..
Soo Line..	...	2	...	2	..
E. & S. E. Lines ...	4,238	19,979	39,550	14,352	2,430
Totals, 1942...	5,676	24,230	63,746	18,019	3,519
Totals—					
1941....	5,637	13,442	66,979	16,021	3,781
1940....	6,926	20,287	66,224	16,233	4,325
1939....	7,248	23,395	54,199	20,763	..
1938....	7,051	25,170	98,580	22,669	..
1937....	6,589	32,009	30,026	27,064	..
1936....	5,911	11,566	15,784	17,091	..
1935....	6,598	14,520	14,875	11,561	..
1934....	6,033	18,011	39,327	13,389	..
1933....	5,448	16,282	51,742	17,577	..
1932....	5,192	17,225	47,607	24,754	..
1931....	5,061	10,293	12,981	13,045	..
1930....	7,372	29,649	37,428	24,077	..
1929....	6,040	13,129	30,345	22,644	..
1928....	7,081	19,660	53,989	34,004	..

Chicago Lake Shipments

Shipments of wheat, flour, corn and oats by lake, for two years (000's omitted):

FLOUR AND WHEAT

	1941 Flour	1941 Wheat	1942 Flour	1942 Wheat
Buffalo	13	1,709	...	212
Depot Harbor.	127	...	...	...
Port McNicoll.	...	...	172	...
Totals	140	1,709	172	212

CORN AND OATS (BUS)

	1941 Corn	1941 Oats	1942 Corn	1942 Oats
Buffalo	9,540	80	3,749	...
Collingwood ..	1,841	...	1,356	...
Ogdensburg ..	556	...	...	...
Tiffin	3,004	172	2,250	...
Cardinal	216	...	428	...
Owen Sound..	1,524	98	794	...
Prescott	464	...	273	...
Oswego	956	...	...	...
New York	124	...	...	...
Goderich	386	...	105	...
Montreal	182	...	...	...
Pt. Colborne..	210	...	523	...
Albany	5	...	...	...
Pt. McNicoll..	238	...	1,274	...
Toronto	835	...	189	...
Midland	...	...	915	...
Ft. William ..	...	...	30	...
Sarnia	3,322	...	734	...
Totals	23,403	350	12,620	...

Tacoma Grain Receipts

Receipts of grain by rail at Tacoma, Wash., in cars, by calendar years:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1942...	6,593	520	243	45	431
1941...	9,081	551	227	4	358
1940...	9,042	647	194	1	265
1939..	10,287	498	211	2	290
1938...	9,016	450	240	10	225
1937...	6,193	144	260	13	84
1936...	7,559	36	194	122	46
1935...	9,368	40	191	4	113
1934...	8,875	294	84	3	139
1933...	7,580	299	126	4	142
1932...	6,239	291	92	3	116
1931...	8,124	537	180	10	200
1930...	8,192	590	102	13	145
1929...	8,082	442	175	752	11
1928...	7,845	665	176	8	210
1927...	7,310	620	95	9	204
1926...	6,377	337	162	675	9
1925...	4,917	371	278	42	184
1924...	5,921	415	280	17	379
1923...	8,469	492	254	38	139
	Flour	Hay		Flour	Hay
1942....	713	291	1940....	728	211
1941....	862	212			

Seattle Grain Receipts

Receipts of grain by rail at Seattle, Wash., in cars, by calendar years:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Corn	Rye
1942..	7,772	598	605	681	69
1941..	8,582	436	240	461	73
1940..	7,255	456	244	722	26
1939..	8,516	533	185	667	7
1938..	8,556	622	160	498	35
1937..	8,485	100	195	9	161
1936..	6,063	26	763	139	29
1935..	6,482	338	118	18	23
1934..	9,162	1,190	159	476	49
1933..	8,857	425	204	432	30
1932..	6,793	302	162	378	34
1931..	11,371	363	343	771	28
1930..	8,657	317	147	1,138	31
	Flour	Hay		Flour	Hay
1942....	2,108	579	1940....	1,821	92
1941...	1,830	435			

DULUTH-SUPERIOR LAKE SHIPMENTS

Shipments of domestic and bonded grain and flaxseed from Duluth-Superior by lake in 1942, in bushels (000's omitted):

American ports—	Domestic wheat Spring	Durum	Winter	Totals	Bonded wheat	Coarse grain Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Flax'd
Buffalo	36,154	2,703	4,092	43,407	...	10,447	846	643	2,549	4,979
Detroit	359	...	...	359	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toledo	1,408	...	...	1,408	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oswego	...	79	...	79	...	775	...	...	...	...
Cleveland	638	...	...	638	...	...	...	...	...	1,584
So. Chicago ...	93	...	...	171	...	...	...	505	...	...
Milwaukee	168	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	60
Totals	38,819	2,782	4,092	46,230	...	11,222	846	1,148	2,549	6,623
Canadian ports—										
Tiffen	...	...	...	...	...	233	...	...	...	...
Port McNicoll..	...	...	...	...	...	1,562	...	...	...	...
Midland	...	...	...	...	...	604	...	...	...	...
Humberstone ..	...	...	...	...	...	473	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	2,871	...	...	...	...
Grand totals ..	38,819	2,782	4,092	46,230	...	14,093	846	1,148	2,549	6,623
Totals, 1941 ...	38,286	3,592	4,974	46,852	15,967	20,306	1,433	3,756	4,710	2,657
1940.....	36,887	5,258	4,137	46,282	2,343	13,531	4,257	3,127	5,057	5,148
1939.....	30,792	5,608	3,634	40,034	...	13,564	15,552	4,448	6,704	4,192
1938.....	34,918	3,955	3,473	42,346	...	18,123	15,558	5,924	12,580	1,481
1937.....	21,077	1,418	3,500	25,995	1,194	3,572	8,522	5,355	9,150	970
1936.....	8,014	342	1,176	9,532	505	2,325	6,239	3,080	4,460	992
1935.....	12,376	724	2,228	15,328	...	1,028	8,514	2,767	7,483	2,420
1934.....	23,387	258	1,697	25,342	197	7,144	9,497	1,189	4,090	237
1933.....	34,865	4,683	2,966	42,504	427	5,865	4,258	3,153	4,553	1,902
1932.....	31,981	6,946	1,053	39,981	818	24	821	2,070	2,637	3,949
1931.....	24,897	14,430	2,461	41,788	133	2,314	2,920	1,078	1,971	3,593
1930.....	31,220	27,761	4,812	63,293	634	1,757	7,101	1,871	6,312	6,478
1929.....	30,029	28,966	7,728	66,722	380	2,063	3,309	4,938	14,803	3,621
1928.....	38,744	47,508	6,526	92,778	839	487	2,923	12,619	29,136	5,919
1927.....	45,893	36,906	11,474	94,274	787	...	7,643	31,378	22,616	8,052

Duluth Wheat Movement by Type

Receipts and shipments of domestic wheat at Duluth, according to varieties, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Spring	Winter	Durum	Totals
1942.....	45,078	4,061	9,200	*58,975
1941.....	49,928	5,126	10,790	65,844
1940.....	42,552	8,732	4,022	55,306
1939.....	35,730	9,536	3,808	49,074
1938.....	42,718	4,142	5,705	52,565
1937.....	23,826	3,554	3,553	30,933
1936.....	7,754	2,319	1,799	11,892
1935.....	14,730	3,548	1,790	20,768
1934.....	17,750	4,922	1,965	24,637
1933.....	38,537	5,923	1,442	45,902
1932.....	33,367	6,108	1,371	40,846
1931.....	22,712	17,776	4,060	44,548
1930.....	36,097	33,901	2,760	72,758
1929.....	33,553	11,125	34,165	78,843
1928.....	44,901	6,345	59,634	110,880
1927.....	54,489	11,564	44,597	110,651
1926.....	21,469	4,559	24,520	50,548
1925.....	41,448	261	32,166	73,875
1924.....	58,739	3,532	36,694	98,965
1923.....	13,065	652	34,356	48,073

SHIPMENTS

	Spring	Winter	Durum	Totals
1942.....	41,949	4,308	6,987	53,920
1941.....	40,428	5,076	4,494	49,998
1940.....	37,306	7,645	4,243	49,194
1939.....	32,207	6,929	3,940	43,076
1938.....	36,161	3,879	4,786	39,826
1937.....	23,669	3,501	4,232	31,402
1936.....	14,846	2,095	8,544	25,485
1935.....	14,476	3,220	2,569	20,265
1934.....	24,217	6,293	1,720	32,230
1933.....	35,161	6,719	3,118	44,998
1932.....	32,845	10,012	1,152	44,009
1931.....	25,510	18,043	2,538	46,691
1930.....	32,385	30,682	5,228	68,295
1929.....	32,093	7,985	32,876	72,954
1928.....	40,072	6,671	50,593	97,336
1927.....	47,888	12,207	39,566	99,662
1926.....	19,645	2,652	25,311	47,608
1925.....	43,949	214	27,894	72,057
1924.....	54,013	3,015	34,821	91,849
1923.....	10,290	497	30,675	41,462

*Includes 636 bus feed wheat received and 677 bus shipped.

White wheat received in 1937, 40,300 bus; 1936, 20,000; shipped in 1937, 69,000; 1936, 35,000.

Soybean Movement at Centers

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at leading United States centers for 1940, 1941 and 1942, in bushels:

RECEIPTS

	1940	1941	1942
Baltimore	441	356	927
Boston	73,878	....	....
Buffalo	47,689	....	....
Chicago	....	12,522	9,784,000
Cincinnati	844,000	646,800	....
Indianapolis	1,296	1,296	1,530,000
Kansas City ...	....	....	*723,200
Milwaukee	305,000	487,000	417,820
Minneapolis	141,000	364,500	522,000
New Orleans	294,124	....	148,570
New York	102,000	....	‡839,632
Omaha	274,500	....	986,860
St. Joseph	....	562,500	532,500
St. Louis	920,700	324	1,603,211
Toledo	2,371,500	3,511,500	4,038,200

SHIPMENTS

	1940	1941	1942
Baltimore	1,596	....	....
Boston	77,200	....	....
Chicago	153	3,781	3,519,000
Cincinnati	47,000	50,400	....
Indianapolis	640	1,050,000	543,000
Kansas City ...	....	....	*265,600
Minneapolis	96,000	3,000	....
New Orleans	907,071	....	†836
New York	214,000	....	....
Omaha	....	....	258,000
St. Joseph	....	1,500	39,000
Toledo	558,245	1,064,100	1,028,100

*November and December only. ‡Sacks. †Cars.

Duluth-Superior Lake Shipments

Lake shipments of grain from Duluth-Superior, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

DOMESTIC GRAIN

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	B'l'y	F'x's'd
1942..	46,230	11,222	846	1,148	2,549	6,623
1941..	46,853	20,305	1,433	3,756	4,710	2,657
1940..	46,282	13,531	4,257	3,127	5,057	5,148
1939..	40,035	13,565	15,552	4,448	6,703	4,192
1938..	41,010	9,242	11,527	4,670	5,708	1,481
1937..	25,996	3,573	8,522	5,355	9,149	970
1936..	9,532	2,326	6,598	3,080	4,582	992
1935..	14,823	1,028	8,513	2,767	7,381	2,420
1934..	25,342	7,144	9,493	1,189	4,057	237
1933..	42,269	5,865	4,258	3,153	4,553	1,901
1932..	39,981	24	821	2,070	2,637	3,949
1931..	41,789	2,314	2,920	1,078	1,971	3,593
1930..	63,293	1,757	7,101	1,871	6,312	6,478
1929..	66,722	2,063	3,309	4,938	14,803	3,621
1928..	92,778	487	2,922	12,618	29,137	5,919
1927..	94,274	...	7,644	31,378	22,615	8,051
1926..	42,827	...	9,881	8,493	4,855	4,080
1925..	66,166	652	25,135	12,196	14,922	7,334
1924..	86,914	8,105	11,080	41,702	11,660	13,519
1923..	38,264	1,480	2,017	17,063	3,575	4,806

Omaha Grain Movement

Receipts and shipments of grain at Omaha, Neb., by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1942..	18,358	24,849	7,268	1,234	5,112
1941..	22,336	12,891	2,682	843	2,195
1940..	14,983	19,297	1,885	533	260
1939..	21,567	11,075	4,156	700	658
1938..	23,698	15,352	4,367	1,132	830
1937..	22,618	14,061	7,760	931	1,221
1936..	20,815	16,141	6,244	627	1,622
1935..	16,489	7,620	7,688	491	2,261
1934..	15,427	17,417	1,384	202	200
1933..	14,674	16,902	3,370	659	414
1932..	17,594	5,961	2,228	225	133
1931..	40,408	13,145	3,099	132	269
1930..	44,664	24,369	7,048	784	1,739
1929..	43,186	18,761	8,290	1,904	1,779
1928..	39,420	27,146	7,746	1,453	2,951

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1942..	8,732	26,829	6,851	1,408	4,933
1941..	9,703	17,263	2,113	610	2,211
1940..	7,026	9,770	1,881	469	274
1939..	9,441	12,573	4,027	663	877
1938..	14,306	12,775	4,973	1,070	691
1937..	13,650	7,450	3,910	914	869
1936..	12,557	13,663	3,939	758	2,102
1935..	9,348	10,440	3,636	374	1,145
1934..	9,292	16,657	3,195	328	154
1933..	15,821	9,384	1,798	497	253
1932..	13,348	3,742	1,572	157	102
1931..	25,442	14,778	2,542	108	344
1930..	31,766	24,822	8,020	883	1,582
1929..	32,831	17,879	8,910	2,205	1,730
1928..	23,556	31,101	8,826	1,672	2,094

Receipts and shipments of grain in Omaha during 1942, by months, in bushels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
January ...	1,029	2,512	332	124	446
February ..	746	3,155	480	118	483
March	754	2,151	372	84	318
April	449	2,859	542	31	170
May	492	1,337	428	55	316
June	1,322	1,083	308	34	414
July	5,753	797	488	73	202
August	2,741	1,178	1,278	196	547
September .	2,007	1,108	868	162	688
October	1,233	1,559	880	190	768
November .	627	2,454	566	39	584
December .	1,205	4,656	726	128	346
	18,358	24,849	7,268	1,234	5,112

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
January ...	350	1,853	307	69	132
February ...	524	2,109	417	290	447
March	397	2,840	324	108	203
April	415	2,617	520	94	542
May	538	1,755	439	83	417
July	455	2,184	365	44	466
July	1,043	2,247	395	62	272
August	1,428	1,425	939	162	373
September .	1,272	1,382	790	161	457
October	676	1,729	819	155	666
November .	595	2,295	791	78	448
December .	1,039	4,393	746	102	410
	8,732	26,829	6,851	1,408	4,933

KANSAS CITY GRAIN MOVEMENT BY MONTHS

Receipts and shipments of wheat, corn and oats at Kansas City, in bushels, by months, for three years:

	RECEIPTS				SHIPMENTS		
1942—	Wheat	Corn	Oats	1942—	Wheat	Corn	Oats
January	4,041,600	3,666,900	164,000	January	2,721,535	1,717,500	150,000
February	3,137,600	5,076,200	224,000	February	1,949,990	1,620,000	120,000
March	3,436,800	3,238,500	262,000	March	1,571,260	1,995,000	240,000
April	2,638,400	3,311,600	356,000	April	1,539,960	1,885,500	394,000
May	3,051,200	2,386,800	472,000	May	1,837,310	2,211,000	344,000
June	4,774,400	2,854,300	308,000	June	2,392,885	2,947,500	310,000
July	21,459,600	1,999,200	550,000	July	6,976,800	2,583,000	408,000
August	8,650,800	3,146,700	908,000	August	5,582,800	2,052,000	616,000
September	6,636,600	2,391,900	518,000	September	5,130,600	1,692,000	492,000
October	5,553,000	2,448,000	414,000	October	3,966,100	1,735,500	352,000
November	5,065,200	3,495,200	346,000	November	4,658,000	1,768,500	350,000
December	5,374,800	4,595,100	466,000	December	5,302,300	2,101,500	332,000
Totals	73,820,000	38,610,400	5,018,000	Totals	43,629,540	24,309,000	4,108,000
1941—	Wheat	Corn	Oats	1941—	Wheat	Corn	Oats
January	1,848,000	766,700	106,000	January	3,752,870	381,000	42,000
February	2,830,400	707,200	118,000	February	2,363,150	129,000	66,000
March	2,835,200	1,021,700	102,000	March	2,655,805	186,000	44,000
April	4,062,400	748,000	210,000	April	2,651,110	528,500	116,000
May	10,681,600	448,800	142,000	May	6,540,135	414,000	74,000
June	16,924,800	425,000	80,000	June	11,602,910	1,233,000	8,000
July	26,443,200	153,000	450,000	July	7,433,750	1,995,000	188,000
August	6,246,400	506,600	444,000	August	2,291,160	666,000	268,000
September	4,161,600	1,162,800	352,000	September	1,626,035	424,500	266,000
October	2,452,800	926,500	196,000	October	1,511,790	432,000	188,000
November	2,520,000	1,190,000	308,000	November	2,411,665	310,500	122,000
December	3,774,400	2,640,100	284,000	December	2,350,630	559,500	132,000
Totals	84,780,800	10,696,400	2,792,000	Totals	47,191,010	7,269,000	1,514,000
1940—	Wheat	Corn	Oats	1940—	Wheat	Corn	Oats
January	1,392,000	1,063,500	84,000	January	2,095,535	768,000	80,000
February	2,168,000	656,500	110,000	February	1,633,320	668,000	58,000
March	3,504,000	766,500	102,000	March	1,569,695	544,500	36,000
April	5,384,000	1,036,500	46,000	April	1,408,500	624,000	26,000
May	3,158,400	831,000	62,000	May	1,654,205	774,000	28,000
June	3,515,200	726,000	44,000	June	1,463,275	517,500	20,000
July	41,288,000	841,500	52,000	July	10,318,045	369,000	18,000
August	3,120,000	706,500	82,000	August	3,546,290	163,500	30,000
September	1,294,400	2,611,200	160,000	September	2,986,020	46,500	54,000
October	2,128,000	4,603,600	178,000	October	3,793,560	60,000	82,000
November	1,388,800	1,290,300	130,000	November	1,461,710	57,000	84,000
December	1,577,600	1,737,400	166,000	December	1,984,420	130,500	58,000
Totals	69,918,400	16,770,500	1,716,000	Totals	33,974,585	4,723,500	574,000

1942—RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY ERIE CANAL

Receipts and shipments of flour and grain by the Erie Canal for 1942 are as follows:

	Flour,	Bushels				
Forwarded from—	tons	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
Albany	.....	3,630	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo	23,570	122,235	37,190	500	10,114	728
Oswego	.....	32,816	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Colborne, Ont., via Oswego	.....	1,576	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	23,570	160,257	37,190	500	10,114	728
Received at—						
Albany	.....	26,474	25,780	.....	8,954	728
Buffalo	.....	8,396	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	18,150	125,387	11,410	500	1,160	.....
Kearney, N. J.	5,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	23,570	160,257	37,190	500	10,114	728

BUFFALO RECEIPTS BY LAKE

Receipts of flour and grain at Buffalo, N. Y., by lake, by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Flour,	Bushels				
Year—	bbls	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
1942	....	74,228	13,929	9,061	3,279	915	8,636
1941	....	59,509	28,322	4,562	5,694	5,170	2,068
1940*	....	32,027	22,012	10,819	4,870	3,120	4,225
1939*	....	103,805	26,697	11,945	12,140	4,751	3,140
1938	....	69,904	22,875	6,648	5,025	2,071	614
1937	....	54,950	15,484	4,038	5,988	3,065	726
1936	....	77,396	11,957	3,302	6,748	1,227	715
1935	....	87,438	4,522	6,483	6,687	1,998	979
1934	....	86,590	21,669	5,008	4,198	390	371
1933	....	87,972	28,464	5,349	4,970	2,194	688
1932	....	98,869	24,501	8,366	2,886	3,338	3,245
1931	....	127,765	11,367	6,073	7,171	1,640	2,538
1930	....	148,155	10,152	6,880	6,681	1,688	5,999
1929	....	188,189	9,996	5,538	15,154	1,328	1,835
1928	....	210,591	10,036	9,951	35,688	7,724	5,654
1927	....	188,451	11,648	10,778	28,991	11,439	6,403

*Also received: 1939—screenings, 1,150,745 tons; soybeans, 4,336,792 bus. 1940—Soybeans, 47,689 bus; screenings, 1,096,134 bus.

Kinds of Flour Bags Used in United States

The following table shows the approximate percentage of flour packaged in different types and sizes of containers, in the United States, by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

New cotton bags—	Per cent of total flour packaged
110	3
98 (seamless)	4
98	19
48	16
24	12
12 and smaller	5
Total	59
New burlap bags—	
140	12
110	2
98	1
	15
New paper bags and cartons—	
98	2
48 and smaller	11
	13
Wooden barrels—	
110 (other sizes negligible)	1
Second-hand bags (principal sizes)—	
98 cotton	4
98 cotton seamless	4
140 burlap	4
	12
Grand total	100

Based largely on a survey made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of flour packaged in 1934, and on information obtained from the bag trade regarding shifts in packaging practices since that date.

Western Canada Wheat Inspection

Inspections of wheat at Winnipeg and other points in western Canada, in bushels, by crop years ended Aug. 31 for years up to 1924-25; since that date crop years ended July 31:

1941-42..	296,749,848	1929-30..	221,663,280
1940-41..	294,190,690	1928-29..	466,480,153
1939-40..	373,710,121	1927-28..	398,664,675
1938-39..	278,956,568	1926-27..	336,231,814
1937-38..	119,138,676	1925-26..	353,760,220
1936-37..	183,673,022	1924-25*.	214,389,710
1935-36..	218,140,000	1923-24..	291,268,150
1934-35..	227,362,000	1922-23..	301,136,839
1933-34..	229,193,694	1921-22..	231,606,000
1932-33..	325,197,667	1920-21..	187,185,000
1931-32..	259,656,899	1919-20..	122,588,800
1930-31..	290,527,680		

*For 11 months ending July 31, 1925.

Canadian Grain Receipts at Buffalo

Receipts of Canadian grain at Buffalo, N. Y., by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxs'd	Rye
1942..	30,908	8,216	705	2,417	268
1941..	45,754	3,129	2,256	380	1,061
1940..	34,437	7,437	288	55	1,476
1939..	56,337	3,489	6,144	283	...
1938..	14,899	...	890	365	20
1937..	12,635	...	565	696	...
1936..	56,040	73	2,559	...	790
1935..	64,816	819	272	...	316
1934..	49,713	397	802	...	...
1933..	36,016	...	500	...	327
1932..	44,447	33	129	293	870
1931..	65,773	889	4,406	330	1,077
1930..	88,832	646	1,715	938	...

United States Wheat Grades and Types

Percentage of total federal wheat receipt inspections graded respectively No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and other grades, by crop years ended June 30:

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
No. 1	36	46	35	31	32	45
No. 2	34	31	36	33	27	31
No. 3	18	14	21	20	17	11
All others	12	9	8	16	24	13
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Percentage of total federal wheat inspections falling into the principal type classifications, by crop years ended June 30:

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Hard red spring	26	20	22	16	11	9
Durum	6	5	5	4	3	2
Hard red winter	48	51	47	55	54	53
Soft red winter	10	12	13	11	16	14
White	7	9	8	9	10	7
Mixed wheat	3	4	5	5	6	7
	100	100	100	100	100	100

United States Wheat Receipts by Grade

Total amounts of wheat of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act, as reported by the Grain and Seed Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, by crop years:

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Dark nor. spring—			
No. 1 heavy	15,259	23,849	17,634
No. 1	23,300	30,470	36,436
No. 2	15,548	12,625	21,526
No. 3	23,710	10,720	26,229
All others	10,430	5,469	11,038
Totals	88,247	83,133	112,863
Northern spring—			
No. 1 heavy	1,148	628	513
No. 1	213	605	398
No. 2	231	397	385
No. 3	81	211	647
All others	64	634	622
Totals	1,737	2,475	2,565
Red spring—			
No. 1 heavy	15	..	1
No. 1	14	2	26
No. 2	8	3	16
No. 3	10	3	34
All others	3	1	17
Totals	50	9	94
Total hard red spring	**90,034**	**85,617**	**115,522**
Hard amber durum—			
No. 1	5,275	3,375	2,763
No. 2	7,188	6,241	5,379
No. 3	1,280	2,039	3,016
All others	253	2,119	5,144
Totals	13,996	13,774	16,302
Amber durum—			
No. 1	392	253	162
No. 2	399	772	552
No. 3	70	223	388
All others	15	271	1,705
Totals	876	1,519	2,807
Durum—			
No. 1	119	71	18
No. 2	104	179	54
No. 3	28	54	35
All others	8	65	716
Totals	259	369	823
Red durum—			
No. 1	2,542	1,964	1,871
No. 2	1,734	1,754	3,340
No. 3	239	349	650
All others	65	242	666
Totals	4,580	4,309	6,527
Total durum	**19,711**	**19,971**	**26,459**
Dark hard winter—			
No. 1	40,472	58,076	33,097
No. 2	33,768	31,644	25,628
No. 3	18,137	17,658	10,648
All others	4,714	14,042	5,593
Totals	97,091	121,420	74,966
Hard winter—			
No. 1	24,029	49,998	34,243
No. 2	38,317	27,911	53,491
No. 3	19,953	11,391	27,118
All others	6,201	8,314	20,458
Totals	88,500	97,614	135,310
Yellow hard winter—			
No. 1	820	418	715
No. 2	4,467	573	1,265
No. 3	1,442	156	349
All others	222	117	316
Totals	6,951	1,264	2,645
Total hard red winter	**192,542**	**220,298**	**212,921**
Red winter—			
No. 1	1,294	10,561	11,425
No. 2	23,866	26,044	18,947
No. 3	17,193	8,923	6,542
All others	6,436	3,558	4,060
Totals	48,789	49,086	40,974
Western red—			
No. 1	2,294	1,427	1,133
No. 2	395	737	165
No. 3	21	104	96
All others	6	31	89
Totals	2,716	2,299	1,483
Total soft red winter	**51,505**	**51,385**	**42,457**
Hard white—			
No. 1	9,578	3,241	4,076
No. 2	4,535	5,842	2,885
No. 3	530	4,278	815
All others	189	1,208	438
Totals	14,832	14,569	8,214
Soft white—			
No. 1	7,925	6,240	7,657
No. 2	5,206	8,666	6,790
No. 3	503	3,354	1,564
All others	124	692	1,399
Totals	13,758	18,952	17,410
White club—			
No. 1	3,284	899	1,821
No. 2	1,922	3,187	1,801
No. 3	305	871	404
All others	32	115	559
Totals	5,543	5,072	4,585
Western white—			
No. 1	617	268	206
No. 2	304	630	275
No. 3	27	96	78
All others	12	11	280
Totals	960	1,005	839
Total white wheat	**35,093**	**39,598**	**31,048**
Mixed wheat—			
No. 1	3,973	5,217	3,031
No. 2	9,399	6,618	5,510
No. 3	4,085	2,559	2,785
All others	1,207	1,565	1,676
Totals	18,664	15,959	13,002
Mixed durum—			
No. 1	497	765	523
No. 2	648	747	765
No. 3	201	307	453
All others	52	204	684
Totals	1,398	2,023	2,425
Grand totals	**408,947**	**434,851**	**443,834**

Dockage in Wheat Receipts in United States

A table, prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, showing the dockage by crop years for all wheat receipts, based on the total of final supervised inspections for each class:

1941 CROP

	Hard red spring		Durum		Red durum	
% dockage	No. cars	% of total cars	No. cars	% of total cars	No. cars	% of total cars
0	6,835	42.0	1,244	32.9	278	26.7
1	6,601	40.6	1,390	36.8	391	37.5
2	1,674	10.3	622	16.5	225	21.6
3	592	3.6	276	7.3	84	8.0
4	249	1.5	130	3.4	46	4.4
5	142	.9	65	1.6	10	.9
6	71	.4	25	.7	5	.5
7	28	.2	15	.4	1	.1
8	28	.2	9	.2	1	.1
9	8	..	..	..	..	..
10	6	..	2	.1	..	..
11	1	..	1	..	..	..
12	3	..	..	..	1	.1
13	1	..	..	..	..	..
14	1	..	..	..	..	..
15	1	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	..	..	..	..	..
23	..	..	..	..	1	.1
30	..	..	1	..	..	..
31	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tots.	16,243		3,780		1,043	

Dockage in Wheat Receipts—Entire U. S.

1941 CROP

	Hard red winter		Soft red winter		White wheat		Mixed wheat	
% dockage	No. cars	% of total cars	No. cars	% of total cars	No. cars	% of total cars	No. cars	% of total cars
0	16,648	77.8	5,379	93.4	4,167	75.5	1,818	58.3
1	3,605	16.8	259	4.5	1,058	19.2	727	23.3
2	741	3.5	60	1.0	206	3.7	331	10.6
3	207	.9	27	.5	44	.8	138	4.4
4	94	.4	11	.2	23	.4	61	2.0
5	42	.2	12	.2	6	.1	25	.8
6	29	.1	4	..	4	.1	6	.2
7	15	.1	1	..	3	.1	5	.2
8	11	.1	2	..	..	..	4	.1
9	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	.1
10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Totals—	21,411		5,756		5,513		3,117	

Opening and Closing of Navigation in Canada

Statement of average dates of opening and closing of grain ports in Canada:

Port—	Opening	Closing
Montreal	April 25	Nov. 28
Prescott	April 25	Dec. 10
Kingston	April 20	Dec. 15
Port Colborne (Canal)	April 15	Dec. 1
Toronto	April 5	Dec. 15
Sarnia	April 15	Dec. 10
Goderich	April 20	Dec. 19
Wiarton	April 20	Dec. 10
Owen Sound	April 20	Dec. 10
Collingwood	April 20	Dec. 10
Meaford	April 20	Dec. 10
Midland	April 20	Dec. 10
Parry Sound	April 20	Dec. 10
Sault Ste. Marie	April 20	Dec. 10
Port Arthur	April 25	Dec. 6
Fort William	April 25	Dec. 6

Quebec harbor is usually open all winter, but navigation with lower ports and the sea opens on an average about April 10, and closes about Dec. 10. St. John harbor and Halifax harbor are open all the year round. So also are Vancouver, Prince Rupert and the other Canadian harbors on the Pacific Coast.

WARTIME BREADSTUFFS REGULATIONS

(Continued from page 24.)

and burlap fabrics might charge were adjusted by Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 151 (new bags), on June 24. Originally the order provided for a uniform markup of 3% to be added to the maximum price of the manufacturer and only one such markup was allowed. Under the amendment a markup was permitted on each resale necessary in the distributive process. The definition of "new bag" was amended to read:

"A previously unused container which (1) is manufactured within the United States, (2) is to be used for packaging a commodity therein for transportation or storage, (3) is manufactured from burlap or cotton textile material which has not previously been used for any commercial purpose. It shall not include seamless cotton bags."

An amendment to General Preference Order M-107, effective Nov. 2, 1942, restricted inventories of fabrics held by manufacturers to the aggregate yardage which would be manufactured into bags within 60 days, and required all manufacturers to keep and preserve for a period of not less than two years accurate and complete records concerning inventories, production and sales, and showing the yardage of each class of fabric.

Conservation Order M-47 also was amended on Nov. 2, to regulate importations of burlap, and on the same date Conservation Order M-221 was amended to provide further restrictions upon the use of textile bags, the term being defined as "any shipping container made of cotton, burlap or any jute fabric." Use of new textile bags for packing feed and wheat was forbidden.

Regulation No. 55 Reissued

Leaving maximum prices either unchanged or in line with ceilings previously set, the entire regulation known as Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 55, was reissued on Dec. 8, 1942, providing the following important changes:

1. The table of ceiling prices on second-hand bags sold by "trade descriptions" was approximately doubled to include special types of bags for packaging such commodities as wool, potatoes, refined sugar, flour, rice and beans.

2. Maximum prices were established for manufacturers' sales of custom built small shipping bags made from used textile material.

3. Several additional ceiling prices were added to the tables of maximum prices for second-hand bags in specified made-up sizes and qualities of materials.

4. Charges which sellers of second-hand bags might add to the applicable maximum prices, which were "f.o.b. shipping point," when purchasers wished to buy on a delivered basis, were set forth. However, an addition to the "evasion section" stated that OPA would consider it an evasion to refuse to sell second-hand bags except on a delivered basis.

5. Other evasive practices prohibited were (1) refusing to sell second-hand bags unless the purchaser should buy or agree to buy a printing, stenciling or other service in connection with the sale, and (2) refusing to sell "unprocessed" or "as rise" bags unless the purchaser also purchased or agreed to purchase a quantity of "processed" or "in order" bags.

6. Second-hand bags which were filled with a commodity were excluded from the regulation since, with the issuance of the General Maximum Price Regulation, maximum prices for the combined package and commodity for most commodities sold in second-hand bags had been established.

7. With the exclusion of filled second-hand containers from the revised regulation, the prohibition against deposit charges in excess of the unprocessed price on such bags was eliminated as unnecessary. The General Maximum Price Regulation or, in certain instances, Regulation 165—Services—would control deposit charges.

8. The definitions of "processed" and "unprocessed" bags were amended.

9. The requirement that buyers and sellers of second-hand bags must keep records of bags on hand and on order at the close of each month was deleted. A War Production Board requirement under Conservation Order M-221 made these OPA inventory records unnecessary. The WPB order required all dealers, users and emptiers who had on hand at any time during the year 1942 a quantity of more than 15,000 textile bags (exclusive of textile bags made of cotton) to make monthly inventory, receipt and usage reports to WPB.

10. Every seller delivering 100 or more second-hand bags was required to furnish the buyer with an invoice or other memorandum containing certain specified information.

11. Provision was made that after the effective date of the revised regulation all sales and deliveries must be made at prices not in excess of the maximum established prices. This omitted the previous provision that contracts entered into prior to March 30, 1942, under the terms of and at prices in compliance with the schedule then in effect might be carried out at the contract price.

Bag Size Limitations

Conservation Order M-221, as amended Jan. 13, 1943, set definite sizes for textile and paper flour and feed bags. The essential text of this order follows:

1. Part 3067 **Textile Shipping Bags** is amended to read: "Textile and Paper Shipping Bags."

2. Section 3067.1 **Conservation Order M-221** is amended to read:

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created shortages in the supplies of textile and paper shipping bags for defense, for private account and for export; and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense.

Sec. 3067.1 **Conservation Order M-221—(a) Definitions.** (1) "Textile bag" means any shipping container made of cotton fabric, burlap, or other fabric, excepting bale covers and textile wrappings.

(2) "Paper bag" means any shipping bag made wholly or in part of kraft paper, excepting combination textile-paper bags.

(3) "Combination textile-paper bag" means any shipping bag made of laminated textile and paper.

(4) "New textile bag" means any textile bag when neither the fabric nor the bag has been previously used.

(5) "Used textile bag" means any textile bag when the bag or the fabric previously has been used one or more times.

(6) "New paper bag" means any paper bag which has not been used.

(7) "Dealer" means any person whose principal business is that of buying, selling or reconditioning empty textile or paper bags.

(8) "User" means any person who acquires textile or paper bags for use in his business.

(9) A person shall be deemed a "commercial emptier" at such times when in any of the three immediately preceding calendar months he acquired in his business and emptied 400 filled textile bags.

(b) **General restrictions—(1) Restrictions on textile and paper bags.** (i) No person shall manufacture, sell, offer for sale, deliver, rent, supply, distribute, purchase, accept delivery or acquire textile or paper bags which he has reason to believe will be used for any purpose prohibited by this order.

(ii) After April 1, 1943, no user shall pack any beans, cement, chemicals, feed, fertilizer, flour, meal or cereals, nuts, salt, plaster, potatoes, rice, seeds, starch, or sugar, in new textile or paper bags other than bags of the following net weight capacities:

2 lbs, 5 lbs, 10 lbs, 25 lbs, 50 lbs,
100 lbs or over;

Provided, That the following commodities also may be packed as follows:

Cement in 94-lb bags.
Plaster in 60-lb and 94-lb bags.
Potatoes in 15-lb bags.
Seeds in 1-bu and 2-bu bags.

(2) Restrictions on textile bags. (i) No person shall sample the contents of any new or used textile bag except by opening the closure or by inserting a probe or trier without damage to the fabric and no commercial emptier shall remove the contents of any textile bag except by opening the closure, unless the contents have become so caked or solidified that salvage of the bag is not practicable.

(ii) No person shall use any new or used textile bag for packing mohair unless the word "Mohair" appears in legible type on both sides of the bag.

(iii) No person shall purchase or accept delivery of any new or used textile bag to be used for protection against air raids or other war hazards.

(iv) No user or commercial emptier shall accept delivery of any full or empty new or used textile bags at a time when, or when by virtue of the delivery, the user's or commercial emptier's inventory of new or used empty textile bags is or will be in excess of a practical minimum working inventory and in no event in excess of the aggregate number of new or used empty textile bags which will be required to carry on his business during the next 60 days.

(v) No person shall use any new textile bags made of burlap for packing any material, other than mohair; wool and wool products; agricultural products except flour, refined sugar, salt, tankage, or fertilizer: **Provided,** That this restriction shall not apply to any bags manufactured or in process of manufacture prior to Jan. 13, 1943.

(vi) No manufacturer of or dealer in textile bags made of burlap, during any calendar year, shall sell or deliver to any user, nor shall any user accept delivery of more than 50% of the number of new textile bags made of burlap delivered to the user during the calendar year 1941, except that this restriction shall not apply to bags for packing mohair, wool or wool products, or to bags made of burlap of weights less than 7 oz per 40-inch width per yard.

(vii) No dealer, user or commercial emptier shall change the size of any textile bag made of burlap while it has a commercial use as a bag with or without mending.

(viii) No user shall pack any products other than the following: agricultural products (including but not limited to beans, coffee, cotton, feed, flour, fruits, grain, meal, nuts, potatoes, poultry grits, rice, salt, seeds, starch, sugar, tobacco or vegetables), cement, chemicals, core sand, fertilizer, glues, gypsum, malt, meats, metal abrasives, metal parts, pastes, plaster, sand, shell-fish, tire chains or such other products as may be authorized by the Director General for Operations, pursuant to application on Form PD-556, in new textile bags made of cotton: **Provided,** That this restriction shall not apply to any bags manufactured or in process of manufacture prior to Jan. 13, 1943.

(ix) No manufacturer of new textile bags shall overstitch the raw edge or selvage edge of a bag.

(x) No manufacturer of new textile bags shall incorporate therein any metal eyelets or grommets.

(xi) No dealer in used textile bags shall sell or deliver any used textile bag unless such bag shall have been repaired and all holes, including trier or probe holes, properly mended or patched: **Provided,** That nothing in this paragraph (b) (2) (xi) shall prevent the delivery of any bag for the purpose of repair, or delivery to the owner.

(xii) No dealer in textile bags or commercial emptier shall sell or deliver any textile bag which has been used for packing raw sugar, and which is capable of carrying raw sugar, to any user except for packing raw sugar.

* * * * *

(d) **Miscellaneous provisions—(1) General exceptions.** The restrictions imposed by this order shall not apply to:

(i) Any textile or paper bags manufactured to meet the packaging specifications of and delivered to, or for the account of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, United States Post Office, War Shipping Administration, or any agency procuring for delivery pursuant to the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States" (Lend-Lease Act).

(ii) The sale, delivery or use of any textile bag made of burlap, when such bag is manufactured from burlap set aside pursuant to any provision for stockpiling of imports, in Conservation Order M-47, as amended from time to time.

(2) **Applicability of priorities regulations.** This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable provisions of the priorities regulations of the War Production Board, as amended from time to time.

(3) **Reports.** On the 15th day of each month, every dealer, user or commercial emptier of new or used textile bags, who has (or had) in his possession at any time during the year 1942 more than 15,000 empty textile bags, exclusive of new textile bags made of cotton, shall report upon Form PD-645 to the Containers Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., the information required by said form.

(4) **Appeals.** Any appeal from the provisions of this order shall be made by filing a letter in triplicate, referring to the particular provision appealed from and stating fully the grounds of appeal: **Provided,** That appeals from the restrictions of paragraph (b) (2) (vi) shall be by application in triplicate on Form PD-188-c.

(5) **Violations.** Any person who willfully violates any provision of this order, or who, in connection with this order, willfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using, material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

Effective Date May 1

On March 30 WPB's Conservation Order No. M-221 was amended to make it binding upon all manufacturers of bags. The effective date was changed to May 1 to permit the use of millers' current bag inventories. It was stated that the new bag sizes would not be required in export shipments. The amended regulation set up a new definition for flour, as follows: "Flour (milled wheat) means any products resulting from milling of wheat flour, including blends of wheat flour, bleached, bromated, enriched, phosphated and self-rising flours, but excluding durum wheat products, semolina, farina, pancake flour, cake flour and cereals." The order was extended to cover containers for livestock and poultry feeds but not pet foods; also to cover meals, such as corn meal, cornstarch, etc. The specific types of paper bags subject to the order were clarified by defining them as "paper shipping sacks," including single wall, duplex or multi-wall paper sacks designed for storage or shipment.

New Differential Schedule

On March 1, 1943, the Millers National Federation put into use a new package differential schedule incorporating the package sizes specified in WPB Conservation Order No. M-221 (page 25).

On April 12 the Millers National Federation made effective package differential schedule No. 112, correcting inaccuracies in calculation and typography appearing in No. 111 (page 25), as follows: 200-lb, wood or plywood, $0.625 over cwt basis, $.125 per cwt; 140-lb jute, same as basis, no charge; 140-lb cotton, $.025 over cwt basis, no charge; 10-lb cotton, $0.50 over cwt basis (10 to cwt) $0.10; 5-lb cotton, $0.85 over cwt basis (20 to cwt), $0.20; 2-lb cotton, $1.75 over cwt basis (50 to cwt) $0.50; 10-lb paper $0.30 over cwt basis (10 to cwt) $0.10; 5-lb paper $0.575 over cwt basis (20 to cwt) $0.20; 2-lb paper $1.35 over cwt basis (50 to cwt) $0.50; outside jute envelopes (1 to 2 cwt) $0.17½ per cwt additional.

WARTIME REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMERCIAL BAKING

Although previously affected by sugar rationing and indirectly by other government defense activity curtailments, the first major direct regulation of the commercial baking industry in the United States during the current war was under the General Maximum Price Regulation, issued on April 28, 1942, which limited prices of bakery goods to the highest charged in March, 1942.

The main features of this regulation as they applied to all industries are given on page 3, but it is pertinent to point out here that, while bakery products prices were put under control, the prices of a large number of ingredients used by bakers were not subject to maximum prices, including the important items of flour, milk and eggs and some less important fruits and nuts. All of these commodities continued to advance, and there was a continuing increase also in labor costs of bakers. The result was the gradual development of a "squeeze" in which the average margin over costs of bakery products declined. That this "squeeze" did not ultimately result in wholesale bankruptcy of baking enterprises was largely due to the fact that many bakers had ingredients under contract for future delivery and to the rather sizeable increase in consumer demand for bakery products, which kept unit costs from rising as rapidly as they otherwise would have risen.

It became obvious that this situation could not long continue. On Oct. 3, 1942, President Roosevelt issued executive order No. 9250, designed to stabilize prices of agricultural commodities, wages and salaries. Effective Oct. 6, the order put a temporary 60-day price ceiling on practically all farm products, commodities hitherto exempt, including nearly all of the baker's ingredients. This temporarily prevented the further rise of these commodities. Since raw and unprocessed agricultural commodities such as wheat were not put under maximum prices, the "squeeze" merely resulted in passing along future "squeezes" to the flour miller and other processors.

During the 60-day temporary ceilings, the Office of Price Administration worked on the problem of setting up permanent price regulation. On Jan. 4, 1943, new specific flour price ceilings were established at levels about 10% higher than the previous temporary ceilings. To make it possible for bakers to absorb this cost increase, there was simultaneously announced Food Distribution Order No. 1, effective Jan. 18, which put the operation of the bread baking industry under the control of a recently created Food Distribution Administration in the Department of Agriculture, removing this task from the War Production Board, where it had previously rested.

Food Distribution Order No. 1 was designed to establish a uniform, high nutritional standard for bread and to eliminate a number of customary trade practices and plant operations which would create economies sufficient to allow bakers to absorb the increase in costs.

In summary, the order (1) prohibited twisting, cross-panning and braking of bread, (2) prohibited bread slicing by bakers except temporarily for restaurants and institutions, (3) eliminated double wrappings and inner liners for wrappers, (4) prohibited consignment selling of bread and return of stale bread and forbade all exchanges, refunds, credits or allowances, (5) limited the number of bread varieties, (6) required that all white bread be enriched with thiamin, niacin and iron and required bread to contain from 3 to 4% milk solids and not more than 2% shortening and 4% sugar.

On Jan. 13, the order was amended to permit the use of the dough brake and to exempt white hearth breads for 90 days (until April 18) from the requirement of 3 to 4% milk solids.

On Jan. 25, amendments were made extending the prohibition against consignment selling and stale returns to all bakery products, including sweet goods, biscuits and crackers and pretzels. At the same time certain restrictions on the printing of wrappers were eliminated, since that phase of operations was expected to be covered in other regulations. Other amendments were made to clarify the prohibition of slicing.

On March 6, 1943, amendment No. 3 was made. This amendment restored the practice of bread slicing, prohibition of which had caused much protest and which was difficult to apply to restaurants and institutions because of their lack of machinery and manpower.

Food Distribution Order

Following is the text of Food Distribution Order No. 1, as amended on Jan. 13, Jan. 25 and March 6:

Section 1404.1 **Manufacture and sale of bakery products.**

(a) **Definitions.** When used in this order, unless otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof:

(1) The term "baker" means any person who is engaged in the commercial manufacture of any bakery product, excluding, however, baking at institutions, hotels and restaurants in connection with the service of meals at such establishments.

(2) The term "person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other business entity.

(3) The term "bread" shall include all types of bread such as white, rye, raisin and whole wheat types.

(4) The term "pan bread" means bread which is baked in a pan as distinguished from bread which is baked on the hearth, in sheets, or on screens.

(5) The term "twisting" means the twisting together of two or more pieces of dough to form a loaf of bread baked in a

pan: **provided:** that it shall not include the twisting or braiding of dough for the Jewish ritual bread containing eggs which is sold under the name "Chalah" or variations of that name.

(6) The term "cross-panning" means placing in a bread baking pan at right angles to its length, two or more pieces cut from dough which has passed through the bakery machine commonly known as a molder.

(7) The term "variety" means any different formula, type, weight, shape, or topping of bread or rolls.

(8) The term "rolls" shall include plain white rolls and buns of the semi-bread dough type, such as soft rolls, hamburger, hot dogs, Parkerhouse, etc; hard rolls, such as Vienna, Kaiser, etc., all made without fillings or icing, but shall not include yeast-raised sweet rolls or sweet buns (cinnamon rolls or buns, butterfly rolls, etc.).

(9) The term "enriched" means that the bread has been made from enriched flour containing the ingredients in the quantities required by the regulations under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, or that equivalent ingredients have been added to plain flour during the mixing of the dough.

(10) The term "bakery products" means bread, rolls, sweet rolls, cakes, pies, cookies, doughnuts, biscuits, crackers, pretzels, ice cream cones and similar products prepared by bakers.

(11) The term "Director" means the Director of Food Distribution, United States Department of Agriculture, or any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture designated by such Director.

(b) **Restrictions.**

(1) No baker may perform the process of twisting or cross-panning in the manufacture of any pan bread. The making of twin loaves shall not be construed as cross-panning under this restriction.

(2) No baker may prepare or deliver any bread or rolls packaged in more than one thickness of wrapping material except as permitted by the provisions of paragraph (3), and except that more than one thickness is permitted on the areas of closure, and where necessary in the packaging of rolls with cardboard bottoms or ends, or cardboard trays.

(3) No baker or other seller of bread or rolls shall use inserts, outserts, or end labels on any bread except that one insert, one outsert, or one end label may be used where such insert, outsert, or end label provides the only label identification or provides a required label correction, such insert, outsert, or end label not to exceed three inches in width.

(4) No baker or other seller of bakery products, baking company, its officers, agents, employees, subsidiaries, affiliates, or any person acting for or under subsidy from any baker or baking company, shall sell on consignment, or shall deliver or otherwise distribute for sale any bakery products and agree in any manner to accept return, resume possession, or give refund, credit, exchange, or allowance in connection therewith.

(5) No baker shall make in any one bakery more varieties of bread or rolls than he made in such bakery during the first week of December, 1942, and, in any case, the maximum number of varieties of bread and rolls which may be made or sold by any baker in or from such bakery during any one week shall be (a week shall begin at 12:01 a.m. Sunday):

(i) Bread and rolls for sale to or distribution through retail stores, including chain grocery stores (not including restaurants, hotels, institutions, or bakeries operated by bakers who own or control retail outlets and whose primary business is the making and selling of bakery products direct to consumers).

(a) Six varieties of machine molded bread, of which not more than three shall be white pan bread;

(b) Ten varieties of hand molded bread; and

(c) Three varieties of rolls.

(ii) Bread and rolls for sale to restaurants, hotels and institutions.

(a) Ten varieties of bread, of which not more than three shall be white pan bread; and

(b) Nine varieties of rolls.

(iii) Bread and rolls for direct sale to consumers.

(a) Fifteen varieties of bread, of which not more than three shall be white pan bread; and

(b) Nine varieties of rolls.

The provisions of (b)(5) of this order shall not apply to religious ritual breads when sold for and on the occasion of the religious holidays to which they are appropriate.

(6) No baker shall provide or furnish racks, stands, or other equipment to any person, nor shall replace racks, stands or other equipment heretofore provided or furnished.

(7) All white bread shall be enriched, shall contain not less than three parts nor more than four parts of solids of milk or skim milk to 100 parts of flour, and shall contain not more than two parts of shortening and not more than four parts of sugar or other related fermentable carbohydrate solids. All parts shall be determined by weight of material used: **Provided,** that white bread other than pan bread may for a period of 90 days from the effective date of this order contain less than three parts of solids of milk or skim milk.

(c) **Reports.** Bakers and other sellers of bread or rolls to whom this order applies shall execute and file such reports upon such forms as the Director may request or direct, and within such time as he may prescribe, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget pursuant to the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(d) **Records.** Bakers shall keep and preserve for not less than two years accurate records concerning all purchases and sales of baking ingredients and bakery products as well as of production (this record keeping requirement has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942).

(e) **Audit and Inspection.** Every person subject to this order shall upon request permit inspection at all reasonable times of his stocks of bakery products and the premises used in his business, and all his books, records and accounts shall upon request be submitted to audit and inspection by the Director.

(f) **Violations.** Any person who willfully violates any provision of this order or who by any act or omission falsifies records to be kept or information to be furnished pursuant to this order or willfully conceals a material fact concerning a matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States may be prohibited from receiving or making further deliveries of any material subject to allocation; and such further action may be taken against him as the Director deems appropriate, including recommendations for prosecution under section 35a of the Criminal Code (18 U.S.C. 1940, ed. 80), under paragraph 5 of section 301 of title III of the Second War Powers Act, and under any and all other applicable laws.

(g) **Petition for relief from hardship.** Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship on him may petition in writing (in triplicate) for relief to the Director, setting forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought. The Director may thereupon take such action as he deems appropriate, and such action shall be final.

(h) **Delegation of Authority.** The Director is hereby designated and empowered to administer the provisions of this order.

(i) **Communications to Department of Agriculture.** All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to: Director of Food Distribution, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Ref. FD-1.

(j) **Effective date.** This order shall become effective on the date of its issuance.

Sweet Goods Order

Meanwhile the problem of prices of bakery products other than bread remained. This was of particular importance to the retail baker, a substantial part of whose business was in sweet goods and who could not effect any savings of importance in his bread production either, since he customarily used few of the practices prohibited by Food Distribution Order No. 1.

Price relief for the retail bakers and sweet goods wholesaler was granted in Maximum Price Regulation No. 319, which became effective Feb. 13. Previous ceilings were replaced by a formula by means of which bakers could secure the same margin over costs that he had in March, 1942. The order did not apply to cookies, which were specifically excluded so that they might be separately treated in a more appropriate regulation. Bakers could determine present costs of materials and direct labor costs and add thereto their March, 1942, markups. This then became their new maximum selling price. Prices could be recalculated each April and October to establish new ceiling levels.

Similar relief for the pretzel baker was provided in Amendment No. 4 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 262, effective Jan. 15, 1943. This regulation also fixed maximum prices by computing current ingredients costs and allowing a percentage markup based on March, 1942, levels.

WARTIME FLOUR EXPORT REGULATIONS

Shipping restrictions incident to the war created a chaotic condition in the flour export trade of the United States during the early months of this country's participation in the conflict, and resulted, on Aug. 6, 1942, in the formation of the Flour Millers Export Association, under the terms of the Webb-Pomerene Act, its purposes being to maintain private enterprise in the export trade and keep private channels of distribution alive; to maintain employment in Latin American markets and give each importer his proportionate share of business; to prevent starvation by helping build stockpiles of proper quantities and types of flour; to load flour in reasonable quantity on short notice and allocate available space equitably among members; to furnish means for the quantity purchase of export flour by the government should it be desirable.

This plan of operation was agreed upon, in consultation with the Board of Economic Warfare:

Shortly after Feb. 1, the BEW will not accept new applications for freight space from members of the association, and on Feb. 14 will cancel all approved and non-approved applications for which ocean space has not been booked for shipment prior to March 1, 1943.

Shortly after Feb. 1, the association will file, in its name, applications for freight space for its members for shipment during March to each of the following countries:

Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela and Brazil.

Within a week or 10 days after filing, the approved application for each country will be returned to the association and the tonnage indicated by BEW on each application will be allocated by the association among its members. The members are to confirm immediately to the association their acceptance of the anticipated space and the association will then advise BEW and the War Shipping Administration (for the eligible freight list) what each mill expects to ship during the period.

Shipments will be made by the members under the BEW number furnished by the association. Members will make their own contracts or space bookings direct with the steamship lines or through their forwarding agents. Office of Defense Transportation and Association of American Railroads permits will be issued by the War Shipping Administration as soon as bookings are made just as at present.

When shipments are accomplished, members will notify the association of the amount shipped on each steamer and to whom shipped for maintaining proper records.

Except for March shipments, on the first of each month, the association will file for its tonnage in the second month thereafter, so that millers will have six weeks' notice of what they may expect. Unshipped portions of any allocation will be given preference rating the following month. A backlog of approved applications will be maintained to cover emergencies.

The association has submitted to the BEW a list of all flour buyers of its members in the countries listed. Members will be advised of any names that must be eliminated. Additions must be cleared through the association.

In order to participate in this program each member must send the following letter to the association for filing with the BEW (the letter must be addressed to the Office of Exports, Board of Economic Warfare, Washington, D. C.):

"This is to certify that the undersigned milling company, of .....(city) and ..... (state) is a member of the Flour Millers' Export Association.

"The undersigned and its subsidiary companies agree that in the event that the Board of Economic Warfare determines to authorize the association to obtain assignment of shipping space for all of the members of the association, it will:

"1. Accept such part of the total space allocated to the association as the executive secretary of the association shall allocate to it;

"2. Ship only to such consignees as are approved by the Board of Warfare; and

"3. Not file individual applications for shipping space.

"This agreement is effective as of Feb. 1, 1943; and may be revoked upon 30 days' written notice to the Board of Economic Warfare."

The Flour Millers Export Association is a nonprofit organization, with headquarters at 847 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. Membership costs $50 plus 2c bbl on each barrel exported since Sept. 1, 1942.

THE WHEAT-TO-ALCOHOL PROGRAM

On Jan. 27, 1942, the United States Department of Agriculture announced that it would sell wheat and corn to processors for the production of 190 proof ethyl alcohol, acetone and butyl alcohol for war industries, including the manufacture of synthetic rubber. This program, which has been in continuous operation since that time, was amplified by experimental arrangements with flour mills during the early months of 1942, designed to determine the practicability of producing a granular wheat flour suitable for the use of distillers in the making of industrial alcohol. The experiments proved successful, and before the end of the year several large milling companies were engaged in providing flour of the required types under private contracts with distillers, the wheat used being obtained from government stocks. In December, 1942, the Commodity Credit Corp. set up a Wheat-Alcohol Agreement, effective until March 31, 1943, regularizing the use of such wheat for the production of granular flour. Its terms follow:

WHEAT-ALCOHOL AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into as of this ..... day of ....., 194.., by and between Commodity Credit Corporation, Washington, D. C. (hereinafter referred to as "Commodity") and....., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of ....., with principal place of business at ..... (hereinafter referred to as the "Miller")

WITNESSETH:

In consideration of the premises, the parties hereto represent, covenant, and agree as follows:

1. During the period from the execution of this agreement until March 31, 1943, the Miller agrees to make available milling capacity for the production of approximately ..... tons of granular flour per week. During the same period, upon the submission to the Washington office of Commodity and upon the approval by Commodity of copies of contracts entered into by and between the Miller and distillers for the sale to the distillers for shipment prior to the expiration date of this agreement of certain quantities of granular flour to be distilled into industrial alcohol, accompanied by offers in writing of the Miller to purchase certain quantities of wheat, Commodity shall sell said quantities of wheat to the Miller upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set out: **Provided,** That said quantities are not in excess of those needed to enable the Miller to fulfill the accompanying contracts for the delivery of granular flour as determined in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 hereof: **Provided further,** That the Miller may report sales by wire indicating the name of the distiller, location of distillery, quantity of granular flour sold, and location of mill or mills to be used in processing the order, number of bushels of wheat required at each mill to fill order, and that such wire shall be confirmed by the Miller by the submission of signed copies of the sales contract within 10 days thereafter to Commodity.

2. The acceptance of such offers by Commodity shall be by telegram or other instrument in writing. Each offer and acceptance shall constitute a separate sales contract and this agreement, together with such sales contracts, shall constitute the contract between Commodity and the Miller, and the sales of such wheat shall be made subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this agreement.

3. Sound, merchantable wheat of any grade (but not smutty, garlicky, sour, musty, heating, or weevily), may be delivered, and official weight and inspection certificates issued at the point of loading shall be accepted as final as to the quantity, quality, and the condition of the wheat.

4. The price at which the granular flour produced under the terms of this agreement shall be sold to the distillers shall be $32.14 per ton (2,000 pounds) in bulk, plus 56c per ton packing charge if packed in bags supplied by the distiller, f.o.b. the nearest rail siding available to the distiller's plant. The price at which Commodity shall supply wheat to the Miller, basis f.o.b. the nearest rail siding available to the plant of the Miller, shall be ..... cents [this sum, to be fixed for each quarter in which the agreement remained in operation, was subsequently set at 84c for the quarter ending March 31, 1943] per bushel if the granular flour produced from such wheat is to be delivered to distillers whose plants are located in the Eastern Area, and shall be ..... cents [this sum set at 82c for the first quarter] per bushel if delivery of the granular flour is to be made in any other area. For purposes of this agreement, the Eastern Area shall be defined as including all states east of the western boundaries of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana: **Provided,** That on or before the thirtieth day of each month, Commodity shall reimburse the Miller in an amount equal to the transit balance or flat or proportional rate, whichever is less, from the plant of the Miller to the final destination at the plants of distillers to whom shipments were made during the month, on all wheat shipped by Commodity to the Miller during the preceding calendar month: **Provided further,** That Commodity shall not pay any transportation charges in excess of those which would have been incurred if the grain had been shipped by Commodity direct to the plants of designated distillers.

5. Within 10 days from the acceptance by Commodity of each of the offers of the Miller, the Miller shall send to the Regional office of Commodity (208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois), a schedule for the delivery of the wheat so purchased and shall send a copy thereof to the Washington office of Commodity. Thereafter, time of delivery specified in said schedule may be changed by giving 10 days' written notice to said Regional office of Commodity and by sending a copy thereof to the Washington office of Commodity. The failure of Commodity to make deliveries to the Miller within the time prescribed in either the original delivery schedule or the delivery schedule as changed, shall not give rise to any liability on the part of Commodity to the Miller.

6. At the option of Commodity, the wheat shall be consigned either to the order of Commodity notify the Miller or to the Miller on flat billing. Commodity shall draw drafts payable at par 10 days after sight on the Miller for each shipment on the basis of actual loading weights as evidenced by loading weight certificates. Such drafts shall be forwarded to ..... for payment and release within 10 days from the date of receipt by the bank. Commodity shall pay all costs of loading but shall not be liable for any unloading, weighing, or inspection costs at point of destination. The Miller shall furnish delivery-line railroads with the necessary bond or other security required to order cars into the plant if the cars arrive before presentation of the documents representing the shipments.

7. Commodity shall not recognize any claims for shortages in quantity but shall render all possible assistance short of preparing and presenting claims for instituting suits for the recovery of any shortages from the carriers or others.

8. The wheat so sold to the Miller, or wheat equivalent in quantity, and at least as suitable in quality and grade for the manufacture of granular flour for distilling purposes to that so sold to the Miller by Commodity, shall be processed by such a method that at least 60% of the product thereof shall be granular flour which shall be sold to distillers under contracts providing that it shall be used solely for distillation into industrial alcohol. **Provided,** That if wheat of less than 58 pounds test weight is supplied by Commodity, 1% less granular flour will be required of the Miller for each one pound drop below 58 pounds test weight per bushel. This basis shall be used in determining the quantity of wheat to be sold to the Miller to enable him to fulfill each contract with distillers for the delivery of granular flour. The remaining portion of the product thereof shall be

processed for livestock and poultry feed and shall not be sold by the Miller for any other purpose.

9. The granular flour produced under the terms of this agreement shall meet the following standards: All of the product must pass through No. 20 wire screen; not less than 94% shall pass through No. 40 wire screen, and not more than 10% shall pass through 10 XX silk. Bran specks shall not constitute more than 1.5% of the product. **Provided,** That, at the request of the distiller to the Miller and with the approval of the Miller and the approval of Commodity, granules of other size may be produced for use by the distiller in the manufacture of industrial alcohol.

10. The Miller shall, not later than the tenth day of each calendar month, furnish for each sales contract made pursuant to this agreement a report which shall give the information required by and shall be on a form similar to the one attached hereto, marked Exhibit A, and made a part hereof. Within the same time the Miller also shall make a notarized report of the disposition made during the preceding calendar month of the residual products resulting from the processing of the wheat sold by Commodity to the Miller under the sales contracts made pursuant to this agreement, or of wheat at least equivalent in quantity, quality, and grade to that so purchased, and of the Miller's average yield of granular flour for the preceding calendar month. Such monthly reports shall be furnished to the **Washington** office of Commodity until all the wheat purchased under the sales contracts made pursuant to this agreement, or wheat at least equivalent in quantity, quality and grade to that so purchased by the Miller from Commodity, has been processed and reported to Commodity.

11. Commodity shall have the right at any time during business hours to inspect the plants and to examine the books and records of the Miller. The Miller shall maintain such records and make such reports to Commodity as it may from time to time prescribe or require.

12. Commodity reserves the right to discontinue the delivery of wheat, in whole or in part, if it determines that the Miller is not processing the wheat and selling the products thereof in accordance with the terms and conditions of this agreement.

13. This agreement, or any sales contracts made pursuant hereto, may not be assigned, in whole or in part, without the written consent of Commodity, and no member of, or delegate to Congress, or any Resident Commissioner may be admitted to any share or part of said agreement or sales contracts or any benefits to arise therefrom, except that this provision shall not be construed to extend to their interest in any incorporated company, if said agreement or sales contracts be for the general benefit of such corporation or company.

14. The Miller agrees to furnish a continuing bond of indemnity in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), payable to Commodity conditioned on the Miller's faithful performance of each of the provisions of this agreement and the sale contracts made pursuant to this agreement, which shall conform to the specimen form of bond marked Exhibit B, attached hereto, and made a part hereof. Should Commodity at any time deem that said bond is insufficient, Commodity may require an additional bond or bonds prior to entering into any further sales contracts with the Miller. The delivery and acceptance of such additional bond or bonds or subsequent release thereof shall not release the prior bond or bonds nor constitute a waiver of any right accrued thereunder, but all bonds shall continue in force and effect until specifically released in writing by Commodity. The sureties on such bond or bonds must be corporate sureties approved by Commodity.

15. The Miller shall not be in default for nonperformance due to fire, flood, earthquake, tornado, riot, labor strikes, default of common carriers, or acts of God or the public enemy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have hereunto subscribed their names as of the date first above written.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.

Attest: By .....
President.

.....
Secretary

.....
(Miller)

Attest: By.....
(Title).....

.....

¥ ¥

EXHIBIT A

Report to Commodity Credit Corporation of Operations at Plant of....., at ....., on Sales Contract No... ... month of ....., 194.....

1. Wheat purchased from Commodity and on hand first of the month ..... bus
2. Wheat purchased from Commodity and received during month ... bus
3. Wheat purchased from Commodity and on hand last of month ..... bus
4. Wheat purchased from Commodity (or wheat at least equivalent in quantity, quality and grade) and used during month .... bus
5. Total amount of granular flour on hand first of month..... ..... lbs
6. Total amount of granular flour produced during month..... ..... lbs
7. Total amount of granular flour shipped during month to distiller ..... lbs
8. Total amount of granular flour on hand last of month due distiller. .... lbs
9. Total amount of feed by-products produced during month.. ..... lbs

Remarks:

.....
.....
.....

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge the above schedule is true in all respects.

.....
(Miller)
By.....
(Title).....

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at ....., this ..... day of ....., 194.....

.....
(Title) .....

¥ ¥

EXHIBIT B

WHEAT-ALCOHOL INDEMNITY BOND

Know All Men by These Presents:

That the undersigned ....., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of ..... (hereinafter called "principal"), as principal, and the ..... (hereinafter called "surety"), as surety, are held and firmly bound unto Commodity Credit Corporation, an agency of the United States incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware (hereinafter called "Commodity"), in the sum of $..... for the payment of which well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

WHEREAS, the above bounden principal has entered into an agreement as of the ..... day of ....., 194.., regarding the purchase from Commodity of wheat to be processed into granular flour to be sold for distillation into industrial alcohol; and

WHEREAS, the parties do agree that the failure of the principal to process the wheat and sell the products thereof in accordance with the terms and conditions of said agreement and the sales contracts made pursuant thereto would damage Commodity to the extent of 50c per bushel of the quantity of wheat so purchased from Commodity which was not so used or sold.

NOW, THEREFORE, the conditions of this obligation are such that if the principal shall fully and completely discharge all obligations to Commodity arising from the purchase of wheat from Commodity pursuant to said agreement and the sales contracts made pursuant thereto, then this obligation to be null and void; otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect.

Should the above bounden principal, upon request of Commodity, furnish to Commodity an additional bond or bonds pursuant to the terms of said agreement and the sales contracts made pursuant thereto, such additional bond or bonds, or the subsequent release thereof or of any bond given heretofore, shall not operate as a release of this obligation or as a waiver of liability hereunder, but this obligation shall remain in full force and effect.

The surety hereon may terminate its obligation after 30 days' notice by registered mail to Commodity, such termination to be effective only as to purchases of wheat made by the principal after the termination date.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That this bond is executed upon the following express conditions:

(1) No extension of time or other waiver of the terms and conditions of the sale of the wheat granted to the principal by Commodity shall relieve the surety from its obligations hereunder.

(2) The aggregate liability of the surety hereunder shall not exceed the principal amount of this bond.

(3) The surety shall be promptly advised by Commodity of any default by the principal.

Signed, sealed and delivered this ... day of ....., 194....

.....(Seal)
By.....
(Name and Title)
.....(Seal)
By.....
(Name and Title)

¥ ¥

New Pricing Formula

A new wheat-alcohol agreement, setting up a new formula for determining the price the flour miller may obtain for the granular product produced for industrial alcohol, but actually making no change in the return to mills, was agreed to March 22 by the Commodity Credit Corp. and a committee representing flour mills. The new contract was to run from April 1 through June 30. CCC declined to grant the request of the millers' committee to frame a contract to run for the balance of the year because of legal stipulations involved.

Several other minor changes were made from the original contract, including adding the words "at time of shipment" in the paragraph describing the standards which the granular flour shall meet, and clarifying the reference to bran specks, which was changed to read "bran specks shall not contribute more than 1.5% by weight of the product."

A change also was made in the section covering bond for performance, removing the stipulation that such bond should be in the fixed sum of $100,000 and substituting this language:

"It is agreed that the failure of the miller to process the wheat and sell the products thereof in accordance with the terms and conditions of this agreement and sales contracts made pursuant hereto would damage Commodity Credit Corp. to the extent of 50c bu of the quantity of wheat so purchased from Commodity which was not so used or sold. Therefore, the miller agrees to furnish a continuing bond of indemnity in an amount specified by Commodity."

The new price formula was set forth in an entirely new paragraph 4, as follows:

"4. The price at which the granular flour produced under the terms of this agreement shall be sold to the distiller shall be equal to the ceiling price per bushel on No. 2 yellow corn at the distillery destination (including 2¼c service charge per bushel) multiplied by 35.71 for each ton (2,000 lbs) in bulk, plus 56c per ton packing charge if packed in bags supplied by the distiller, f.o.b. the nearest rail siding available to the distiller's plant. The price at which Commodity shall supply wheat to the miller, basis f.o.b. the nearest rail siding to the plant of the miller, with freight allowed to the distillery destination shall be determined by the following formula: (1) the price of granular flour per ton at the distillery destination, (2) plus the value of 1,333.6 lbs of millfeed at $1.50 per ton under the bulk millfeed ceiling price at the distillery destination, (3) less a processing allowance of $10.93. The resulting balance divided by 55.6 shall be the wheat price per 60-lb bushel; provided that, in the event that the ceiling price of No. 2 yellow corn is changed between the date of sale of the granular flour to the distiller and the date of shipment of the granular flour from the plant of the miller, the granular flour price on the remaining shipments on the contract shall be adjusted in accordance with the changed corn ceiling price and the miller shall pay to Commodity 64.2% of each 1c per bushel increase in the corn ceiling price and Commodity shall pay to the miller 64.2% of each 1c decrease per bushel in the corn ceiling price on wheat supplied by Commodity to the miller to complete the affected miller's contracts with the distiller; provided further, that Commodity shall not pay any transportation charges in excess of those which would have been incurred if the grain had been shipped by Commodity direct to the plant of the distiller."

Wheat for Distillers

Terms of a contract under which CCC, during the second quarter of 1943, will offer to sell wheat to distillers of industrial alcohol for use in the production of explosives were announced March 18 jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the Defense Supplies Corp. No corn will be available from government stocks during this period.

The contract price for government wheat to converted beverage distilleries will be in relation to the ceiling price of corn. The price for this wheat, basis delivered in bulk, carload lots, by rail to the nearest siding available to distiller's plant, will be 9c per 60-lb bu less than the ceiling price (at the time of loading) of No. 2 yellow corn per 56-lb bu at the distiller's plant.

Defense Supplies Corp. buys the alcohol produced by converted beverage distilleries under a cost plus formula established by the Office of Price Administration, which permits these plants to sell alcohol at the current OPA ceiling price for commercial uses. This alcohol will be bought by Defense Supplies Corp. only in the event that it is specifically allocated by the War Production Board. Unless the OPA orders otherwise, such alcohol will be acquired by the Defense Supplies Corp. only at the price ceiling.

The joint announcement also stated that in the event it appears necessary for the alcohol subsidy to be continued after June 30, 1943, the Defense Supplies Corp. will arrange, upon receipt of a formal request from the OPA, to handle the program on a basis so that CCC may sell wheat and granular flour to all plants producing alcohol on a uniform price basis at levels comparable with the ceiling price for corn.

Technical Results Summarized

The grain division of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the chemicals division of the Office of Agricultural War Relations, and the alcohol section of the chemical division of the War Production Board summarized technical results of wheat-to-alcohol operation as follows:

1. Use of granular wheat flour alone yields about 5.45 proof gallons of alcohol per 56 lbs of flour. This compares with average yields of about 5.0 proof gallons per 56 lbs of corn and 4.6 proof gallons per 56 lbs of wheat.

2. Use of granular wheat flour with equal weight of corn yields about 5.25 proof gallons per 56 lbs of raw material (mixed flour and ground whole corn).

3. Use of granular wheat flour in an industrial alcohol plant formerly based on molasses will result in production of 90 to 100% of the quantity of alcohol formerly produced.

4. Use of granular wheat flour mixed with an equal weight of ground whole corn should increase beverage alcohol plant capacity at least 5%.

5. Use of granular wheat flour alone in a beverage alcohol plant should increase plant capacity by at least 10% on the basis of yield figures reported, provided distillation capacity is not exceeded.

The War Production Board's alcohol production program involves the erection of new plants, to be leased to private industry. Sites for plants to be built at Carrollville, Wis; Dubuque and Keokuk, Iowa, and Moline and Peoria, Ill., were selected in March, 1943, and it was announced that the plants would be designed to produce 36,000,000 gals of alcohol per year.

PREFERENCE RATINGS FOR MILL MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

A preference rating of AA-1 became available for flour mills on April 1, 1943, for maintenance and repair materials. This rating superseded the previous rating of A-10 under War Production Board Order P-100. All P orders, however, were specifically continued in existence, and all terms, provisions and restrictions contained in them which were not superseded by the new regulation remained in effect. All WPB orders in the E, L and M series were not affected by the new regulation.

Feed manufacturers were placed under the preferred classification for obtaining maintenance, repair and operating supplies March 25, 1943, included in schedule 1 of CMP Regulation No. 5 and entitled to rating AA-1.

War Production Board's Controlled Materials Plan Regulation No. 5 establishes required procedures for obtaining maintenance, repair and operating supplies, both in the case of controlled materials (at present, iron, copper and aluminum) under CMP and, in the case of other materials, by use of the preference rating.

In addition, there may be included as maintenance, repair and operating supplies minor items of productive capital equipment and minor capital additions or replacents not exceeding $500 in value, excluding the cost of labor.

The new regulation provides for the assignment of the specified preference ratings for three groups of businesses listed under schedules as follows:

Schedule I—Contains a long list of essential industries engaged in the production of unfabricated and semi-fabricated products of controlled materials, chemical products, direct military products, engines and turbines, transportation equipment, paper and textile bags, foods and others. A preference rating of AA-1 is assigned for maintenance or repair materials. Schedule I lists as an industry, "industrial food production, processing, packaging, preservation and storage," which includes all flour milling, breakfast cereals manufacturing, etc.

Schedule II assigns a preference rating of AA-2X for maintenance and repair materials needed by a list of industries engaged in the production of somewhat less essential products.

A preference rating of A-10 is available for maintenance and repair required by all other industries or businesses not listed in Schedule I or Schedule II.

The above preference ratings cannot be used for the acquisition of fabricated containers required for packaging products, printed matter or stationery, fuel, electric power, office machinery or office equipment.

Acquisition of materials for maintenance, repair and operation under the regulation is restricted during any calendar quarter to an amount not to exceed one fourth of purchaser's aggregate expenditures for maintenance, repair and operating supplies during the calendar year 1942—including the $500 allowed for replacements. If inadequate, mills will have to use PD Form 1A for additional material needed.

Flour mills are permitted to obtain necessary controlled materials by use of specified forms of certification, subject to quantity restrictions for the calendar quarter. Millers are required to use only their P-order Number, which is P-100. Controlled materials can be obtained by placing on delivery order the following certification, signed manually:

"CMP allotment symbol MRO—(P order No. ..)—The undersigned certifies, subject to the criminal penalties for misrepresentation contained in section 35 (a) of the United States Criminal Code, that the controlled materials covered by this order are required for essential maintenance, repair or operating supplies, to be used for a purpose listed in Schedule I or Schedule II of CMP Regulation No. 5 and that delivery thereof will not result in a violation of the quantity restrictions contained in paragraph (f) of said regulation."

Flour millers may obtain aluminum required for essential maintenance or repair from a producer for an approved aluminum warehouse in amounts not to exceed 100 lbs from all sources in any one calendar quarter by indorsing a designated certification (CMP Reg. 5) on their purchase order.

All other materials needed for maintenance, repair and operating supplies, other than unfabricated products of controlled materials, can be obtained by flour mills, subject to quantity restriction, by use of AA-1 preference rating. These maintenance and repair materials are usually in fabricated form and include all repair parts for such equipment as pumps, motors, conveyors, conveying equipment, flour and grain grinding and sifting machinery, ball and roller bearings, fans and any other repair and maintenance parts essential for the operation of the mill. Millers should use the following certification, signed manually:

"Preference rating ..... (specify rating)—MRO. The undersigned certifies, subject to the criminal penalties for misrepresentation contained in section 35 (a) of the United States Criminal Code, that the items covered by this order are required for essential maintenance, repair or operating supplies; that this order is rated and placed in compliance with CMP Regulation No. 5; and that the delivery requested will not result in a violation of the quantity restrictions contained in paragraph (f) of said regulation."

Under the terms of CMP Reg. 3, ratings which are accompanied by an allotment number or symbol are superior to ratings of the same grade without an allotment number. For example, a rating of AA-2X with an allotment number is superior to another rating of AA-2X without an allotment number, but is inferior to any rating of AA-1 with or without an allotment number.

PRICE REGULATIONS COVERING MAJOR FEEDSTUFFS

Price regulations (as of April 1, 1943) covering major feedstuffs are enumerated in the following paragraphs. The letters GMPR indicate the general maximum price regulation which became effective May 11, 1942, at a manufacturing and wholesaling level, and May 18, 1942, for sales at retail. Under the GMPR the seller's maximum price is the highest price at which he delivered during March, 1942, the same or a similar commodity to a purchaser of the same class. This regulation does not apply in cases where it has been preceded or superseded by a separate price regulation or schedule. Such maximum price regulations and revised price schedules are indicated by their numbers. Many of the separate regulations have amendments. That fact should be kept in mind by anyone using this list. In some instances, the separate regulations covering feeds apply to only certain classes of sellers, and sellers not covered remain subject to GMPR.

Alfalfa hay: Pacific Coast price ceilings, MPR 322.

Alfalfa meal: GMPR.

Animal products feedingstuffs: MPR 74, as amended.

Brewers' dried grain: GMPR.

Coconut meal: GMPR.

Cod liver oil: GMPR.

Corn: MPR 346.

Corn by-product feeds: Dry process (corn bran, hominy feed, etc.), no price ceiling. Wet process (corn gluten feed, meal, etc.), GMPR.

Cottonseed meal: Processors' price ceilings for carload lots are fixed at the same levels as those set under their Commodity Credit Corp. contracts. Resale margins and processors' l.c.l. prices are governed by Amendments 81 and 128 to Supplementary Regulation 14 to GMPR.

Dairy feed products: MPR 289.

Distillers' dried grains: GMPR.

Dried beet pulp: GMPR.

Flax: No price ceiling.

Fish meal: RPS 73, as amended.

Granite grit: Amendment 144 to Supplementary Regulation 14 to GMPR.

Hay: No price ceiling (see also alfalfa hay).

Hominy feed: No price ceiling (see also corn by-product feeds).

Linseed meal: No price ceiling at processors' level; resale margins are governed by Amendment 61 to Supplementary Regulation 14 to GMPR.

Millfeed: See page 22.

Mineral mixed feed: See mixed feed.

Mixed feed: Amendment 87 to Supplementary Regulation 14 to GMPR.

Molasses: Amendments 59, 90, 122 and 130 to Supplementary Regulation 14 to GMPR.

Oat by-products: GMPR.

Oat products, whole: No price ceiling.

Oats: No price ceiling.

Oyster shells: GMPR.

Peanut meal: Processors' price ceilings for carload lots are fixed at the same levels as those set under their Commodity Credit Corp. contracts. Resale margins and processors' l.c.l. prices are governed by Amendments 81 and 128 to Supplementary Regulation 14 to GMPR.

Pet foods: Order 49 to GMPR and Amendment 102 to Supplementary Regulation 14 to GMPR.

Rice feed: GMPR.

Rye: No price ceiling.

Sardine oil: RPS 53.

Screenings: GMPR.

Sorghums: No price ceiling.

Soybean oil meal: Processors' price ceilings for carload lots are fixed at the same levels as those set under their Commodity Credit Corp. contracts. Resale margins and processors' l.c.l. prices are governed by Amendments 81 and 128 to Supplementary Regulation 14 to GMPR.

Soybeans: MPR 331.

Wheat: No price ceiling.

BRITISH WARTIME FLOUR AND BREAD REGULATIONS

Although wheat and flour passed under government control at the outbreak of war on Sept. 3, 1939, bread remained free, but the bakers entered into a moral undertaking to maintain the price unchanged. This was 8d per quartern (4 lbs) in London and surrounding districts as well as in some of the other large cities, and 8½@9d per quartern elsewhere. On an average, the price was 8½d per quartern for the whole country, though higher prices were charged, up to 10d and 1s per quartern for so-called "luxury" bread, such as milk bread and proprietary brown breads.

On Dec. 1, 1940, a subsidy equal to ½d per quartern was introduced by the government in order to refund bakers their increased bakery costs, and to this subsidy all bakers selling bread, either white or wholemeal, at 8d per quartern or less, were entitled. Those selling bread above 8d per quartern forfeited the subsidy, which has varied since that time according to the price of flour and the price of bread.

Fortified Bread

In July, 1940, the British government announced its intention of "fortifying" white bread flour with synthetic vitamin B_1 and calcium salt, the proposed supplement being 0.2 gram of vitamin B_1 and, approximately, 100 grams of calcium salt per 280 lbs. Difficulties in securing sufficient supplies of synthetic vitamin B_1 and indecision as to the nature of the calcium salt to be used, delayed the introduction of the scheme until June, 1941, when a small area in South Wales was the first to be supplied with the enriched loaf. Canadian millers also were instructed at this time to add the prescribed quantity of vitamin B_1 to all flour exported to the United Kingdom, and imports of synthetic vitamin B_1 were made from the United States. By degrees the area supplied with the enriched loaf was extended to the southwest of England and then to the Northwest and part of Scotland, so that by March, 1942, it was officially estimated that 50% of the white bread eaten in Great Britain was fortified with vitamin B_1. No addition of calcium salt had been made, owing to there being no suitable feeder for creta praeparata (prepared chalk), which is the carbonate finally recommended by the Medical Research Association for the purpose.

National Wheatmeal Bread

From Feb. 10, 1941, bakers throughout the United Kingdom were required by the government to produce a "national wheatmeal loaf" from a flour of 85% extraction, to sell at 8d per 4 lbs, in addition to the ordinary white bread. Consumption of this national wheatmeal bread was not compulsory on the public, but advised, and if bakers failed to produce it they forfeited the subsidy on their bread output. Although considerable effort was expended by the government through advertisements and radio propaganda the consumption of the wheatmeal loaf, according to official estimates, never exceeded 7% of the total consumption of bread until white bread disappeared under subsequent government regulations.

Production of proprietary brands of brown bread continued and they were allowed to contain malt or malt extract and to be sold on a higher price scale than the national wheat meal bread, but might only be sold on condition that the seller had national wheatmeal bread available for sale. Production of Vienna bread and rolls also was allowed, free from the restrictions of the general price order. No person, however, was allowed to manufacture any bread from dough containing more than 2 lbs of fat (including oil) to each 280 lbs of flour.

All commercial bread bakers in the United Kingdom must be licensed. They number 27,000. This order went into effect on July 28, 1941.

85% Extraction Flour

From March 23, 1942, the Ministry of Food prohibited manufacture of any flour other than 85% extraction wheatmeal, "to save shipping space." Millers, factors and importers were forbidden to deliver white flour except to licensed bakers, who must take concurrently three times the quantity in national wheatmeal. From April 6 all bakers' bread was to contain only 25% white flour, the remainder 85% wheatmeal. From April 26 bakers were not permitted to sell white bread except under special license. From April 30 biscuits, cakes and confectionery must contain no more than 25% white flour, the remainder being national wheatmeal.

Beginning on April 20, the addition of 7 oz of calcium carbonate to each 280-lb sack of flour was made mandatory and enforced progressively throughout the country.

On Sept. 20, 1942, the price of bakers' bread was increased to 9d per 4-lb loaf and the price of home-milled 85% extraction wheatmeal flour was increased to 38s 3d per 280 lbs, delivered, and imported to 39s 3d.

Bread Regulations Revised

On Jan. 17, 1943, a new official British Bread Order came into force under the title—Bread (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1943—revoking previous orders. In the main it is a consolidation of previous orders, directions and general licenses, the alterations being only of a minor character. In brief it is as follows:

LICENSING OF PRODUCERS: Caterers who produce bread only for sale as part of a meal in their establishments need no longer hold a license to make it. No licensed baker may cease to produce bread without giving at least 14 days' notice in writing to the food executive officer.

SHAPES AND SIZES OF BREAD: A tin loaf need not be a one-piece loaf, but must have one cut only. Cottage or Coburg loaves baked in a pan are not regarded as tin loaves. The restriction of oven bottom loaves to one selected shape is modified to allow one shape for the 1-lb size and one different shape (if required) for all larger sizes. Thus a baker may sell 1-lb "Coburg" loaves and 2-lb "bloomer" loaves. The shapes selected by a baker may not be changed more often than once a week. The permitted weights are—rolls up to 2 oz; Vienna loaves, 8 oz; other loaves, 1 lb and integral (instead of even) number of pounds.

The general license to make "Challas" (the bread eaten by the Jews on the Sabbath day, which although conforming to the regulation admixture of seven parts national wheatmeal and one part white flour, contained other ingredients and had a special dispensation as to shape) is withdrawn.

PRICES: There is no change in the maximum prices for bread. The basic price is 9d (18c) per 4 lbs, but in certain rural and depopulated areas an additional half-penny (one cent) per quartern (4 lbs) may be charged.

NATIONAL BREAD: The order changes the name of national wheatmeal bread to national bread. Potato and barm are added to the list of permitted ingredients in national bread, but not more than 12½% of the flour used may now be white flour, except for batch bread in Scotland, where the permitted proportion is 25%.

RECORDS: The new order requires a baker to keep the following minimum records: (a) His stock of flour at the end of each week; (b) the quantity of flour bought and sold by him during each week; (c) the quantity of bread produced by him and the quantity of flour used in production thereof; (d) the quantity of bread sold by him during each week, specifying separately sales subject to the maximum prices imposed under the order and sales not so subject; (e) the name and address of every person to whom he supplies bread otherwise than by retail. The retention of invoices or copy invoices is regarded as a sufficient record of the particulars thereon. Records must be retained for a year.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DELIVERY: Retail deliveries are limited to three times a week and not to three days as previously. All retailers of bread were required to register with their wholesale suppliers by Feb. 14.

In February national flour, formerly known as "national wheatmeal flour," of 85% extraction, was prescribed as the only flour available for breadmaking and all other purposes throughout the United Kingdom, with the exception of Scotland. In Scotland bakers were to receive, through the flour importers, 12½% Canadian milled white flour (one bag to seven of national flour) for their bread, but it must be used for no other purpose. In England, Wales and northern Ireland allocations of Canadian white flour were to be made to millers only, on the basis of 7½% for feeding into the mill stream. In northern Ireland this regulation had been in force since March, 1942, in England and Wales since February, 1943. The percentage of Canadian wheat in the national flour must not exceed 45%, while the percentage of homegrown wheat must not be less than 45% and millers were urged to use homegrown wheat up to as much as 55%. An exception was made in the Liverpool and Birkenhead district, where the minimum use permitted of homegrown wheat was 35%. Other homegrown admixtures were included in the national flour up to about 10%, such as barley, oats and potatoes. In addition to the required admixture of calcium or chalk, it was announced that some millers were adding 2 lbs of milk powder per 280 lbs.

WARTIME BREADSTUFFS REGULATIONS IN CANADA

Bread came under control in Canada for wartime purposes before any other commodity. This was due to the fact that wheat and wheat prices were already in the hands of the government at Ottawa for other reasons. The price of bread was frozen in August, 1940, 15 months before the general price ceiling on all commodities came into force.

Imposition of a processing tax on all wheat used for domestic purposes, which amounted to 15c bu, forced the government to do something about flour and bread prices. At the time it was felt that bread should be held at prices prevailing before this tax was put on. The standard price per loaf at that time was 10c. Ottawa believed the tax could be absorbed by the milling and baking industries. That proved to be unsound. A tax of 70c bu was more than the combined profits of these two industries.

To take care of their interest in the matter bakers formed a national council of the baking industry, with headquarters in Ottawa and the specific duty of dealing with federal matters of this kind. This council agreed within its own field of action that the baking industry should support the governmental anti-inflation policy by keeping down the cost of bread in Canada. Its executive undertook to deal with all matters relating to bread and other bakery products in so far as price control was concerned. This idea was acceptable to the government and it has dealt ever since with bread on that understanding. On their part the bakers were determined not to fight with the control authorities but to co-operate. Complete confidence was thus established. As a result the processing tax was afterwards withdrawn, but rising costs of ingredients due to war made it necessary for the bakers to submit to other forms of control.

In November, 1941, a survey of the situation disclosed that prices for ingredients had gone up 26% and labor 20%. This was incipient inflation, a condition which both the government and the trade had decided to fight. From there on regulations became more specific. Sliced bread was eliminated, wrapping was modified, varieties of bread offered to the public were cut down from 60 to 15 or less, rolls were cut from 25 to 4. Sunday deliveries were cut out. Week-day deliveries were reduced to one a day, and this applied to all classes of customers. Return of bread from any source was cut out, premiums were eliminated, street and truck deliveries were brought down to a minimum and overlapping of all kinds cut out, all of which had the effect of streamlining the industry and effecting a substantial saving in costs of producing and delivering bread.

In many places bakers have gone further than the regulations called for. Deliveries outside of cities have been cut to three a week, routes have been exchanged, cross-hauling eliminated, while the big transport trucks are hauling each others' bread. In the matter of advertising, appropriations have been cut to 1% of sales. The credit factor has also been reformed, many bakers going on a strictly cash basis.

Shortages of raw materials are now the chief worry of Canadian bakers, together with shortage of labor. The sugar quota is 70% of the 1941 amount, shortening 80% of 1941, butter is rationed and fruits are hard to get. Fancy cakes have almost disappeared from the market, bakers working on a simple understanding that they will produce a maximum amount of simple cake from the available sugar.

Canadian Milling Control

Wartime control of the milling industry in Canada is largely internal. A committee of millers assists the Wartime Prices and Trade Board with advice as to regulations which seem necessary and for the most part this advice is taken. Not many definite regulatory orders have been found necessary.

With regard to prices for milling products these are under a ceiling fixed early in the war period and based on the Canadian Wheat Board's prices for wheat at that time. The government allows a bonus adjustment to cover any premium on wheat over its basic cost to millers for flour to be used in domestic markets. Prices for flour sold to the British purchasing authorities vary with wheat quotations on the Winnipeg market.

All matters relating to the production and distribution of flour and cereal products in Canada are under the supervision of J. J. Page, flour and cereals administrator. Mr. Page has his headquarters in Ottawa.

The committee of millers who assist Mr. Page and the Wartime Board in all matters relating to control is composed of the following members:

G. A. Morris, general manager Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

C. H. G. Short, managing director Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

C. E. Soward, general sales manager Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

R. A. Henderson, eastern general manager Robin Hood Flour Mills, Ltd., Montreal, Que.

F. H. Dunsford, president Great Star Flour Mills, Ltd., St. Mary's, Ont.

F. L. Bishop, president Bishop Milling Co., Ltd., Battleford, Sask.

"Canada-Approved" Products

Canada's plan for improving national nutrition through improvement of its foodstuffs is limited to the use of the so-called natural vitamins. The first efforts toward a general improvement have been directed to flours and bread. Under a legal procedure known as an "Order in Council," provision was made Jan. 22, 1942, for the regulation of production of vitamin-enriched flours and breads which would carry governmental approval and be known and sold under the label "Canada-Approved."

The order, effective April 1, 1942, provided for two types of flour, "Vitamin B White Flour (Canada - Approved)" and "Vitamin B Flour (Canada - Approved)." The white flour is required to contain per pound not less than 400 international units of vitamin B_1, with the other members of the vitamin B complex in the quantities associated with this amount of vitamin B_1 in the wheat from which the flour was produced. This flour may not contain more than 13.5% moisture, 1.25% of organic nitrogen, 1% of ash, and ½ of 1% of fiber.

The Vitamin B Flour (Canada-Approved) is a type of whole wheat product running not less than 550 international units of vitamin B_1, with provision being made to allow the percentages of ash and fiber to exceed the limits prescribed for vitamin B white flour. Little of this flour is actually being made.

The Order in Council limits the vitamins of Canada-Approved flour to those of the wheat berry. At the time the Canadian program was planned the cost of synthetic vitamins was considerably higher than at present, and this relatively high cost is understood to have accounted in some degree for the attempt to produce a white flour containing natural vitamins.

The order provides that vitamin B white bread (Canada-Approved) shall be bread baked solely from a dough in which this is the only flour used, with nonfat milk solids amounting to not less than 4% of the weight of the flour and shall contain per pound not less than 220 international units of vitamin B_1 together with the attendant members of the vitamin B complex.

Action of the government in establishing standards of vitamin B white flour and bread was instigated by the Minister of Pensions and National Health through Deputy Minister Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, after consultation with scientific advisers and representatives of the milling industry. Dr. F. F. Tisdall, of Toronto, was the principal factor in urging this action and directing its course. Dr. Tisdall for some years had been experimenting with wheat germ and long-extraction milling methods in attempting to add nutritive values to cereal products. With the co-operation of first a mill in the United States, and later with a Canadian mill, he had been able to secure samples of flour which carried a higher nutritive value, but were unacceptable to the general public because of the darker, coarser character of the product.

In 1941 he enlisted the assistance of Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion cerealist, of Ottawa, to do some experimenting with flour milling. Working with a small test mill, Dr. Newman evolved a dry milling method which was offered to the industry as the solution of the problem. Experienced mill-

ers immediately pointed out the impracticability of this method and proceeded to use a simpler and more practical system.

The general practice in producing the flour is to take back about 4% of the shorts stream, run it through a hammermill or other grinding operation and feed it into the straight-run flour. The normal flour carries about 240 international units of vitamin B_1 per pound. The shorts stream which is picked up runs as high as 4,000 international units per pound. By simple calculation the miller is able to arrive at the required 400 I.U. per pound. This is the method of milling most widely used in producing the Canada-Approved white flour. Actually the flour is not white and in most cases the mills are having to do some additional bleaching to secure a satisfactory product. Some bakers also use dough conditioners to improve the color of their bread.

Some mills find it necessary or advisable in their case to skim off as much as 20% of the top patent flour in producing their Canada-Approved white flour. When they do this they do not need to use quite as high a percentage of the lower grade stream to arrive at the required vitamin content.

PARITY PRICES: WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEY ARE CALCULATED

The original definition of the parity principle in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 declared that it was the policy of Congress, among other things, to "re-establish prices to farmers at a level that will give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the base period. The base period in the case of all agricultural commodities except tobacco shall be the pre-war period, August, 1909-July, 1914. In the case of tobacco, the base period shall be the post-war period, August, 1919-July, 1929."

While this formula has been amended and re-enacted several times since 1933, it has not been essentially changed except that provision has been made for using August, 1919-July, 1929, as the base period for potatoes and commodities for which satisfactory data are not available for 1909-1914, and allowances for interest payments per acre on farm indebtedness secured by real estate and tax payments per acre on farm real estate have been added to the purchasing power calculations for all commodities for which the base period is 1909-1914. In addition, the base period for Burley and fluecured tobacco has been shifted to August, 1934-July, 1939.

This formula defines a **relationship** or **exchange ratio** between prices paid by farmers generally and prices received. It applies only to those items which the farmer buys and for which prices and rates can be rather easily determined, and to those items which the farmer sells for which prices can also be rather easily determined. It is not a cost-of-production or standard-of-living formula except to the extent that such a ratio or exchange relationship would give farmers prices and farm families incomes that would have the same relative purchasing power when compared with nonagricultural prices and the incomes of nonfarm families as existed in the base period.

Simply stated, the steps or methods used in calculating parity prices for agricultural commodities are:

(1) A base price is determined. Where satisfactory data are available this is done by averaging the prices received by farmers for the 60 months beginning August, 1909, and ending July, 1914. The average price of cotton during this period, for example, was 12.4c lb, while corn averaged 64.2c bu and wheat averaged 88.4c bu. The base prices for tobacco and for a considerable number of fruits and vegetables are averages of the season average prices for the marketing seasons falling within the 120 months August, 1919-July, 1929, or the 60 months August, 1934-July, 1939.

(2) An index of prices paid, including taxes on real estate and interest paid, is calculated. To begin with, the prices of 86 items used in family living and 88 items used in farm production are collected. These items include clothing, household supplies, food, furniture and furnishings, building materials, automobiles, trucks, tractors, gas, oil and tires, feed, farm machinery, fertilizer, general equipment and supplies, and seed. The estimated quantity of each commodity used by farmers is used to combine these prices into a simple index, which also includes the appropriate allowances for taxes and interest. Should this procedure give an over-all index of 150, that would mean that farm commodity prices would need to be 150% of the prices prevailing in 1909-1914 in order to have the same per unit purchasing power as in 1909-1914. The prices paid index effective since March, 1942, is as follows: March, 150%, April 151%, **May to August inclusive** 152%, September 153%, October 154%, November 155% and December, 1942. 156%; January 158%, and **February, 1943, 160%.**

(3) The third step in calculating parity prices is to adjust the base period prices by the index of prices paid, interest and taxes. That is, the base period prices would be multiplied by 1.50 to calculate the parity prices for the period in which 150 was the over-all index. The parity price for cotton, for example, would then be 1.50 times 12.4c, or 18.60c lb; the parity price for corn would be 1.50 times 64.2c, or 96.3c bu; and the parity price for wheat would be 1.50 times 88.4c, or 132.6c bu.

Parity prices are calculated in terms of prices received by farmers in the local markets in which they ordinarily sell. This means that parity prices apply to the average of all classes and grades of the commodity as sold by all farmers in the United States, except as otherwise specified. Fruits and vegetables for fresh use and for processing are usually considered as separate commodities, and special parities are sometimes calculated for commodities produced in certain areas where such commodities are covered by a marketing agreement or order program.

Where necessary, of course, average or normal differentials for different varieties, classes or grades of a commodity and average or normal spreads between different markets, methods of sale, or locations can be calculated and applied to the average parity price for the nation. These spreads or differentials, however, should not themselves be considered parities, as they will often need adjusting or recalculating due to changes in methods of processing, in marketing and transportation costs, and in the distribution of supplies relative to demand. Parity prices may also be corrected for seasonal differences, especially where there is a reasonably regular and well defined seasonal movement.

Grade and location differentials, for example, are worked out and used in connection with almost all commodity loans made by the Commodity Credit Corp., as well as in connection with most of the price-support programs under section 4(a) of Public No. 147, 77th Congress.

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF IDENTITY FOR FLOUR

The Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, passed in 1938, includes a Definition and Standard of Identity for Wheat Flour. For many years it was a responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture to provide standards for flour according to the Federal Food and Drug Act of 1906. The standards thus established were informal and without the force and effect of law. When the new Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act became a law in 1938, it authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct hearings and establish definitions and standards for food products. The U. S. Food and Drug Administration called its first meeting to discuss a new definition and standard of identity for flour and other mill products on March 28, 1939. The milling industry was represented and co-operated with government officials in the formulation of the standards. The tentative standards were published in May, 1941, and became effective on Jan. 1, 1942.

The definition recognizes four common or usual names, any of which may be used; namely, white flour, flour, wheat flour, or plain flour. Flour "is the food prepared by grinding and bolting cleaned wheat other than durum wheat and red durum wheat." The definition states that flour must be freed of bran coat and germ so that the total ash content shall not exceed a set amount as determined by definite cereal chemistry procedure. Provision is also made for bleaching and aging flour with any of five named bleaching ingredients. Moisture content of the flour shall not exceed 15%.

The requirements for enriched flour are exactly the same as for plain flour with provision for vitamin and mineral additions as follows: "It contains in each pound not less than 1.66 milligrams and not more than 2.5 milligrams of vitamin B_1, not less than 1.2 milligrams and not more than 1.8 milligrams of riboflavin, not less than 6 milligrams and not more than 24 milligrams of nicotinic acid or nicotinic acid amide, not less than 6 milligrams and not more than 24 milligrams of iron (Fe)."

Riboflavin Requirement Postponed

After publication of the standards, it was found that the availability of riboflavin was so limited that millers could not secure it. Consequently, the effective date of that provision of the standard was postponed until July 1, 1942. This situation had not improved during the months immediately following this country's entrance into World War II and a further postponement until April 20, 1943 was announced. As that date approached, riboflavin supplies seemed to be still inadequate, and the Federal Security Agency, to which the Food and Drug Administration had been transferred in 1940, officially postponed the requirement that riboflavin be an ingredient of enriched flours and enriched farina until such effective date as should be announced in the final order resulting from hearings on amendments to the present definitions and standards of identity for enriched flour and enriched farina, held in Washington on April 19. At these hearings evidence was obtained as to the desirability of amendments changing the vitamin and mineral standards of enriched flour and as to the establishment of a definition and standard of identity for enriched bread.

In giving notice of the hearing on April 19 the Federal Security Agency suggested increasing the levels of enrichment ingredients in flour to a minimum of 2.0 milligrams and maximum of 4.0 milligrams of Vitamin B_1; to a minimum of 16.0 milligrams and maximum of 32.0 milligrams of niacin; a minimum of 13.0 milligrams and maximum of 26.0 milligrams of iron, and to a maximum of 2.4 milligrams of riboflavin per pound of food.

The cost of enriching flour with required minimum ingredients was about 35c bbl at the beginning of the enrichment program in 1941. Today it is about 13.5c bbl. Including riboflavin and optional ingredients current cost is about 29c bbl. These figures do not take into account labor and other factors involved in adding and checking the ingredients. OPA, in Order No. 296, allows a differential of 20c bbl to cover the cost of enrichment according to the minimum requirement now in force, which would provide for a processing cost of 6½c.

Nicotinic Acid Becomes "Niacin"

Because of the general objection to the name "nicotinic acid," on Jan. 19, 1942, the term "niacin" was substituted as the official and proper name for that vitamin.

Labeling for Enriched Flour

Labeling regulations set up under the order did not make any provision for label declaration of required and optional ingredients of enriched flour. Ruling that enriched flour should be labeled in accordance with regulations set up for special dietary foods, effective May 18, 1942 (amendment to general regulations published in the Federal Register of Nov. 22, 1941), the Food and Drug Administration nevertheless relaxed the regulations in the interest of conserving materials and indicated that for the duration of the war the special dietary regulations would not be reopened for further amendment in any such manner as would require a change in labeling. The form of label declaration to be used on enriched flour containing not less than the minimum levels of thiamin, niacin and iron as required by the standard and definition for enriched flour was prescribed as follows: "10 oz of enriched flour contain not less than the following proportions of the minimum daily requirements of vitamin B_1 100%, and iron 37%; and 3.75 mg of niacin (another B vitamin)." When the optional ingredients provided for in the standard are added to enriched flour at the minimum levels, the following form of declaration was prescribed as acceptable: "10 oz of enriched flour contain not less than the following proportions of the minimum daily requirements of vitamin B_1 100%, vitamin B_2 37%, vitamin D 39%, iron 37%, calcium 41%, and 3.75 mg of niacin (another B vitamin)."

Progress of Enrichment

Voluntary enrichment proceeded more rapidly in the commercial baking industry than in the flour milling industry, and in May, 1942, the Millers National Federation launched a campaign designed to bring about the enrichment of all family flour when 85% of its members consented. This campaign had nearly reached its goal by the end of 1942, when the Food Distribution Administration, in Order No. 1 (see page 6), made enrichment of bakers' bread in accordance with government standards compulsory after Jan. 18, 1943, and it was indicated that compulsory enrichment of all family flour also would soon be ordered.

The United States army quartermaster began buying enriched white flour in August, 1941, and in February of the following year both the army and the navy specified enrichment on all white flour purchases.

The essential text of the flour standards and definitions order, which was issued on May 26, 1941, and made effective on Jan. 1, 1942, is as follows:

In the Matter of a Definition and Standard of Identity for Each of the following Foods: (A) Flour, White Flour, Wheat Flour, Plain Flour; (B) Enriched Flour; (C) Bromated Flour; (D) Enriched Bromated Flour; (E) Durum Flour; (F) Self-Rising Flour, Self-Rising White Flour, Self-Rising Wheat Flour; (G) Enriched Self-Rising Flour; (H) Phosphated Flour, Phosphated White Flour, Phosphated Wheat Flour; (I) Whole Wheat Flour, Graham Flour, Entire Wheat Flour; (J) Bromated Whole Wheat Flour; (K) Whole Durum Wheat Flour; (L) Crushed Wheat, Coarse Ground Wheat; (M) Cracked Wheat; (N) Farina; (O) Enriched Farina; (P) Semolina.

FINAL ORDER

By virtue of authority vested in me by the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 52 Stat. 1046, 21 U.S.C., sec. 341 (Supp. V, 1939); the Reorganization Act of 1939, 53 Stat. 561 ff., 5 U.S.C., sec. 133-133r (Supp. V, 1939); Reorganization Plans No. 1 (53 Stat. 1423, 4 F.R. 2727) and No. IV (54 Stat. ., 5 F.R. 2421); upon the basis of evidence received at the hearings herein; and upon consideration of the exceptions filed against the proposed order issued by the Acting Federal Security Administrator on March 28, 1941 (6 F.R. 1729-1737), the following order is promulgated hereby:

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS

§ 15.000 **Flour, White Flour, Wheat Flour, Plain Flour—Identity; Label Statement of Optional Ingredients.** (a) Flour, white flour, wheat flour, plain flour, is the food prepared by grinding and bolting cleaned wheat other than durum wheat and red durum wheat; to compensate for any natural deficiency of enzymes, malted wheat, malted wheat flour, malted barley flour, or any combination of two or more of these, may be used; but the quantity of malted barley flour so used is not more than 0.25%. One of the cloths through which the flour is bolted has openings not larger than those of woven wire cloth designated "149 micron (No. 100)" in table I of "Standard Specifications for Sieves," published March 1, 1940, in L. C. 584 of the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. The flour is freed from bran coat, or bran coat and germ, to such extent that the per cent of ash therein, calculated to a moisture-free basis, is not more than the sum of one-twentieth of the per cent of protein therein, calculated to a moisture-free basis, and 0.35. Its moisture content is not more than 15%. Unless such addition conceals damage or inferiority of the flour or makes it appear better or of greater value than it is, one or any combination of two or more of the following optional bleaching ingredients may be added in a quantity not more than sufficient for bleaching, or in case such ingredient has an artificial aging effect, in a quantity not more than sufficient for bleaching and such artificial aging effect:

(1) oxides of nitrogen,
(2) chlorine,
(3) nitrosyl chloride,
(4) nitrogen trichloride,
(5) one part by weight of benzoyl peroxide mixed with not more than six parts by weight of a mixture of either potassium alum or calcium sulphate and magnesium carbonate.

(b) When any optional bleaching ingredient is used, the label shall bear the word "Bleached." Wherever the name of the food appears on the label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase, the word "Bleached" shall immediately and conspicuously precede or follow such name without intervening written, printed, or graphic matter; except that where such name is a part of a trade-mark or brand, other written, printed, or graphic matter, which is also a part of such trade-mark or brand, may so intervene if the word "Bleached" is in such juxtaposition with such trade-mark or brand as to be conspicuously related to such name.

(c) For the purposes of this section—

(1) Ash is determined by the method prescribed in the book "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists," 5th edition, 1940, page 212, under "Method I—Official." Ash is calculated to a moisture-free basis by subtracting the per cent of moisture in the flour from 100, dividing the remainder into the per cent of ash, and multiplying the quotient by 100.

(2) Protein is 5.7 times the nitrogen as determined by method prescribed in such book on page 26, under "Kjeldahl-Gunning-Arnold Method—Official." Protein is calculated to a moisture-free basis by subtracting the per cent of moisture in the flour from 100, dividing the remainder into the per cent of protein, and multiplying the quotient by 100.

(3) Moisture is determined by the method prescribed in such book on page 211, under "Vacuum Oven Method—Official."

§ 15.010 **Enriched Flour—Identity; Label Statement of Optional Ingredients.** Enriched flour conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for flour by section 15.000, except that—

(a) it contains in each pound not less than 1.66 milligrams and not more than 2.5 milligrams of vitamin B_1, not less than 1.2 milligrams and not more than 1.8 milligrams of riboflavin, not less than 8 milligrams and not more than 24 milligrams of nicotinic acid or nicotinic acid amide, not less than 6 milligrams and not more than 24 milligrams of iron (Fe);

(b) vitamin D may be added in such quantity that each pound of the finished enriched flour contains not less than 250 U.S.P. units and not more than 1,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin D;

(c) calcium may be added in such quantity that each pound of the finished enriched flour contains not less than 500 milligrams and not more than 2,000 milligrams of calcium (Ca), except that enriched flour may be acidified with monocalcium phosphate irrespective of the minimum limit for calcium (Ca) herein prescribed;

(d) it may contain not more than 5% by weight of wheat germ or partly defatted wheat germ; and

(e) in determining whether the ash content complies with the requirements of this regulation allowance is made for ash resulting from any added iron or salts of iron or calcium.

Iron and calcium may be added only in forms which are harmless and assimilable. The substances referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) may be added in a harmless carrier which does not impair the enriched flour; such carrier is used only in the quantity necessary to effect an intimate and uniform admixture of such substances with the flour.

§ 15.020 **Bromated Flour—Identity; Label Statement of Optional Ingredients.** Bromated flour conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for flour by section 15.000, except that—

(a) potassium bromate is added in a quantity not exceeding 75 parts to each million parts of the finished bromated flour; and

(b) its protein content calculated to a moisture-free basis, is not less than 15% (determination and calculations of protein are made as prescribed in § 15.000 (c)(2)).

§ 15.030 **Enriched Bromated Flour—Identity; Label Statement of Optional Ingredients.** Enriched bromated flour conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for enriched flour by section 15.010, except that—

(a) potassium bromate is added in a quantity not exceeding 75 parts to each million parts of the finished enriched bromated flour; and

(b) its protein content, calculated to a moisture-free basis, is not less than 15% (determination and calculations of protein are made as prescribed in §15.000 (c)(2)).

§ 15.040 **Durum Flour—Identity.** (a) Durum flour is the food prepared by grinding and bolting cleaned durum wheat. One of the cloths through which such flour is bolted has openings not larger than those of woven wire cloth designated "149 micron (No. 100)" in table I of "Standard Specifi-

cations for Sieves," published March 1, 1940, in L. C. 584 of the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. It is freed from bran coat, or bran coat and germ, to such extent that the per cent of ash therein, calculated to a moisture-free basis, is not more than 1.5%. Its moisture content is not more than 15%.

(b) For the purposes of this section, ash and moisture are determined by the methods therefor referred to in section 15.000 (c).

§ 15.050 **Self-Rising Flour, Self-Rising White Flour, Self-Rising Wheat Flour—Identity; Label Statement of Optional Ingredients.** (a) Self-rising flour, self-rising white flour, self-rising wheat flour, is an intimate mixture of flour, sodium bicarbonate, and the acid reacting substance monocalcium phosphate or sodium acid pyrophosphate or both. It is seasoned with salt. When it is tested by the method prescribed in subsection (c) not less than 0.5% of carbon dioxide is evolved. The acid reacting substance is added in sufficient quantity to neutralize the sodium bicarbonate. The combined weight of such acid reacting substance and sodium bicarbonate is not more than 4.5 parts to each 100 parts of flour used. Subject to the conditions and restrictions prescribed by section 15.000 (a), the bleaching ingredients specified in such section may be added as optional ingredients. If the flour used in making the self-rising flour is bleached, the optional bleaching ingredient used therein (see section 15.000 (a)) is also an optional ingredient of the self-rising flour.

(b) When any optional bleaching ingredient is used, the label shall bear the word "Bleached." Wherever the name of the food appears on the label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase, the word "Bleached" shall immediately and conspicuously precede or follow such name, without intervening written, printed, or graphic matter; except that where such name is a part of a trade-mark or brand, other written, printed, or graphic matter, which is also a part of such trade-mark or brand, may so intervene if the word "Bleached" is in such juxtaposition with such trade-mark or brand as to be conspicuously related to such name.

(c) The method referred to in subsection (a) is the method prescribed in "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists," 5th edition, 1940, beginning on page 184 under "Gasometric Method with Chittick's Apparatus—Official," except that the following procedure is substituted for the procedure specified therein under "6—Determination":

Weigh 17 grams of the official sample into flask A, add 15-20 glass beads (4-6 mm. diameter) and connect this flask with the apparatus (fig. 22). Open stopcock C and by means of the leveling bulb E bring the displacement solution to the 25 cc. graduation above the zero mark. (This 25 cc. is a partial allowance for the volume of acid to be used in the decomposition.) Allow the apparatus to stand one to two minutes to insure that the temperature and pressure within the apparatus are the same as those of the room. Close the stopcock, lower the leveling bulb somewhat to reduce the pressure within the apparatus, and slowly run into the decomposition flask from burette F, 45 cc. of sulphuric acid (1+5). To prevent liberated carbon dioxide from escaping through the acid burette into the air, keep the displacement solution in the leveling bulb at all times during the decomposition at a lower level than that in the gas-measuring tube. Rotate and then vigorously agitate the decomposition flask for three minutes to mix the contents intimately. Allow to stand for 10 minutes to bring to equilibrium. Equalize the pressure in the measuring tube by means of the leveling bulb and read the volume of gas from the zero point on the tube. Deduct 20 cc. from this reading (this 20 cc. together with previous allowance of 25 cc. compensates for the 45 cc. acid used in the decomposition). Observe the temperature of the air surrounding the apparatus and also the barometric pressure and multiply the number of cc. of gas evolved by the factor given in table 24—Chapter XLIII for the temperature and pressure observed. Divide the corrected reading by 100 to obtain the apparent per cent by weight of carbon dioxide in the official sample.

Correct the apparent per cent of carbon dioxide to compensate for varying atmospheric conditions by immediately assaying a synthetic sample by the same method in the same apparatus.

Prepare the synthetic sample with 16.2 grams of flour, 0.30 gram of monocalcium phosphate, 0.30 gram of salt, and a sufficient quantity of sodium bicarbonate U.S.P. (dried over sulphuric acid) to yield the amount of carbon dioxide recovered in assay of official sample. Determine this quantity by multiplying weight of carbon dioxide recovered in assay of official sample by 1.91.

Divide the weight of carbon dioxide recovered from synthetic sample by weight of carbon dioxide contained in sodium bicarbonate used.

Divide the quotient into the apparent per cent of carbon dioxide in official sample to obtain per cent of carbon dioxide evolved from the official sample.

§ 15.060 **Enriched Self-Rising Flour—Identity; Label Statement of Optional Ingredients.** Enriched self-rising flour conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for self-rising flour by section 15.050, except that—

(a) it contains in each pound not less than 1.66 milligrams and not more than 2.5 milligrams of vitamin B_1, not less than 1.2 milligrams and not more than 1.8 milligrams of riboflavin, not less than 6 milligrams and not more than 24 milligrams of nicotinic acid or nicotinic acid amide, not less than 6 milligrams and not more than 24 milligrams of iron (Fe);

(b) vitamin D may be added in such quantity that each pound of the finished enriched self-rising flour contains not less than 250 U.S.P. units and not more than 1,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin D;

(c) calcium may be added in such quantity that each pound of the finished enriched self-rising flour contains not less than 500 milligrams and not more than 2,000 milligrams of calcium (Ca);

(d) it may contain not more than 5% by weight of wheat germ or partly defatted wheat germ;

(e) when calcium is added as dicalcium phosphate, such dicalcium phosphate is also considered to be an acid reacting substance; and

(f) when calcium is added as carbonate, the method set forth in section 15.040 (c) does not apply as a test for carbon dioxide evolved; but in such case the quantity of carbon dioxide evolved under ordinary conditions of use of the enriched self-rising flour is not less than 0.5% of the weight thereof.

Iron and calcium may be added only in forms which are harmless and assimilable. The substances referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) may be added in a harmless carrier which does not impair the enriched self-rising flour; such carrier is used only in the quantity necessary to effect an intimate and uniform admixture of such substances with the flour.

§ 15.070 **Phosphated Flour, Phosphated White Flour, Phosphated Wheat Flour—Identity; Label Statement of Optional Ingredients.** Phosphated flour, phosphated white flour, phosphated wheat flour, conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label declaration of optional ingredients, prescribed for flour by section 15.000, except that—

(a) monocalcium phosphate is added in a quantity not less than 0.25% and not more than 0.75% of the weight of the finished phosphated flour; and

(b) in determining whether the ash content complies with the requirements of this regulation allowance is made for the added monocalcium phosphate.

§ 15.080 **Whole Wheat Flour, Graham Flour, Entire Wheat Flour—Identity; Label Statement of Optional Ingredients.** (a) Whole wheat flour, graham flour, entire wheat flour, is the food prepared by so grinding cleaned wheat other than durum wheat and red durum wheat that, when tested by the method prescribed in subsection (c) (2), not less than 90% passes through a No. 8 sieve and not less than 50% passes through a No. 20 sieve. The proportions of the natural constituents of such wheat, other than moisture, remain unaltered. To compensate for any natural deficiency of enzymes, malted wheat, malted wheat flour, malted barley flour, or any combination of two or more of these, may be used; but the quantity of malted wheat flour so used is not more than 0.5%, and the quantity of malted barley flour so used is not more than 0.25%. The moisture content of whole wheat flour is not more than 15%. Unless such addition conceals damage or inferiority of the whole wheat flour or makes it appear better or of greater value than it is, the optional bleaching ingredient nitrogen trichloride, chlorine, or a mixture of nitrosyl chloride and chlorine may be added in a quantity not more than sufficient for bleaching and artificial aging effects.

(b) When any optional bleaching ingredient is used, the label shall bear the word "Bleached." Wherever the name of the food appears on the label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase, the word "Bleached" shall immediately and conspicuously precede or follow such name without intervening written, printed or graphic matter; except that where such name is a part of a trade-mark or brand, other written, printed, or graphic matter, which is also a part of such trade-mark or brand, may so intervene if the word "Bleached" is in such juxtaposition with such trade-mark or brand as to be conspicuously related to such name.

(c) For the purpose of this section—

(1) Moisture is determined by the method prescribed in "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists," 5th edition, 1940, page 211, under "Vacuum Oven Method—Official."

(2) The method referred to in subsection (a) is as follows: Use No. 8 and No. 20 sieves, having standard 8-inch full height frames, complying with the specifications for wire cloth and sieve frames in "Standard Specifications for Sieves," published March 1, 1940, in L. C. 584 of the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. Fit a No. 8 sieve into a No. 20 sieve. Attach bottom pan to the No. 20 sieve. Pour 100 grams of the sample into the No. 8 sieve. Attach cover and hold the assembly in a slightly inclined position with one hand. Shake the sieves by striking the sides against the other hand with an upward stroke, at the rate of about 150 times per minute. Turn the sieves about one-sixth of a revolution, each time in the same direction, after each 25 strokes. Continue shaking for two minutes. Weigh the material which fails to pass through the No. 8 sieve and the material which passes through the No. 20 sieve.

§ 15.090 **Bromated Whole Wheat Flour—Identity; Label Statement of Optional Ingredients.** Bromated whole wheat flour conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for whole wheat flour by section 15.080, except that potassium bromate is added in a quantity not exceeding 75 parts to each million parts of finished bromated whole wheat flour.

§ 15.100 **Whole Durum Wheat Flour—Identity; Label Statement of Optional Ingredients.** Whole durum wheat flour conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for whole wheat flour by section 15.080, except that cleaned durum wheat, instead of cleaned wheat other than durum wheat and red durum wheat, is used in its preparation.

§ 15.110 **Crushed Wheat; Coarse Ground Wheat—Identity.** Crushed wheat, coarse ground wheat, is the food prepared by so crushing cleaned wheat other than durum wheat and red durum wheat that, when tested by the method prescribed in section 15.080 (c) (3), 40% or more passes through a No. 8 sieve and less than 50% passes through a No. 20 sieve. The proportions of the natural constituents of such wheat, other than moisture, remain unaltered. Crushed wheat contains not more than 15% of moisture as determined by the method prescribed in "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists," 5th edition, 1940, page 353, under "Preparation of Sample—Official," and "Moisture I. Drying with Heat—Official."

§ 15.120 **Cracked Wheat—Identity.** Cracked wheat is the food prepared by so cracking or cutting into angular fragments cleaned wheat other than durum wheat and red durum wheat that, when tested by the method prescribed in section 15.080 (c) (2) not less than 90% passes through a No. 8 sieve and not more than 20% passes through a No. 20 sieve. The proportions of the natural constituents of such wheat, other than moisture, remain unaltered. Cracked wheat contains not more than 15% of moisture as determined by the method prescribed in "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists," 5th edition, 1940, page 353, under "Preparation of Sample—Official," and "Moisture I. Drying with Heat—Official."

§ 15.130 **Farina—Identity.** (a) Farina is the food prepared by grinding and bolting cleaned wheat, other than durum wheat and red durum wheat, to such fineness that, when tested by the method prescribed in subsection (b) (2), it passes through a No. 20 sieve, but not more than 3% passes through a No. 100 sieve. It is freed from bran coat, or bran coat and germ, to such extent that the per cent of ash therein, calculated to a moisture-free basis, is not more than 0.6%. Its moisture content is not more than 15%.

(b) For the purposes of this section—

(1) Ash and moisture are determined by the methods therefor referred to in section 15.000 (c).

(2) The method referred to in subsection (a) is as follows: Use No. 20 and No. 100 sieves, having standard 8-inch full height frames, complying with the specifications for wire cloth and sieve frames in "Standard Specifications for Sieves," published March 1, 1940, in L. C. 584 of the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. Fit a No. 20 sieve into a No. 100 sieve. Attach bottom pan to the No. 100 sieve. Pour 100 grams of the sample into the No. 20 sieve. Attach cover and hold the assembly in a slightly inclined position with one hand. Shake the sieves by striking the sides against the other hand with an upward stroke, at the rate of about 150 times per minute. Turn the sieves about one-sixth of a revolution, each time in the same direction, after each 25 strokes. Continue shaking for two minutes. Weigh the material which fails to pass through the No. 20 sieve and the material which passes through the No. 100 sieve.

§ 15.140 **Enriched Farina—Identity; Label Statement of Optional Ingredients.** (a) Enriched farina conforms to the definition and standard of identity prescribed for farina by section 15.130, except that—

(1) it contains in each pound not less than 1.66 milligrams of vitamin B_1, not less than 1.2 milligrams of riboflavin, not less than 6 milligrams of nicotinic acid or nicotinic acid amide, and not less than 6 milligrams of iron (Fe);

(2) vitamin D may be added in such quantity that each pound of the finished enriched farina contains not less than 250 U.S.P. units of the optional ingredient vitamin D;

(3) calcium may be added in such quantity that each pound of the finished enriched farina contains not less than 500 milligrams of the optional ingredient calcium (Ca);

(4) it may contain not more than 8% by weight of the optional ingredient wheat germ or partly defatted wheat germ;

(5) it may contain not less than 0.5% and not more than 1% by weight of the optional ingredient disodium phosphate; and

(6) in determining whether the ash content complies with the requirements of this regulation allowance is made for ash resulting from any added iron or salts of iron or calcium, or from any added disodium phosphate, or from any added wheat germ or partly defatted wheat germ.

Iron and calcium may be added only in forms which are harmless and assimilable. Dried irradiated yeast may be used as a source of vitamin D. The substances referred to in subparagraphs (1) and (2) may be added in a harmless carrier which does not impair the enriched farina; such carrier is used only in the quantity necessary to effect an intimate and uniform admixture of such substance with the farina.

(b) When the optional ingredient disodium phosphate is used, the label shall bear the statement "Disodium Phosphate Added for Quick-cooking." Wherever the name of the food appears on the label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase, such statement shall immediately and conspicuously precede or follow such name, without intervening written, printed, or graphic matter; except that where such name is a part of a trade-mark or brand, other written, printed, or graphic matter, which is also a part of such trade-mark or brand, may so intervene, if such statement is in such juxtaposition with such trade-mark or brand as to be conspicuously related to such name.

§ 15.150 **Semolina—Identity.** (a) Semolina is the food prepared by grinding and bolting cleaned durum wheat to such fineness that, when tested by the method prescribed in section 15.130 (b) (2), it passes through a No. 20 sieve, but not more than 3% passes through a No. 100 sieve. It is freed from bran coat, or bran coat and germ, to such extent that the per cent of ash therein, calculated to a moisture-free basis, is not more than 0.92%. Its moisture content is not more than 15%.

(b) For the purposes of this section—

Ash and moisture are determined by the methods therefor referred to in section 15.000 (c).

Wheat Varieties Grown in the United States

Useful to millers and grain dealers is the United States Department of Agriculture's Technical Bulletin No. 795, "Classification of Wheat Varieties Grown in the United States in 1939," by J. Allen Clark and B. B. Bayles. This illustrated dictionary of American wheat varieties may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price 35c in coin. Stamps are not accepted.

More than 200 distinct varieties are grown; these varieties show a great diversity of type. This diversity is natural, as wheat is produced commercially in most of the 48 states, under a wide range of environmental conditions.

Some of the plant characters useful in classification of wheat varieties are: habit of growth, as winter or spring; time of heading and ripening, as early, midseason or late; height of plant; color and strength of straw. Some of the spike or head characters used to identify wheat varieties are: awnless or bearded shape; density, lax to dense, as in the club wheats; position when ripe, as erect, inclined or nodding. Characters of the glumes or chaff useful in variety classification are: covering, as smooth or hairy; color, as "white" or straw color, brown or black; length and width; character of the shoulder or rounded end of the glume; the beak or short awn on the outer glume.

Among kernel characters that are the most constant and therefore most useful to identify varieties are: color, red or white; length, short to long; and texture, soft, semi-hard, hard. Shape of kernel and characters of the germ, crease, cheeks and brush are also useful.

Other characters that are of great interest to farmers and millers, but of little value in classification are: yielding capacity, winter hardiness, disease resistance and quality. The value of wheat varieties for milling and for making bread, cake, pastries and macaroni is of great economic importance. Flour from hard red winter, hard red spring and hard white wheats is used for breadmaking. Soft white, soft red and club wheats are used mostly for pastry, biscuits and cracker flours, and for breakfast cereals. Durum varieties are used for macaroni. Varieties differ greatly in their usefulness for these products.

Among the less important species of the genus Triticum here described are spelt, emmer, often incorrectly called "speltz," poulard, and Polish wheats, and Einkorn. The common wheats, **Triticum vulgare,** are by far the most important. The authors describe 186 varieties of common wheat grown in the United States. These are arranged in the "key" not according to market classes or regions where grown, but according to the morphological characters mentioned. Each variety is described in detail, and there are brief statements on origin, history and distribution, with a list of synonyms. There is a bibliography of titles of 227 publications on wheat varieties, enough to occupy any serious student of wheat for many an hour.

Statements on quality of a few of the 186 varieties, of special interest to the flour and grain trades, are as follows:

Dicklow. In southern Idaho the millers prefer this variety to most others for the soft flour trade, because it produces a low protein, very white flour.

Red Russian. Because of its poor grain quality, the acreage of Red Russian is decreasing in Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

Trumbull, an Ohio soft red winter wheat, is described as fair in bread making.

Hardired has semi-hard kernels.

Chiefkan has high test weight, but differs in bread baking characteristics from typical hard red winter wheat, and is generally disliked by millers in the hard red winter wheat area.

Marquis, the Canadian hard red spring wheat that in 1919, only seven years after its introduction to the states, was grown on 12,000,000 acres, or 60% of the total spring wheat acreage, was shown to have excellent gluten strength, by applying the chewing test. Its high bread-making strength and color of flour were demonstrated in the tests made at Ottawa in 1907.

Garnet. The quality of the grain is not equal to that of Marquis.

Marquillo. The grain produces a yellowish flour, and in that respect is undesirable.

Carleeds (Nordhougen). Its test weight is somewhat low. The kernels appear to be somewhat softer than those of the leading varieties of hard red spring wheat, and in commercial tests the gluten characteristics are said to be different from those of the better varieties.

Thatcher has strong gluten and is very satisfactory for bread making.

Renown has slightly inferior grain quality and is higher in carotenoid content than most hard red spring wheat varieties. A reselection of Renown wheat released in 1939 was found to be more satisfactory.

Regent appears to be of high quality for bread making.

Rex. Grain of this variety grinds into flour with very fine particles.

Jones Fife is identifical with Burbank's Super wheat in milling and baking quality.

Reward has high test weight and good quality for bread making. It has the highest protein content of any of the commercial varieties of hard red spring wheat grown in the United States and is recognized as one of the best show wheats, having won many prizes at fairs.

Sonora produces a weak flour that is used mostly for pastry and breakfast foods.

Kawvale has semi-hard kernels and flour from Kawvale is more granular than from

typical varieties of soft wheat and is not satisfactory for making cakes and pastries.

Marvel is of inferior quality.

Progress has kernels that are softer than those of the hard red spring varieties and although high in protein content, it usually produces bread of low loaf volume and of poor grain and texture.

Marmin has higher test weight than Minturki, slightly harder kernels and lower carotenoid content in the grain.

Minturki has softer kernels than Turkey wheat.

Sherman has softer kernels than Turkey wheat.

Wisconsin Pedigree No. 2 has slightly softer kernels than Turkey.

Cooperatarka has softer kernels than Turkey.

Iowin has slightly softer kernels than Turkey.

Blackhull has a softer kernel than Turkey.

Cheyenne. The bread baking characteristics are slightly different from Turkey, a longer mixing time being required for Cheyenne.

Iobred has slightly softer kernels than Turkey.

Kanred is equal to Turkey in milling and bread making value.

Sturgeon was distributed to replace Progress, which makes flour of poor bread baking quality. Sturgeon kernels more nearly resemble those of Marquis than those of the Progress parent, but flour from Sturgeon does not equal that from Marquis in baking quality.

Komar differs from Ceres in having slightly harder kernels. This variety is no longer recommended in Colorado because of its kernel, which is objectionable to the grain trade.

Preston (Velvet Chaff). The kernels have a dull seed coat. The grain has a high test weight per bushel.

Ceres has good quality for bread making.

Coronation. Its quality characteristics are different from those of Marquis and it is recommended for distribution only in eastern Manitoba and Ontario.

Kota. The kernels are very hard and slightly humped and have a small germ.

Rival is a high yielding variety of good quality.

Pilot is a high yielding wheat of good milling and bread making quality.

Lodoga was introduced into Canada from Russia about 1888. By 1893, milling and baking tests had shown that the variety was of poor quality, and its further distribution was not encouraged.

Red Rock has harder kernels than Mediterranean.

Berkeley Rock has harder kernels than Red Rock.

DURUM WHEATS

Pentad is a durum wheat with red kernels, inferior in quality to other durum varieties.

Monad. The grain is of slightly better quality than Acme.

Kubanka is a better milling variety than Arnautka.

Nodak. The quality of the grain for the manufacture of semolina and macaroni is less desirable than that of Kubanka.

Golden Ball is not of good quality for the manufacture of macaroni.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE FEED TRADE

The following are the rules of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association governing transactions in feedstuffs. They have been adopted by the Millers National Federation, and practically all of the markets:

Rule 1—Trade. It shall be the duty of both buyer and seller to include in their original articles of trade, however conducted, the following specifications: number of sacks, tons or cars; kind and grade of feed; price; rate basing point; time of shipment; terms of payment, sight draft unless otherwise specified.

Rule 2—Confirmation. (a) It shall be the duty of both buyer and seller, not later than the close of business day following date of trade, to mail, each to the other, a confirmation in writing (the buyer a confirmation of purchase and the seller a confirmation of sale), setting forth the specifications as agreed upon in the original articles of trade. Upon receipt of said confirmation the parties thereto shall carefully check all specifications named therein and, upon finding any differences, shall immediately notify the other party to the contract, by wire or telephone, and confirm in writing, except in the case of manifest errors and differences of minor character, in which event notice by return mail will suffice.

(b) When a trade is made through a broker, it shall be the duty of the broker, not later than the close of business day following date of trade, to send a written confirmation to each of the principals (to the buyer a confirmation of sale and to the seller a confirmation of purchase) setting forth the specifications of the trade as made by him. Upon receipt of said confirmations, the parties thereto shall carefully check all specifications named therein and, upon finding any differences, shall immediately notify the other party to the contract by wire or telephone, and confirm in writing. In default of such notice the contract shall be filled in accordance with the terms of the confirmation issued by the broker.

Rule 3—Brokers. (a) A broker is one who is engaged for others, on a commission basis, in negotiating contracts relative to property with the custody of which, actual or constructive, he has no concern.

A person is not a broker—

First: Who has possession and absolute control of merchandise shipped to him to sell and collect the proceeds. (Therefore, a commission merchant, to whom feed is consigned for sale, is not a broker.)

Second: Who receives a salary instead of a commission or brokerage.

Third: Who acts for one principal to the exclusion of all others.

(b) A broker has power to bind his principals only to the extent of his instructions, and the principals are not liable for any acts of the broker in excess of such instructions.

(c) A broker who, in good faith or otherwise, exceeds his authority, is liable for resulting damages.

(d) A broker who negotiates a contract without disclosing his principal's name is responsible as principal until the real principal's name is given and accepted by the other party.

(e) A broker who in good faith negotiates a contract which is in accord with instructions from both his principals, who at the time of the negotiations advises each principal of the name of the other, and who completes such negotiations in accordance with the rules and customs governing such transaction, thereby fulfills all his obligations and has no further liability to either of his principals, unless otherwise agreed. The contract so negotiated is valid and binding between the buyer and seller, the same as if it had been negotiated directly between them.

(f) Brokerage shall be credited when contract is accepted by principals to the transaction, unless otherwise specified.

Rule 4—Bills of Lading. Bills of lading attached either to invoices or to drafts shall be original and negotiable and in conformity with the specifications of the contract on which the shipment is to apply, and shall be signed in accordance with the rules of carriers. Any loss resulting from irregular or incorrect bills of lading shall be paid by the seller.

Rule 5—Demurrage and/or Additional Charges. The seller shall be liable for any demurrage and/or additional charges accruing on feed billed to "shipper's order," when such charges can be shown to have accrued by reason of the inability of the buyer, through act of the seller or his agent, to get possession of the bill of lading, whenever said bill of lading is necessary to furnish disposition.

Rule 6—War Tax on Freight Charges. (Repealed Oct. 3, 1922.)

Rule 7—Carload. A carload shall be forty thousand (40,000) pounds, unless otherwise specified at times of purchase; provided, that where rules of carriers lawfully on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission or state railway commissions provide for minimum carload weights in excess of the above, such minimum weights shall constitute a carload within the meaning of this rule.

Rule 8—Maker of Feed. Durum wheat by-products shall not be deliverable on contracts for wheat feeds unless so specified.

Rule 9—Origin of Feed. (a) A sale of feedstuffs shall not of necessity mean that the feedstuffs will originate at the home address of the seller. If at time of sale buyer requests origin, seller is obliged to give same by zones, as follows:

Zone No. 1.—Shall mean either Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas.

Zone No. 2.—Shall mean either Missouri, Illinois, Iowa.

Zone No. 3.—Shall mean either Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee.

Zone No. 4.—Shall mean either Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana.

Zone No. 5.—Shall mean either Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho.

Zone No. 6.—Shall mean either New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland.

(b) A sale of feedstuffs contemplates shipment from mills on or after the date of sale, unless otherwise specified.

(c) The differential in freight rates shall be those in effect on date of contract of sale from seller's business address, unless otherwise specified.

Rule 10—Privileges. In all delivered sales to any terminal markets the point specified shall be considered as a rate basis only and not necessarily final destination of goods, and shipment shall be made to any point and via any line open for business designated by the buyer which is reached by lake, or lake-and-rail lines during the season of navigation, or by all-rail trunk lines at other times, at the differential in effect at the time of contract of sale, as shown by published tariff rates; provided shipment is made within contract time, and provided further, that such routing is in accord with transit arrangements of shipper.

Rule 11—Definitions. In the absence of agreements to the contrary, definitions of feedstuffs shall be the same as those adopted and promulgated by the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States.

Rule 12—Packing. (a) It shall be understood that all feedstuffs when sold in sacks shall be packed in new bags, unless otherwise specified at time of trade.

(b) The weight of packages shall be net when packed, and two thousand (2,000) pounds net shall constitute a ton.

(c) Each package of feed must bear a complete label, on which must be printed, in uniform type, a list of the ingredients in the package, showing percentages and protein content. The label must be printed on one side of a tag attached to the package or upon one side of the package itself. In either case the label must be clear and distinct, in type of sufficient size to be easily read, and must conform in all cases to the uniform label adopted by the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States.

Rule 13—Shortage, Damage and/or Overcharge. (a) All claims for shortage and/or damage shall be made by the receiver within fifteen (15) days after arrival, and must be accompanied by paid expense bill with railroad agent's notations as to damages; likewise condition of equipment and seals.

(b) Upon receipt within thirty (30) days after arrival of complete papers covering freight overcharges on delivered sales, seller shall immediately reimburse buyer. Upon receipt of complete papers, in such case, at any time after thirty (30) days from date of arrival, seller will undertake to collect claim for account of buyer.

Rule 14—(a) Immediate or Rush Shipment shall mean shipment within three (3) calendar days from the date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are received by seller.

(b) Quick Shipment shall mean shipment within seven (7) calendar days from date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are received by seller.

(c) Prompt Shipment shall mean shipment within fourteen (14) calendar days from the date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are received by seller.

(d) Unspecified Shipment. Where shipment is not specified, prompt shipment is understood.

(e) Loaded, Spot, Instant or on Track shall mean that the goods are actually loaded and ready for billing, and the lading must be dated on the day of sale.

(f) In Transit shall mean that the lading must be dated at least one day prior to date of sale.

(g) Deferred Shipment. In the purchase and sale of feed for deferred shipment the following specifications shall govern:

Where a specific number of days is not specified in contract, but the time is referred to as first half or second half of a given month, it shall be understood that up to midnight of the 15th shall be considered the first half (this including February), the remainder of the month to be considered as second half.

(h) The date on original bill of lading, from point of origin, as shown on exchange of bill of lading, shall be accepted as the original date of shipment; provided the shipment originates in the zone specified.

(i) Season Shipments. Season shipments shall mean shipment any time, at the seller's option, between the date of sale and Dec. 31 of the current year, inclusive.

(j) On all shipments the date of issuance of bill of lading, signed by the agent of the railroad issuing same, shall be conclusive evidence of date of shipment, unless conclusive evidence to the contrary can be shown.

Rule 15—Directions. Unless otherwise agreed in the contract, all sales are understood to be for shipment at seller's option at any time during time of shipment specified or provided for in contract.

Specifications on sales for spot, immediate or quick shipment, or for shipment within less than fourteen (14) days, must be furnished by buyer at the time contract is made; and if so furnished, seller shall make shipment within time of shipment specified or provided for in contract.

Specifications on sales for prompt shipment must be furnished by buyer as follows: If not demanded by seller, specifications must be furnished within fourteen (14) days from making of contract, and if demanded by seller at any time at or after making of contract specifications must be furnished within three (3) days after such demand; and if so furnished, seller shall make shipment within fourteen (14) days after receipt of specifications.

Specifications on sales for shipment within fourteen (14) days or more but not more than thirty-one (31) days from making of contract must be furnished by buyer as follows: If not demanded by seller, specifications must be furnished within contract time; and if demanded by seller at any time at or after making of contract, specifications must be furnished within three (3) days after such demand; and if specifications, whether demanded or not, are furnished by buyer within three (3) days after making of contract, seller shall make shipment within contract time.

Specifications on sales for shipment extending more than thirty-one (31) days from making of contract are not due from buyer until commencement of contract time of shipment but must be furnished by buyer as follows: If not demanded by seller, specifications must be furnished by buyer within contract time of shipment; if demanded by seller at any time at or after commencement of time of shipment specified in contract, specifications must be furnished within three (3) days after such demand; and if so furnished by the buyer, provided the same are received by the seller at least fourteen (14) days before the last day of contract time of shipment, seller shall make shipment within contract time.

If, in any of the cases above mentioned and while the contract is still in force, specifications are furnished after the first three (3) days of time of shipment specified or provided for in the contract shall have expired, the time of shipment shall be extended so that seller shall have the same amount of time after the receipt of specifications, within which to make shipment, as the length of time of shipment specified or provided for in the contract; and if so furnished, seller shall make shipment within the time of shipment as so extended under the foregoing provisions.

If specifications are demanded by seller and are not furnished by buyer within three (3) days thereafter (in case last day of time of shipment is thirty-one (31) days or less from date of contract) or within three (3) days after commencement of period of shipment in case last day of time of shipment is more than thirty-one (31) days from date of contract, seller may, at any subsequent time before receipt of specifications, elect to treat the contract as broken and to hold the buyer for breach of contract. If the seller so elects, seller shall give notice to buyer of such election by sending a telegram or mailing a letter to buyer before the receipt of specifications.

The contract shall be deemed broken by the buyer at the expiration of the time of shipment mentioned or provided for in the contract, in the following case, viz: If specifications are demanded by seller during contract time, and buyer has failed to furnish same in accordance with the foregoing provisions, and the seller has not during contract time given notice to buyer of the seller's election to treat the contract as broken. If the seller elects to hold buyer for breach of contract, the seller shall give notice to the buyer of such election by sending a telegram or mailing a letter to the buyer prior to noon of the day following the expiration of the time of shipment specified or provided for in the contract.

If a buyer violates any of the other terms of the contract, amounting to a breach of contract, the seller shall, if he elects to treat the contract as broken by reason thereof, give notice of such election to buyer by sending a telegram or mailing a letter to the buyer prior to noon of the day following the day on which the seller receives notice of such violation by the buyer.

In the event buyer fails to furnish specifications as required under these rules, or violates any of the other terms of the contract, amounting to breach of contract, and the seller gives due notice, as above provided, of its election to hold the buyer for breach of contract, the seller shall have the following rights:

(a) To resell goods in the open market for buyer's account, buyer to pay seller the loss incurred; or,

(b) To retain goods, buyer to pay seller difference between contract price and market price in the event of market price being lower, and also in addition thereto such actual expense as shall have been incurred.

(c) To cancel the contract on any unshipped portion thereof.

(d) It shall be the duty of the seller, without demand, in event of default of contract, to notify buyer of that fact by wire or telephone prior to noon of day following date of expiration of contract.

Within twenty-four (24) hours after the seller gives due notice, as above provided, of its election to hold the buyer for breach of contract, the seller must give notice to the buyer which one of the above rights seller elects to exercise, such notice to be given by mailing letter or sending telegram to buyer.

If the seller fails to ship as required by the contract or violates any of the other terms of the contract, amounting to breach of contract, the buyer shall, if he elects to treat the contract as broken by reason thereof, give notice of such election to the seller by sending a telegram or mailing a letter to the seller prior to noon of the day following the day upon which the buyer receives notice of such violation by the seller.

In the event seller fails to ship as required under these rules or violates any of the other terms of the contract, amounting to breach of contract, and the buyer gives due notice, as above provided, of his election to hold the seller for breach of contract, the buyer shall have the following rights:

(e) To cancel that part of the contract upon which there has been default; or,

(f) To buy in the open market a like quantity and quality of feedstuffs for seller's account, seller to pay buyer the loss incurred; or,

(g) Seller to pay difference between the contract price and market price, if the market price is higher than the contract price, and in addition such actual expense as shall have been incurred.

Within twenty-four (24) hours after the buyer gives due notice, as above provided, of his election to hold the seller for breach of contract, buyer must give notice to the seller which one of the above rights buyer elects to exercise, such notice to be given by mailing letter or sending telegram to seller.

In event the buyer's notice is not received by the seller at any time before shipment, the contract shall be extended so as to include the shipment and delivery when made.

A change in specifications previously filed with the seller does not extend any contract except upon mutual agreement at the time such change is requested.

Rule 16—Registration. On sales of feedstuffs the seller guarantees that the feedstuffs shall comply with the laws of the state into which it is sold, including registration and tax, if any, unless otherwise agreed at the time of sale.

Rule 17—Refusal of Shipment. Failure to make any shipment in keeping with the terms and conditions of a contract shall be grounds for the refusal only of such shipment or shipments, and not for the rescission of the entire contract or any other contract between buyer and seller.

Rule 18—Arbitration. In cases of arbitration of disputes resulting from transactions in feedstuffs, where one or both parties to the dispute are members of trade associations or exchanges that have adopted these rules, these rules shall define the rights of the parties and shall be the basis of award.

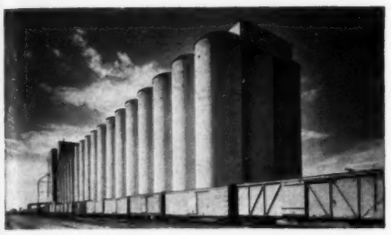
U. S. Export Subsidies on Wheat Flour

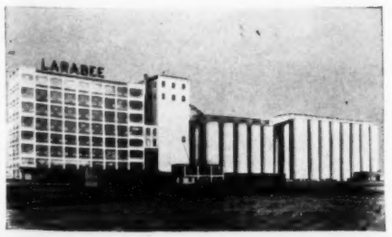
The United States government export indemnities on wheat flour, since the beginning of the AAA general export subsidy program effective Sept. 7, 1938, are announced every Thursday at 2 p.m. Eastern War Time, from the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C:

	From Pacific ports to Americas	Philippine Islands	Other ports to Americas
1941—			U. S.
April 1	$1.25	$ .90	$1.25
May 7	1.35	.60	1.35
Oct. 14	1.35	.90	1.35
1942—March 9..	1.25	.90	1.25
May 22	1.25	..	1.25
1943—Jan. 28 ..	1.60	..	1.60
Feb. 11	1.75	..	1.75
March 11	2.00	..	2.00

For the complete table showing the rates from September, 1938, to April, 1941, refer to The Northwestern Miller Almanack of 1941, page 75.

COMMANDER-LARABEE ARE SPECIALISTS IN BAKERS FLOURS





Your Most Important Ingredient

Your bakery production problems these days would be serious indeed without dependable supplies of the best bakers flours, for good flours remain your most important ingredient. The source and dependability of those flours is likewise of great importance.

Commander-Larabee Milling Company are specialists devoted to the one single purpose of supplying you with the best bakers flours that can be milled—flours of different types and grades to meet your particular baking needs.

We mill both Northwestern and Southwestern flours, fine cake and soft wheat flours, and a top-grade whole wheat flour, all produced especially for bakers use.

Check with your Commander-Larabee representative. He will be glad to tell you about all the different types of flours he can supply, to help you select those best suited to your shop requirements.

COMMANDER-LARABEE MILLING COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES • MINNEAPOLIS

Commander Milling Company • Minneapolis
Larabee Flour Mills Company • Kansas City
Buffalo Flour Mills Corporation • Buffalo

ACREAGE AND YIELD OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL CROPS

A Section Devoted to Statistics Dealing With the Acreage Planted to and the Yield of Various Agricultural Crops in Countries Which Are Foreign to the United States

WORLD WHEAT CROP

Wheat crops of the principal countries of the world, as compiled from the International Institute of Agriculture and various surveys of the United States Department of Agriculture. Southern hemisphere crops are shown in the year in which they competed with northern hemisphere crops. (Figures for 1942 not available because of war restrictions, but for incomplete data on 43 countries see table immediately following in column one.) Figures are in million bushels, with one decimal place being shown:

Country—	1909-13	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
North America—Canada.	197.2	566.7	304.5	420.7	321.3	443.1	281.9	275.8	281.9	219.2	182.4	350.0	520.6	540.2	311.8
Guatemala	.3	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	11.5	11.0	11.3	11.5	16.2	9.7	12.1	10.9	10.7	13.6	11.2	9.0	14.8	13.3	11.7
United States	690.1	914.4	823.2	886.4	941.7	756.9	55.1	526.4	626.3	626.7	875.6	931.7	751.4	812.4	945.9
Totals	899.1	1,492.3	1,139.1	1,318.8	1,278.3	1,209.9	845.9	814.2	918.9	859.5	1,069.2	1,293.6	1,286.8	1,365.9	1,269.5
South America—															
Argentina	147.1	349.1	162.6	232.2	219.7	240.9	286.1	240.7	141.5	249.2	184.8	379.1	130.7	299.5	224.1
Brazil	1.5	4.6	6.3	5.0	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	20.1	29.7	33.5	21.2	21.2	26.1	35.3	30.1	31.8	28.7	30.3	35.5	31.6	28.6	28.8
Peru	2.6	3.1	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.1	2.7	1.8	2.1	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.2	3.7	4.0
Uruguay	6.5	12.3	13.2	7.4	11.3	5.4	14.7	10.7	15.1	9.2	16.6	15.5	9.9	7.1	13.7
Totals	177.8	398.8	220.0	270.4	261.7	281.2	344.1	288.7	195.7	290.1	235.0	433.9	176.4	338.9	282.5
Europe—															
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.6	1.4	...	...	...
Austria	12.8	12.9	11.6	12.0	11.0	12.2	14.6	13.3	15.6	14.0	14.5	¶...	...	...	...
Belgium	15.2	17.2	13.2	13.2	13.8	15.4	15.1	16.8	16.1	16.2	15.6	20.1	13.8	...	...
Bulgaria	37.8	49.2	33.2	57.3	63.8	48.1	55.5	39.6	47.9	60.3	64.9	79.0	69.0	61.8	...
Czecho-Slovakia	37.9	51.5	52.9	50.6	41.2	53.7	72.9	50.0	62.1	55.6	51.2	‡66.7	‡40.0	‡32.0	‡35.0
Denmark	6.3	12.2	11.8	10.2	10.1	11.0	11.5	12.8	14.7	11.3	13.5	16.9	15.4	7.0	7.0
Esthonia (U.S.S.R.)	.4	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.5	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.8	...
Finland	.1	1.0	.8	.9	1.1	1.5	2.5	3.3	4.2	5.3	7.7	9.4	8.5	6.6	6.2
France	326.6	281.3	337.3	228.1	264.1	333.5	362.3	338.5	284.9	254.6	257.8	360.1	273.5	188.0	...
Germany	131.3	141.6	123.1	139.2	155.5	183.8	205.9	166.5	171.5	162.7	179.6	221.2	202.8	...	...
Greece	16.3	13.1	11.4	9.7	11.3	17.1	28.4	25.7	27.1	19.5	32.4	36.0	38.2	32.9	23.9
Hungary	71.5	99.2	75.0	84.3	72.5	64.5	96.4	64.8	84.2	87.8	72.2	98.8	113.1	76.0	...
Italy	184.4	238.6	260.1	210.1	244.4	276.9	298.5	233.1	282.8	224.6	296.3	300.7	293.2	261.3	262.8
Jugoslavia	62.0	103.3	95.0	80.3	98.8	53.4	96.6	68.3	73.1	107.4	86.2	111.3	105.7	69.3	...
Luxemburg	.6	.7	.3	.4	.4	.7	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.0	...	...
Latvia	1.5	2.5	2.3	4.1	3.4	5.3	6.7	8.1	6.5	5.3	6.3	7.1	7.8	...	...
Lithuania	3.3	6.3	9.3	8.9	8.3	9.4	8.2	10.5	10.1	8.0	8.1	9.2	9.4	...	...
Malta	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	...	...
Netherlands	5.0	7.3	5.5	6.1	6.8	12.8	15.3	18.0	16.7	15.4	12.6	15.9	15.3	...	...
Norway	.3	.8	.8	.7	.6	.7	.8	1.2	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.6	...
Poland	61.7	59.2	65.9	82.3	83.2	49.5	79.9	76.4	73.9	78.4	70.8	79.8	83.4	...	...
Portugal	11.9	7.5	10.6	13.5	13.0	23.8	15.1	24.7	22.1	8.6	14.7	15.8	19.0	9.9	15.4
Roumania	158.7	115.5	99.8	130.8	135.3	55.5	119.1	76.6	96.4	128.7	138.2	177.2	163.6	89.3	...
Spain	130.4	119.9	154.2	146.7	134.4	184.2	138.2	186.8	157.9	121.5	‡110.0	96.0	105.4	79.4	103.1
Switzerland	3.3	4.3	4.2	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.9	4.5	6.2	7.3	5.9	6.1	...
Sweden	8.1	19.9	19.9	20.8	17.0	26.5	26.3	28.4	23.6	21.6	25.7	29.5	31.6	15.5	12.1
Ireland	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	.8	.8	1.9	3.8	6.7	7.8	7.0	7.4	10.4	11.7	...
United Kingdom—															
England, Wales	55.8	47.3	47.5	40.0	35.9	41.3	58.7	65.3	60.6	51.4	52.0	69.3	58.1	...	...
Scotland	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.2	3.5	4.1	4.5	3.5	4.2	3.9	3.4	...	...
North Ireland	.3	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	...	...
Totals	1,346.3	1,406.6	1,449.9	1,359.1	1,434.6	1,490.5	1,745.2	1,548.6	1,577.0	1,481.3	1,556.3	1,848.0	1,399.9	952.2	465.5
Africa—															
Morocco	17.0	28.1	31.8	21.3	29.8	28.0	28.9	39.6	20.0	12.2	20.9	23.2	38.8	23.9	...
Algeria	35.2	30.3	33.2	32.4	25.6	29.2	32.0	43.5	33.5	29.8	33.1	34.9	42.6	27.6	32.0
Egypt	33.7	37.3	45.2	39.8	46.1	52.6	39.9	37.3	43.2	45.7	45.4	45.9	49.0	50.0	41.3
Tunis	6.2	13.7	12.3	10.4	13.9	17.5	9.2	13.8	16.9	8.1	17.6	14.0	18.6	10.7	15.1
South Africa	6.0	7.2	10.6	9.3	13.7	10.6	11.8	16.9	20.2	16.1	10.2	17.4	15.3	15.6	14.0
Totals	98.1	116.6	133.1	113.2	129.1	137.9	121.8	151.1	133.9	111.9	127.2	135.5	164.3	127.8	102.4
Asia—															
Chosen	6.9	8.6	8.3	9.0	8.3	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.7	8.1	10.2	10.4	12.6	10.2	...
Cyprus	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	...	...
Japan	25.1	30.8	30.5	29.5	30.9	31.3	40.4	48.4	48.7	45.2	50.4	45.2	61.1	66.1	53.8
India	351.8	290.9	320.7	390.8	347.4	336.9	352.9	351.8	363.2	352.2	364.0	401.9	372.0	402.0	383.4
Turkey	...	59.2	99.9	91.3	102.4	68.9	99.6	99.7	92.6	141.6	133.0	156.7	154.5	150.8	128.6
Palestine	...	2.4	3.1	3.2	2.9	1.9	1.6	3.0	3.8	2.8	4.7	1.6	3.3	5.1	3.3
Syria and Lebanon	...	6.5	16.2	18.6	14.2	9.8	13.5	13.4	18.5	15.7	17.2	23.7	22.3	24.6	17.0
Totals	386.0	400.0	480.9	544.3	507.7	458.6	578.5	527.8	539.0	567.4	581.7	640.9	628.0	658.8	586.1
Australasia—															
Australia	90.5	159.8	126.9	213.6	190.6	213.9	177.3	133.4	144.2	150.6	188.0	155.4	210.3	82.7	166.7
New Zealand	6.9	8.8	7.2	7.6	6.6	11.1	9.0	5.9	8.8	7.2	6.0	5.6	8.0	8.3	8.8
Totals	97.4	168.6	134.1	221.2	197.2	225.0	186.3	139.3	153.0	157.8	194.0	154.5	218.3	91.0	175.5
Grand totals*	3,004.7	3,982.9	3,560.1	3,833.6	3,809.6	3,803.1	3,761.8	3,469.7	3,517.5	3,468.0	3,763.4	4,506.4	3,873.7	§3,534.6	§2,881.5
Russia	757.3	807.3	693.6	989.1	753.0	744.1	1,018.9	1,117.3	1,132.8	1,135.1	1,623.6	1,494.0	...	...	...
Dept. of Agriculture*†	2,966.0	3,995.0	3,573.0	3,851.0	3,855.0	3,854.0	3,809.0	3,534.0	3,582.0	3,579.0	3,852.0	5,946.0	5,517.8	5,320.4	6,025.6

*Excluding Russia and China. †Estimates include some minor areas not listed above. ‡Unofficial estimate. ¶Austria included with Germany. §Not including Bessarabia and northern Bucovina. ‖Incomplete.

Western Canada Wheat

Acreage sown, crop and yield per acre, by provinces, as compiled from Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates:

MANITOBA

Year—	Acreage, acres	Crop, bus	Yield per acre, bus
1942*	1,930,000	52,000,000	26.9
1941	2,442,000	51,000,000	20.9
1940	3,512,000	66,400,000	18.8
1939	3,201,000	63,000,000	19.6
1938	3,184,000	50,000,000	15.7
1937	2,872,000	48,000,000	16.7
1936	2,566,000	28,000,000	10.9
1935	2,587,000	23,250,000	8.9
1934	2,533,000	37,100,000	14.4
1933	2,536,000	32,500,000	12.8
1932	2,651,000	44,041,000	16.6
1931	2,617,000	28,112,000	10.7
1930	2,470,000	43,600,000	17.6
1929	2,301,000	28,565,000	12.4
1928	2,660,000	52,383,000	19.6
1927	2,195,000	30,773,000	14.0
1926	2,286,000	47,133,000	20.6
1925	2,220,000	33,624,000	15.1
1924	2,459,000	41,464,000	16.9
1923	2,915,000	35,804,000	12.3

*Preliminary.

SASKATCHEWAN

Year—	Acreage, acres	Crop, bus	Yield per acre, bus
1942*	12,353,000	345,000,000	27.9
1941	12,217,000	145,050,000	11.9
1940	15,571,000	266,700,000	17.1
1939	14,233,000	250,000,000	17.5
1938	13,793,000	137,800,000	9.9
1937	13,893,000	37,000,000	2.6
1936	14,596,000	117,000,000	8.0
1935	13,206,000	142,198,000	10.7
1934	13,262,000	114,200,000	8.6
1933	14,743,000	123,841,000	8.4
1932	15,543,000	211,551,000	13.6
1931	15,026,000	132,466,000	8.8
1930	14,326,000	206,700,000	14.4
1929	14,445,000	160,565,000	11.1
1928	13,791,000	321,215,000	23.2
1927	12,979,000	252,500,000	19.4
1926	13,277,000	219,646,000	16.5
1925	13,002,000	235,472,000	18.1
1924	13,933,000	132,918,000	10.1
1923	12,791,000	271,622,000	21.2

*Preliminary.

ALBERTA

Year—	Acreage, acres	Crop, bus	Yield per acre, bus
1942*	6,370,000	183,000,000	28.7
1941	6,481,000	97,000,000	15.0
1940	8,667,000	180,700,000	20.8
1939	8,379,000	150,000,000	17.9
1938	7,969,000	148,200,000	18.6
1937	7,384,000	74,000,000	10.0
1936	7,366,000	67,000,000	9.1
1935	7,500,000	98,648,000	13.1
1934	7,501,000	112,500,000	14.9
1933	7,898,000	94,500,000	11.9
1932	8,201,000	167,355,000	20.4
1931	7,943,000	140,603,000	17.7
1930	7,164,000	147,000,000	20.5
1929	7,551,000	92,534,000	12.2
1928	6,708,000	171,000,000	25.4
1927	6,251,000	171,286,000	27.4
1926	6,114,000	113,986,000	18.6
1925	5,704,000	97,962,000	17.1
1924	5,573,000	61,312,000	11.0
1923	5,958,000	144,834,000	24.3

*Preliminary.

TOTALS, THREE PROVINCES

Year—	Acreage, acres	Crop, bus	Yield per acre, bus
1942*	20,653,000	580,000,000	28.1
1941	21,140,000	293,000,000	13.8
1940	27,750,000	513,800,000	18.5
1939	25,813,000	463,000,000	17.9
1938	24,946,000	336,000,000	13.4
1937	24,599,000	159,000,000	6.4
1936	24,522,000	212,000,000	8.6
1935	23,293,000	264,096,000	11.3
1934	23,296,000	263,800,000	11.3
1933	25,177,000	263,004,000	10.4
1932	26,395,000	422,947,000	16.0
1931	25,586,000	301,181,000	11.7
1930	23,960,000	397,300,000	16.5
1929	24,297,000	281,664,000	11.5
1928	23,159,000	544,598,000	23.5
1927	21,425,000	454,559,000	21.2
1926	21,677,000	380,765,000	17.5
1925	20,926,000	367,058,000	17.5
1924	21,065,000	235,694,000	11.1
1923	21,664,000	452,260,000	20.8

*Preliminary.

World Wheat Production

Wheat production, in specified countries for 1942, as compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, in bushels (000's omitted):

Northern Hemisphere—	1942
United States	981,327
Canada	607,688
Mexico	15,800
Total (3)	1,604,815
Europe (30)	1,380,000
North Africa (4)	112,000
Asia (6)	585,000
Total, 43 countries	3,682,815
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total, excluding Soviet Russia and China*	3,785,000
Southern Hemisphere—	
Argentina	200,000
Australia	145,000
Union of South Africa	15,000
Estimated world total, excluding Soviet Russia and China*	4,210,000

Data are, in many instances, unofficial forecasts and should be interpreted as indications only.

*Includes, besides countries listed, estimates for wheat producing countries for which reports are not available.

Canadian Crops, 1942, by Provinces

Canadian production of the more important grains, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, by provinces (in bus, 000's omitted):

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Prince Edward Isl.	162	3,500	364
Nova Scotia	53	2,622	377
New Brunswick	84	6,895	570
Quebec	603	50,580	3,881
Ontario	24,252	84,538	12,179
Manitoba	52,000	70,000	76,000
Saskatchewan	345,000	255,000	92,000
Alberta	183,000	175,000	73,000
British Columbia	2,534	3,841	863
	607,688	651,976	259,234

CANADIAN CROPS

Grain crops for all Canada, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, by crop years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Barley	Buckwheat	Corn
1942*..	607,688	259,234	5,310	14,372
1941...	311,825	110,566	4,788	13,362
1940...	540,190	104,256	6,692	6,956
1939...	520,623	103,147	6,848	8,097
1938...	360,010	102,242	7,079	7,690
1937...	**182,410**	**83,124**	**7,745**	**5,415**
1936...	**229,218**	**71,922**	**8,601**	**6,083**
1935...	**281,935**	**83,975**	**7,948**	**7,765**
1934...	**275,849**	**63,742**	**8,635**	**6,798**
1933...	**281,892**	**63,359**	**8,483**	**5,054**
1932...	**443,061**	**80,773**	**8,424**	**5,057**
1931...	**321,325**	**67,383**	**6,917**	**5,449**
1930...	**420,672**	**135,160**	**10,903**	**5,826**
1929...	**304,520**	**102,313**	**10,470**	**5,183**
1928...	**566,726**	**136,391**	**10,899**	**5,241**
1927...	**479,665**	**96,938**	**10,890**	**4,262**
1926...	**407,137**	**99,987**	**9,883**	**7,813**
1925...	**395,474**	**87,118**	**10,546**	**10,564**

	Flaxseed	Oats	Rye	Peas
1942*...	14,991	651,976	24,703	1,678
1941....	6,566	365,575	11,659	1,319
1940....	3,049	380,526	13,994	1,355
1939....	2,044	384,407	15,307	1,307
1938....	1,259	371,382	10,988	1,365
1937....	**697**	**268,442**	**5,771**	**1,199**
1936....	**1,795**	**271,778**	**4,281**	**1,229**
1935....	**1,666**	**394,348**	**9,606**	**1,616**
1934....	**910**	**321,120**	**4,706**	**1,588**
1933....	**632**	**307,478**	**4,177**	**1,377**
1932....	**2,719**	**391,561**	**8,470**	**1,518**
1931....	**2,465**	**328,278**	**5,322**	**1,370**
1930....	**5,069**	**423,148**	**22,018**	**2,371**
1929....	**2,060**	**282,838**	**13,160**	**1,979**
1928....	**3,614**	**452,153**	**14,618**	**2,588**
1927....	**4,885**	**439,713**	**14,950**	**2,795**
1926....	**5,995**	**383,416**	**12,178**	**2,636**
1925....	**6,237**	**402,296**	**9,158**	**3,411**

ACRES (000'S OMITTED)

	Wheat	Barley	Buckwheat	Corn
1942*...	21,586	6,972	239	358
1941....	21,882	5,304	238	320
1940....	28,726	4,342	326	186
1939....	26,756	4,347	335	183
1938....	25,930	4,453	376	180
1937....	**25,570**	**4,381**	**395**	**166**
1936....	**25,289**	**4,432**	**398**	**164**
1935....	**24,116**	**3,886**	**380**	**167**
1934....	**23,985**	**3,612**	**407**	**161**
1933....	**25,991**	**3,658**	**398**	**136**
1932....	**27,182**	**3,758**	**368**	**130**
1931....	**26,355**	**3,791**	**335**	**131**
1930....	**24,898**	**5,559**	**490**	**161**
1929....	**25,255**	**5,925**	**516**	**152**
1928....	**24,119**	**4,881**	**503**	**139**
1927....	**22,460**	**3,506**	**471**	**132**
1926....	**22,896**	**3,647**	**457**	**210**
1925....	**20,790**	**3,524**	**474**	**239**

	Flaxseed	Oats	Rye	Peas
1942*....	1,492	13,782	1,336	90
1941....	996	12,265	958	80
1940....	397	12,298	1,035	82
1939....	307	12,789	1,102	76
1938....	210	13,010	741	80
1937....	**241**	**13,048**	**594**	**84**
1936....	**468**	**13,118**	**635**	**92**
1935....	**214**	**14,096**	**719**	**94**
1934....	**227**	**13,731**	**684**	**95**
1933....	**243**	**13,529**	**583**	**85**
1932....	**461**	**13,148**	**774**	**85**
1931....	**648**	**12,837**	**778**	**81**
1930....	**582**	**13,259**	**1,448**	**129**
1929....	**382**	**12,479**	**992**	**125**
1928....	**378**	**13,137**	**840**	**154**
1927....	**476**	**13,240**	**743**	**151**
1926....	**738**	**12,741**	**758**	**145**
1925....	**843**	**12,556**	**643**	**182**

*Preliminary.

Canadian Wheat Crops and Carry-Over

Canadian wheat production and carry-over at end of crop years, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in bushels (000's omitted):

1942*	607,688	.....
1941	302,626	424,048
1940	551,390	480,129
1939	520,623	300,473
1938	360,010	95,013
1937	**182,410**	23,411
1936	**216,740**	32,739
1935	**277,339**	108,747
1934	**275,849**	203,945
1933	**281,892**	219,428
1932	**443,061**	137,733
1931	**321,325**	140,877
1930	**420,672**	127,160
1929	**304,520**	126,989
1928	**566,726**	91,231
1927	**479,665**	52,676
1926	**407,136**	38,482
1925	**395,476**	28,482
1924	**262,097**	44,977
1923	**474,199**	12,233
1922	**399,785**	21,020
1921	**300,858**	14,026

*Preliminary.

Crops of Western Canada

Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates crops of oats, barley and flax in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, by crop years, in bushels (000's omitted):

MANITOBA

Year—	Oats	Barley	Flax
1942*.....	70,000	76,000	2,000
1941.....	41,700	40,000	1,377
1940.....	33,000	27,500	800
1939.....	34,500	28,000	525
1938.....	41,000	31,000	300
1937.....	43,075	34,800	370
1936.....	20,400	18,990	415
1935.....	30,700	23,100	158
1934.....	26,752	17,298	180
1933.....	29,500	16,900	110
1932.....	36,826	20,014	240
1931.....	25,500	15,400	350
1930.....	50,562	49,974	1,086
1929.....	30,740	36,518	445

SASKATCHEWAN

Year—	Oats	Barley	Flax
1942*.....	255,000	92,000	10,500
1941.....	72,500	26,700	4,086
1940.....	93,000	23,500	1,650
1939.....	112,000	26,000	1,200
1938.....	90,000	20,000	725
1937.....	22,338	5,518	123
1936.....	65,462	16,627	1,240
1935.....	131,951	23,149	1,055
1934.....	64,288	12,403	180
1933.....	75,422	17,560	410
1932.....	107,400	23,400	2,200
1931.....	67,700	14,340	1,820
1930.....	125,509	40,522	3,017
1929.....	68,944	30,755	1,462

ALBERTA

Year—	Oats	Barley	Flax
1942*.....	175,000	73,000	2,200
1941.....	63,800	28,000	956
1940.....	103,000	32,000	425
1939.....	85,000	27,000	350
1938.....	101,000	29,200	160
1937.....	77,000	22,100	124
1936.....	50,000	17,000	75
1935.....	82,203	16,376	155
1934.....	81,000	1,927	105
1933.....	72,500	12,783	43
1932.....	101,500	19,700	200
1931.....	90,500	20,800	200
1930.....	77,940	18,999	190
1929.....	41,936	12,514	63

TOTALS, THREE PROVINCES

Year—	Oats	Barley	Flax
1942*.....	500,000	241,000	14,700
1941.....	178,000	94,700	6,419
1940.....	229,000	83,000	2,875
1939.....	231,500	81,000	2,075
1938.....	232,000	80,200	1,185
1937.....	142,413	62,418	617
1936.....	135,862	52,617	1,730
1935.....	244,854	62,625	1,368
1934.....	172,040	44,742	827
1933.....	177,422	47,243	563
1932.....	245,726	63,114	2,640
1931.....	183,700	50,540	2,370
1930.....	254,011	109,495	4,063
1929.....	141,620	79,787	1,970

*Preliminary.

Acreage

MANITOBA

Year—	Oats	Barley	Flax
1942*.....	1,480	2,021	227
1941.....	1,308	1,531	170
1940.....	1,293	1,256	90
1939.....	1,377	1,344	70
1938.....	1,462	1,355	43
1937.....	1,410	1,393	38
1936.....	1,441	1,384	88
1935.....	1,434	1,121	17
1934.....	1,458	1,125	26
1933.....	1,504	1,173	20
1932.....	1,464	1,123	49
1931.....	1,518	1,129	101
1930.....	1,590	1,991	112
1929.....	1,558	2,182	62

SASKATCHEWAN

Year—	Oats	Barley	Flax
1942*.....	4,902	2,468	1,056
1941.....	4,030	1,661	681
1940.....	3,880	1,251	232
1939.....	4,144	1,149	187
1938.....	4,171	1,207	139
1937.....	4,380	1,174	175
1936.....	4,610	1,299	354
1935.....	4,942	1,146	168
1934.....	4,625	1,088	175
1933.....	4,571	1,228	205
1932.....	4,365	1,330	381
1931.....	4,295	1,375	509
1930.....	4,531	2,016	431
1929.....	4,256	2,229	298

ALBERTA

Year—	Oats	Barley	Flax
1942*.....	3,284	1,925	183
1941.....	2,799	1,543	131
1940.....	2,645	1,115	42
1939.....	2,706	1,114	40
1938.....	2,885	1,125	31
1937.....	2,789	995	20
1936.....	2,454	1,036	17
1935.....	3,102	920	19
1934.....	3,032	749	18
1933.....	2,870	631	11
1932.....	2,705	701	23
1931.....	2,466	710	31
1930.....	2,165	748	28
1929.....	1,918	704	13

THREE PROVINCES

Year—	Oats	Barley	Flax
1942*.....	9,666	6,414	1,466
1941.....	8,137	4,735	982
1940.....	7,818	3,622	264
1939.....	8,227	3,607	297
1938.....	8,518	3,687	213
1937.....	8,579	3,562	233
1936.....	8,505	3,719	459
1935.....	9,478	3,187	204
1934.....	9,115	2,962	218
1933.....	8,945	3,032	236
1932.....	8,533	3,154	454
1931.....	8,279	3,214	641
1930.....	8,286	4,755	571
1929.....	7,732	5,114	373

*Preliminary.

WHO USES RIEGEL PAPERS? American Chicle Co., Beech-Nut Packing Co., Burry Biscuit Co., R. B. Davis Baking Powder Corp., First National Stores, Frosted Foods Sales Corp., General Foods, Inc., General Mills, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Hershey Chocolate Co., Lea & Perrins Inc., Loose Wiles Biscuits Co., C. F. Mueller Co., National Biscuit Co., Nestle's Milk Products, Inc., Quaker Oats Co., Standard Brands Inc., Schulers Potato Chip Co., Ward Baking Co., Wheatena Corp. and many others.

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RIEGEL PAPERS

RIEGEL PAPER CORPORATION, 342 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Ontario Wheat Crop

Production of winter and spring wheat in Ontario, as reported by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, by years, in bushels:

	Fall wheat	Spring wheat	Total
1942*...	23,391,000	861,000	24,252,000
1941....	15,056,000	828,000	15,884,000
1940....	22,099,000	1,301,000	23,400,000
1939....	22,271,000	1,550,000	23,821,000
1938....	19,814,000	1,610,000	21,424,000
1937....	18,689,000	1,601,000	20,290,000
1936....	12,478,000	1,735,000	14,213,000
1935....	12,601,000	1,857,000	14,458,000
1934....	6,724,000	1,803,000	8,527,000
1933....	14,030,600	1,663,000	15,693,600
1932....	15,061,600	1,990,368	17,051,968
1931....	15,013,555	1,982,594	16,996,149
1930....	18,047,207	2,179,204	20,226,411
1929....	17,820,739	1,929,892	19,750,631
1928....	16,766,408	2,181,855	18,948,263

*Preliminary.

Terms of Shipment

At the annual meeting of directors, delegates and members of the Millers National Federation in Chicago, April 9, 1915, these definitions applying to shipment of flour and feed were adopted:

"Immediate," shipment within three days from date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are received.

"Quick," shipment within seven days from date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are received.

"Prompt," shipment within 14 days from date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are received.

At the Federation meeting on Oct. 14, 1921, these definitions were reaffirmed, but a resolution was adopted adding the word "calendar" before the word "days" in each instance, so as to obviate any possible confusion.

At the Federation meeting Oct. 20, 1922, a resolution was adopted construing shipment "at once" as identical with "immediate" shipment.

Canadian Mill Wages

Rates of wages per hour prevailing in Canadian flour mills in 1943, in cents:

Millwrights	70@85
Electricians	60@70
Bolters and grinders	55@75
Packers	45@55
Elevator help	40@50
General help	40@50
Watchmen	30@40

It is compulsory for all employers in Canada to pay a cost of living bonus in addition to the wages earned by the worker. The amount of this bonus is determined by fluctuations in the cost of living rate, payments being adjusted every three months.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES

A Section Devoted to Information Regarding the Acreage, Yield and Value of the Chief Field Crops of the United States, Statistics Being Given Both for the Country as a Whole and by States

UNITED STATES WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States wheat acreage, yield per acre, and total production, with winter and spring wheat estimated separately, by states and calendar years:

WINTER WHEAT

State—	000's omitted Acreage, acres—Average 1930-39	1941	1942	Yield per acre, bus—Average 1930-39	1941	1942	000's omitted Production, bus—Average 1930-39	1941	1942
New York	254	292	277	21.8	22.5	27.0	5,600	6,570	7,479
New Jersey	55	55	50	22.2	22.0	23.5	1,230	1,210	1,175
Pennsylvania	964	857	797	19.7	19.5	19.0	19,029	16,712	15,143
Ohio	2,029	1,958	1,723	20.2	25.0	21.0	40,813	48,950	36,183
Indiana	1,719	1,470	1,102	17.5	23.5	12.5	30,083	34,545	13,775
Illinois	2,004	1,704	971	18.0	20.0	13.0	36,095	34,080	12,623
Michigan	811	730	672	20.8	22.0	22.5	16,674	16,060	15,120
Wisconsin	36	38	38	17.0	17.5	21.5	624	665	817
Minnesota	173	182	160	18.0	14.0	22.5	3,140	2,548	3,600
Iowa	387	140	195	17.9	13.5	23.0	6,944	1,890	4,485
Missouri	1,929	1,336	695	14.4	13.5	13.0	27,594	18,036	9,035
South Dakota	117	150	188	11.1	11.0	20.0	1,367	1,650	3,760
Nebraska	2,954	2,221	2,865	13.6	15.5	24.0	41,059	34,426	68,760
Kansas	10,754	11,775	10,598	11.8	14.7	19.5	131,782	173,092	206,661
Delaware	84	65	60	17.4	20.5	21.5	1,465	1,332	1,290
Maryland	427	345	307	19.1	21.0	19.5	8,183	7,245	5,986
Virginia	597	511	470	14.5	15.0	16.0	8,633	7,665	7,520
West Virginia	138	105	94	15.1	15.5	15.5	2,073	1,628	1,457
North Carolina	444	474	517	11.1	15.5	15.5	4,903	7,347	8,014
South Carolina	139	244	307	10.0	13.0	11.0	1,366	3,172	3,377
Georgia	141	191	241	9.3	11.5	10.5	1,273	2,196	2,530
Kentucky	387	375	371	14.0	19.0	14.0	5,456	7,125	5,194
Tennessee	392	361	361	11.3	15.0	14.5	4,388	5,415	5,234
Alabama	6	7	13	10.2	13.0	13.0	57	91	169
Mississippi	..	11	7	...	27.0	23.0	..	297	161
Arkansas	61	30	22	9.3	10.5	11.0	561	315	242
Oklahoma	4,046	4,543	3,477	11.6	10.7	16.5	47,981	48,610	57,370
Texas	3,129	2,614	2,875	9.5	10.4	16.5	31,360	27,186	47,438
Montana	703	1,322	1,362	13.4	21.0	25.5	10,055	27,762	34,731
Idaho	627	629	535	20.9	28.0	24.0	13,216	17,612	12,840
Wyoming	92	147	132	10.2	23.0	24.0	952	3,381	3,168
Colorado	702	1,164	1,106	11.6	18.6	22.6	8,441	21,650	24,996
New Mexico	229	151	257	9.2	16.0	17.5	2,437	2,416	4,498
Arizona	39	27	23	23.0	14.5	25.0	888	392	575
Utah	182	198	167	16.9	24.5	18.5	3,100	4,851	3,090
Nevada	3	5	4	25.8	28.0	30.0	74	140	120
Washington	1,018	1,611	1,465	24.0	31.0	32.0	24,562	49,941	46,880
Oregon	632	695	626	19.5	30.0	28.5	12,404	20,850	17,841
California	755	752	536	18.5	15.5	18.5	14,136	11,656	9,916
United States	39,160	39,485	35,666	14.4	17.0	19.7	570,001	670,709	703,253

SPRING BREAD WHEAT

State—	000's omitted Acreage, acres—Average 1930-39	1941	1942	Yield per acre, bus—Average 1930-39	1941	1942	000's omitted Production, bus—Average 1930-39	1941	1942
Maine	5	2	2	20.0	18.0	20.0	93	36	40
New York	7	4	4	17.3	19.0	20.0	127	76	80
Pennsylvania	11	10	9	18.0	18.5	17.5	203	185	158
Ohio	8	1	1	17.4	28.0	22.0	144	28	22
Indiana	11	6	6	14.8	20.0	15.0	167	120	90
Illinois	60	12	10	15.8	20.0	19.5	1,023	240	195
Michigan	18	11	9	16.4	20.5	22.5	292	226	202
Wisconsin	72	41	40	16.0	17.0	22.5	1,156	697	900
Minnesota	1,382	1,212	897	12.7	13.5	20.5	17,610	16,362	18,388
Iowa	34	41	16	13.4	11.0	16.5	467	451	264
North Dakota	5,302	6,164	5,609	7.6	18.0	20.0	42,488	110,952	112,180
South Dakota	1,687	2,258	2,100	7.3	12.0	17.0	14,025	27,096	35,700
Nebraska	257	133	82	7.8	13.5	14.0	1,903	1,796	1,148
Kansas	14	24	12	7.1	10.0	9.5	114	240	114
Montana	2,533	2,381	1,905	8.9	17.0	20.5	23,564	40,477	39,052
Idaho	420	325	260	25.9	31.5	30.5	11,005	10,238	7,930
Wyoming	117	89	70	11.5	16.0	16.0	1,348	1,424	1,120
Colorado	289	204	163	13.0	16.6	17.5	3,745	3,386	2,852
New Mexico	22	22	21	13.0	14.5	15.0	304	319	315
Utah	75	68	60	27.9	32.0	32.0	2,107	2,176	1,920
Nevada	13	13	13	24.5	27.0	28.0	312	351	364
Washington	1,166	487	312	16.8	23.0	26.5	19,800	11,201	8,268
Oregon	306	125	88	20.3	21.5	24.0	6,216	2,688	2,112
United States	13,816	13,633	11,689	10.6	16.9	20.0	148,277	230,765	233,414

DURUM WHEAT

State—	000's omitted Acreage, acres—Average 1930-39	1941	1942	Yield per acre, bus—Average 1930-39	1941	1942	000's omitted Production, bus—Average 1930-39	1941	1942
Minnesota	102	77	55	13.2	15.5	21.5	1,382	1,194	1,182
North Dakota	2,090	1,991	1,712	9.2	17.0	22.0	20,351	33,847	37,664
South Dakota	574	456	342	8.0	14.5	17.0	5,564	6,612	5,814
Three states	2,767	2,524	2,109	9.3	16.5	21.2	27,297	41,653	44,660

UNITED STATES BUCKWHEAT CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States buckwheat acreage, yield per acre, and total production, by states and calendar years:

State—	000's omitted Acreage, acres—Average 1930-39	1941	1942	Yield per acre, bus—Average 1930-39	1941	1942	000's omitted Production, bus—Average 1930-39	1941	1942
Maine	11	7	7	16.8	15.0	17.0	185	105	119
Vermont	2	1	1	20.2	17.0	19.0	35	17	19
New York	147	106	122	17.1	19.0	18.5	2,505	2,014	2,257
Pennsylvania	140	112	110	18.0	20.0	19.5	2,495	2,240	2,145
Ohio	20	9	12	16.6	17.5	18.0	330	158	216
Indiana	15	5	7	13.7	12.5	13.0	205	62	91
Illinois	6	2	6	14.6	15.0	13.0	98	30	78
Michigan	22	16	26	12.8	14.5	17.0	290	232	442
Wisconsin	15	15	14	11.6	14.5	15.0	170	218	210
Minnesota	21	22	30	9.9	11.5	14.0	201	253	420
Iowa	5	2	2	13.1	16.0	16.0	66	32	32
Missouri	1	1	1	11.0	9.0	10.0	11	9	10
North Dakota	6	3	6	6.2	14.0	10.5	43	42	63
South Dakota	4	1	1	7.3	8.0	14.0	30	8	14
Maryland	6	5	5	18.8	20.0	19.5	107	100	98
Virginia	11	9	8	13.6	16.0	16.0	141	144	128
West Virginia	19	12	11	16.9	19.5	19.0	319	234	209
North Carolina	4	5	5	14.3	16.5	17.0	57	82	85
Kentucky	2	2	2	10.0	14.0	11.0	20	28	22
Tennessee	2	2	2	12.1	15.0	14.5	24	30	29
United States	459	337	378	16.1	17.9	17.7	7,365	6,038	6,687

UNITED STATES COMBINED WHEAT CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States wheat acreage, yield per acre, and total production, with winter and spring wheat estimated separately, by states and calendar years:

State—	000's omitted Acreage, acres—Average 1930-39	1941	1942	Yield per acre, bus—Average 1930-39	1941	1942	000's omitted Production, bus—Average 1930-39	1941	1942
Maine	5	2	2	20.0	18.0	20.0	93	36	40
New York	262	296	281	21.7	22.5	26.9	5,727	6,646	7,559
New Jersey	55	55	50	22.2	22.0	23.5	1,230	1,210	1,175
Pennsylvania	975	867	806	19.7	19.5	19.0	19,232	16,897	15,301
Ohio	2,037	1,959	1,724	20.2	25.0	21.0	40,958	48,978	36,205
Indiana	1,730	1,476	1,108	17.5	23.5	12.5	30,250	34,665	13,865
Illinois	2,064	1,716	981	17.9	20.0	13.1	37,118	34,320	12,818
Michigan	829	741	681	20.7	22.0	22.5	16,966	16,286	15,322
Wisconsin	109	79	78	16.4	17.2	22.0	1,780	1,362	1,717
Minnesota	1,658	1,471	1,112	13.3	13.7	20.8	22,132	20,104	23,170
Iowa	421	181	211	17.4	12.9	22.5	7,411	2,341	4,749
Missouri	1,934	1,336	695	14.4	13.5	13.0	27,653	18,036	9,035
North Dakota	7,392	8,155	7,321	8.1	17.8	20.5	62,339	144,799	149,844
South Dakota	2,378	2,864	2,630	7.6	12.3	17.2	20,956	35,358	45,274
Nebraska	3,211	2,354	2,947	13.0	15.4	23.7	42,962	36,222	69,908
Kansas	10,768	11,799	10,610	11.8	14.7	19.5	131,896	173,332	206,775
Delaware	84	65	60	17.4	20.5	21.5	1,465	1,332	1,290
Maryland	427	345	307	19.1	21.0	19.5	8,183	7,245	5,986
Virginia	597	511	470	14.5	15.0	16.0	8,633	7,665	7,520
West Virginia	138	105	94	15.1	15.5	15.5	2,073	1,628	1,457
North Carolina	444	474	517	11.1	15.5	15.5	4,903	7,347	8,014
South Carolina	139	244	307	10.0	13.0	11.0	1,366	3,172	3,377
Georgia	141	191	241	9.3	11.5	10.5	1,273	2,196	2,530
Kentucky	387	375	371	14.0	19.0	14.0	5,456	7,125	5,194
Tennessee	392	361	361	11.3	15.0	14.5	4,388	5,415	5,234
Alabama	6	7	13	10.2	13.0	13.0	57	91	169
Mississippi	...	11	7	...	27.0	23.0	...	297	161
Arkansas	61	30	22	9.3	10.5	11.0	561	315	242
Oklahoma	4,046	4,543	3,477	11.6	10.7	16.5	47,981	48,610	57,370
Texas	3,129	2,614	2,875	9.5	10.4	16.5	31,360	27,186	47,438
Montana	3,236	3,703	3,267	9.9	18.4	22.6	33,619	68,239	73,783
Idaho	1,047	954	795	23.0	29.2	26.1	24,222	27,850	20,770
Wyoming	209	236	202	10.8	20.4	21.2	2,300	4,805	4,288
Colorado	991	1,368	1,269	11.9	18.3	21.9	12,186	25,036	27,848
New Mexico	252	173	278	9.6	15.8	17.3	2,742	2,735	4,813
Arizona	39	27	23	23.0	14.5	25.0	888	392	575
Utah	257	266	227	20.1	26.4	22.1	5,207	7,027	5,010
Nevada	16	18	17	24.8	27.3	28.5	385	491	484
Washington	2,184	2,098	1,777	20.4	29.1	31.0	44,362	61,142	55,348
Oregon	938	820	714	19.8	28.7	27.9	18,620	23,538	19,953
California	755	752	536	18.5	15.5	18.5	14,136	11,656	9,916
United States	55,743	55,642	49,464	13.3	16.9	19.8	745,575	943,127	981,327

UNITED STATES CORN CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States corn acreage, yield per acre, and total production, for all purposes, by states and calendar years:

State—	000's omitted Acreage, acres—Average 1930-39	1941	1942	Yield per acre, bus—Average 1930-39	1941	1942	000's omitted Production, bus—Average 1930-39	1941	1942
Maine	12	16	16	38.6	41.0	42.0	483	656	672
New Hampshire	15	15	15	41.2	42.0	42.0	621	630	630
Vermont	74	69	70	40.0	38.0	40.0	2,942	2,622	2,800
Massachusetts	38	41	41	41.1	41.0	44.0	1,582	1,681	1,804
Rhode Island	9	8	8	39.7	39.0	41.0	358	312	328
Connecticut	52	47	49	38.5	42.0	42.0	1,983	1,974	2,058
New York	654	676	690	34.2	40.0	40.0	22,403	27,040	27,600
New Jersey	192	183	186	38.4	41.0	45.0	7,363	7,503	8,370
Pennsylvania	1,331	1,282	1,295	40.2	41.5	43.0	53,662	53,203	55,685
Ohio	3,603	3,252	3,317	38.8	49.5	56.0	139,956	160,974	185,752
Indiana	4,436	3,934	4,013	36.2	45.0	54.0	160,373	177,930	216,702
Illinois	8,887	7,721	7,953	36.2	53.0	54.5	321,945	409,213	433,438
Michigan	1,537	1,501	1,621	30.9	32.0	43.0	47,868	48,032	69,703
Wisconsin	2,299	2,250	2,408	32.4	40.0	43.0	74,644	90,000	103,544
Minnesota	4,693	4,410	4,763	30.6	44.0	43.5	143,410	194,040	207,100
Iowa	10,736	9,069	9,704	37.2	51.0	61.5	399,184	462,519	596,796
Missouri	5,204	3,904	4,138	20.6	29.0	35.5	107,141	113,216	146,898
North Dakota	1,172	1,115	1,160	14.0	23.0	25.0	16,368	25,645	29,000
South Dakota	3,645	2,703	3,081	11.2	18.5	33.5	41,768	50,006	103,214
Nebraska	8,528	6,708	7,245	14.6	23.5	33.5	133,822	157,638	242,708
Kansas	4,609	2,488	3,160	12.2	23.0	28.5	59,550	57,224	90,060
Delaware	143	133	132	27.7	30.0	31.0	3,960	3,990	4,092
Maryland	510	450	454	31.6	35.0	36.0	16,173	15,750	16,344
Virginia	1,462	1,267	1,318	22.2	26.0	27.0	32,418	32,942	35,586
West Virginia	506	397	413	24.7	31.0	34.0	12,610	12,307	14,042
North Carolina	2,376	2,392	2,296	18.3	22.0	20.5	43,507	52,624	47,068
South Carolina	1,694	1,653	1,471	13.5	13.5	14.5	22,831	22,316	21,330
Georgia	4,198	4,000	3,560	9.7	10.5	11.0	40,904	42,000	39,160
Florida	759	720	706	8.9	9.5	10.5	6,775	6,840	7,413
Kentucky	2,879	2,610	2,740	22.4	28.0	30.0	64,557	73,080	82,200
Tennessee	2,853	2,730	2,812	21.2	25.5	27.0	60,618	69,615	75,924
Alabama	3,288	3,305	3,140	12.4	15.5	14.0	40,973	51,228	43,960
Mississippi	2,660	3,015	2,894	14.5	17.0	17.0	38,537	51,255	49,198
Arkansas	2,122	2,148	2,062	14.4	19.0	18.0	30,567	40,812	37,116
Louisiana	1,479	1,484	1,395	14.4	15.0	17.5	21,360	22,260	24,412
Oklahoma	2,362	1,783	1,926	13.1	17.5	18.5	31,131	31,202	35,631
Texas	4,931	4,925	5,418	15.4	15.0	14.5	75,964	73,875	78,561
Montana	137	178	190	9.9	20.0	20.0	1,396	3,560	3,800
Idaho	35	55	52	35.2	45.0	47.0	1,239	2,475	2,444
Wyoming	203	152	122	10.0	16.0	16.5	2,068	2,432	2,013
Colorado	1,305	951	1,018	10.0	15.8	18.8	13,419	15,026	19,138
New Mexico	200	195	205	13.3	17.0	18.5	2,677	3,315	3,792
Arizona	32	41	36	15.2	11.0	11.0	482	451	396
Utah	20	28	24	24.0	29.0	33.0	469	812	792
Nevada	2	4	4	26.7	30.0	30.0	56	120	120
Washington	33	35	33	34.4	41.0	41.0	1,141	1,435	1,353
Oregon	62	61	52	30.2	33.0	33.5	1,872	2,013	1,742
California	71	82	78	32.8	32.0	33.0	2,317	2,624	2,574
United States	98,049	86,186	89,484	23.5	31.1	35.5	2,307,452	2,677,517	3,175,154

This table covers corn for all purposes, including hogged and siloed corn, and that cut and fed without removing the ears, as well as that husked and snapped for grain. The yield for grain, with an allowance for varying yields of corn for other purposes, is applied to the total acreage to obtain an equivalent production expressed in terms of grain.

UNITED STATES NORMAL RAINFALL IN WHEAT BELT

The following table shows normal rainfall for each month in the principal wheat growing states of the Middle West, in inches and decimal portions thereof:

	Minn.	N.D.	S.D.	Mont.	Kan.	Okla.	Texas	Neb.	Colo.	Iowa	Ill.	Mo.	Ohio	Ind.
January	.74	.47	.56	.88	.66	1.45	1.90	.55	.77	1.07	2.31	2.24	3.06	3.13
February	.75	.49	.58	.70	1.02	1.36	1.86	.72	.97	1.09	2.18	2.03	2.62	2.47
March	1.19	.70	1.12	.94	1.47	2.17	2.07	1.10	1.32	1.75	3.06	3.15	3.38	3.75
April	2.07	1.39	2.17	1.16	2.65	3.45	3.09	2.45	1.80	2.77	3.42	3.92	3.16	3.55
May	3.24	2.40	3.04	2.26	3.71	4.72	3.67	3.53	1.88	4.13	4.15	4.80	3.72	4.06
June	4.05	3.45	3.55	2.51	4.00	3.80	3.12	3.78	1.42	4.63	4.08	4.79	3.78	3.81
July	3.38	2.42	2.63	1.49	3.34	3.10	2.64	3.34	2.26	3.73	3.29	3.84	3.80	3.96
August	3.17	2.04	2.33	1.17	3.21	3.02	2.46	2.82	1.98	3.57	3.35	3.94	3.33	3.36
September	2.91	1.65	1.69	1.39	2.77	3.01	2.87	2.62	1.31	3.79	3.58	4.06	2.94	3.27
October	1.95	1.08	1.31	1.03	1.96	3.03	2.67	1.60	1.20	2.39	2.77	2.84	2.60	2.79
November	1.16	.62	.68	.42	1.26	2.00	2.25	.79	.80	1.55	2.67	2.50	2.76	3.05
December	.78	.52	.58	.39	.87	1.71	2.25	.70	.92	1.20	2.27	2.07	2.79	2.90

UNITED STATES WINTER WHEAT ACREAGE SEEDED

Department of Agriculture estimates of the acreage sown to winter wheat in the autumn of 1942, compared with the revised estimate of the previous years (acres, 000's omitted), and of the condition of the crop on Dec. 1, and indicated production for 1943:

	000's omitted						000's omitted		
	Acreage seeded			Per cent Condition Dec. 1			Production, bus		
State—	Average, 1930-39	Autumn of 1941	Autumn of 1942	Average, 1930-39	1941	1942	Average, 1931-40	1942	Indicated 1943
New York	273	283	275	89	92	89	6,016	7,479	6,600
New Jersey	63	69	62	89	87	90	1,237	1,175	1,178
Pennsylvania	979	812	796	85	88	88	18,608	15,143	14,726
Ohio	2,118	1,767	1,643	85	94	89	42,239	36,183	30,396
Indiana	1,776	1,186	1,067	83	89	85	30,041	13,775	17,072
Illinois	2,074	1,160	1,148	85	72	88	36,569	12,623	18,368
Michigan	836	682	648	85	92	90	16,846	15,120	14,256
Wisconsin	41	39	31	88	95	92	636	817	558
Minnesota	198	173	156	83	89	87	3,207	3,600	2,808
Iowa	414	200	200	82	91	93	6,844	4,485	3,800
Missouri	2,091	845	1,225	80	66	86	28,929	9,035	15,312
South Dakota	224	205	256	66	91	81	1,316	3,760	3,072
Nebraska	3,570	2,938	2,967	70	93	91	37,235	68,760	50,439
Kansas	14,045	11,116	10,449	68	88	91	125,836	206,661	177,633
Delaware	83	63	59	90	84	84	1,388	1,290	1,062
Maryland	428	323	304	84	77	82	7,803	5,986	5,776
Virginia	612	487	492	79	64	78	8,534	7,520	6,888
West Virginia	156	117	108	80	83	85	2,032	1,457	1,350
North Carolina	482	544	539	81	78	86	5,282	8,014	7,007
South Carolina	162	318	318	73	78	76	1,601	3,377	3,498
Georgia	166	265	260	76	77	79	1,434	2,530	2,470
Kentucky	454	441	397	81	90	88	5,722	5,194	5,161
Tennessee	429	375	375	79	82	85	4,651	5,234	4,875
Alabama	7	15	18	78	82	83	63	169	198
Mississippi	...	12	12	..	79	73	...	161	192
Arkansas	82	31	31	77	82	78	578	242	232
Oklahoma	4,908	3,800	3,800	67	80	86	50,072	57,370	49,400
Texas	4,745	3,423	3,491	66	85	92	30,514	47,438	52,365
Montana	993	1,421	1,435	78	90	91	11,164	34,731	30,135
Idaho	691	574	563	82	94	82	13,311	12,840	11,823
Wyoming	148	143	140	70	93	92	906	3,168	3,520
Colorado	1,159	1,218	1,206	64	94	93	7,592	24,996	20,502
New Mexico	380	302	326	72	89	83	2,391	4,498	3,260
Arizona	42	25	29	89	92	87	924	575	638
Utah	193	180	171	79	95	80	2,986	3,090	2,736
Nevada	3	4	4	91	100	90	84	120	112
Washington	1,336	1,537	1,353	75	96	75	25,213	46,880	34,502
Oregon	787	661	602	79	96	81	11,716	17,841	12,642
California	891	585	526	79	77	84	14,114	9,916	8,942
United States	48,039	38,339	37,482	74	87	88	565,633	703,253	624,504

United States Rye Acreage Seeded

Department of Agriculture estimates of the acreage sown to rye in the autumn of 1942, compared with the revised estimate of the acreage in previous years (acres, 000's omitted), and of the condition of the crop on that date:

	*Acreage seeded au-			Condition (pct.) Dec. 1		
	Av'ge, 1930	tumn of		Av'ge, 1930		
State—	-39	1941	1942	-39	1941	1942
New York	59	67	65	89	91	91
N. Jersey	86	93	96	89	87	91
Pennsylvania	122	78	68	85	88	88
Ohio	135	140	133	86	94	90
Indiana	228	263	221	86	91	88
Illinois	174	123	116	88	87	91
Michigan	204	129	117	85	92	91
Wisconsin	352	181	176	88	93	89
Minnesota	488	275	190	81	88	88
Iowa	155	59	47	85	93	92
Missouri	128	100	150	80	84	87
N. Dakota	1,197	1,022	777	61	85	80
S. Dakota	812	1,010	808	66	89	82
Nebraska	535	823	790	70	93	90
Kansas	117	230	230	76	89	93
Delaware	15	22	23	91	83	89
Maryland	41	55	57	85	78	83
Virginia	134	136	150	81	65	80
W. Virginia	17	13	11	80	83	84
N. Carolina	163	210	204	82	77	87
S. Carolina	36	96	108	72	75	73
Georgia	62	78	83	78	76	79
Kentucky	110	110	121	81	90	91
Tennessee	140	168	168	80	82	86
Oklahoma	109	383	379	70	82	84
Texas	14	42	63	69	88	90
Montana	84	68	64	76	89	91
Idaho	14	19	20	83	94	90
Wyoming	39	39	31	71	94	97
Colorado	77	200	200	65	94	94
N. Mexico	†4	18	27	..	..	86
Utah	4	17	20	78	92	78
Washington	49	64	64	75	96	81
Oregon	90	108	130	84	93	96
California	24	26	26	..	96	82
U. S.	6,017	6,465	5,933	75	87	86

*Estimates of seeded acreage relate to the total acreage of rye sown for all purposes, including an allowance for spring sown rye. †Short-time average.

U. S. Spring Wheat Acreage Seeded

Department of Agriculture estimates of the acreage sown to spring wheat, 1942, compared with the revised estimate of the acreage in the previous year (acres, 000's omitted):

	All spring		Durum		Other sprg	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Maine	2	2	..	..	2	2
New York	4	4	..	..	4	4
Pa.	10	9	..	..	10	9
Ohio	1	1	..	..	1	1
Indiana	6	6	..	..	6	6
Illinois	12	10	..	..	12	10
Michigan	12	10	..	..	12	10
Wisconsin	43	41	..	..	43	41
Minnesota	1,314	983	78	56	1,236	927
Iowa	41	16	..	..	41	16
N. Dak.	8,553	7,478	2,050	1,742	6,303	5,736
S. Dak.	2,852	2,525	470	357	2,382	2,168
Nebraska	143	86	..	..	143	86
Kansas	27	18	..	..	27	18
Montana	2,440	1,952	..	..	2,440	1,952
Idaho	338	267	..	..	338	267
Wyoming	94	76	..	..	94	76
Colorado	230	193	..	..	230	193
N. Mex.	23	22	..	..	23	22
Utah	70	62	..	..	70	62
Nevada	13	13	..	..	13	13
Wash.	492	320	..	..	492	320
Oregon	141	100	..	..	141	100
U. S.	16,661	14,194	2,598	2,155	14,063	12,039

Crop Reports to Be Issued by the Crop Reporting Board in 1943

During the year 1943 the Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service shall publish on dates hereinafter specified, unless other dates be prescribed by law or amendment to these regulations, and in the manner specified in Secretary's Memorandum No. 833, entitled "Preparation of the Monthly Crop Reports of the Department of Agriculture," reports concerning crops grown in the United States as follows:

REPORTS CONCERNING GENERAL CROPS

(United States and State Data)

At 3 p.m.—
Monday, Jan. 11.
Wednesday, Feb. 10.
Wednesday, March 10.
Friday, March 19.*
Friday, April 9.
Monday, May 10.
Thursday, June 10.
Friday, July 9.
Tuesday, Aug. 10.
Friday, Sept. 10.
Monday, Oct. 11.
Wednesday, Nov. 10.
Friday, Dec. 17.†
Monday, Dec. 20.‡

*Prospective plantings. †Summary of 1943 crop production. ‡Seedings of winter wheat and rye 1944 crop.

The time of publication specified for each report above is Eastern Wartime, and no person or persons other than members of the board and employees actually engaged in the preparation of these reports shall have access to any report or to the data used in the preparation of any report before the hour of release indicated above.

UNITED STATES WHEAT ACREAGE HARVESTED IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING STATES

The following table shows the acreage of all wheat harvested in the principal producing states, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, in thousand acres:

State—	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Pennsylvania	806	867	884	926	1,050	1,073	1,033	1,004	946	937	920	930	997	987
Ohio	1,724	1,959	1,959	1,906	2,381	2,432	2,177	2,132	1,994	2,089	1,748	1,861	1,661	1,564
Indiana	1,108	1,476	1,433	1,534	1,803	2,171	1,775	1,906	1,845	1,577	1,470	1,729	1,587	1,568
Illinois	981	1,716	1,745	1,980	2,259	2,621	2,082	2,074	2,080	1,874	1,669	2,101	2,025	2,093
Michigan	681	741	779	739	913	1,011	823	874	855	885	734	734	724	790
Minnesota	1,112	1,471	1,622	1,595	2,616	2,160	1,736	1,874	1,322	1,629	1,462	1,224	1,387	1,421
Iowa	211	181	312	392	584	817	407	401	298	251	273	357	435	426
Missouri	695	1,336	1,713	1,845	2,432	3,198	2,095	2,054	1,643	1,362	1,404	1,596	1,336	1,534
North Dakota	7,321	8,155	8,025	7,653	8,512	7,018	3,699	7,823	3,430	10,098	10,639	6,295	9,896	10,440
South Dakota	2,630	2,864	2,693	2,193	3,108	2,738	840	3,153	158	1,150	3,854	2,941	3,682	3,583
Nebraska	2,947	2,354	2,630	3,199	4,691	3,601	3,333	3,070	2,251	2,437	2,277	3,420	3,974	3,700
Kansas	10,610	11,799	8,739	9,713	14,497	13,172	10,464	6,888	8,610	7,361	10,365	13,623	13,132	12,550
Maryland	307	345	363	377	471	476	449	428	408	413	393	418	486	506
Virginia	470	511	527	530	609	648	629	629	605	567	585	609	591	657
Oklahoma	3,477	4,543	4,020	4,317	5,607	4,610	3,440	3,308	3,543	3,093	3,966	4,407	3,935	4,576
Texas	2,875	2,614	2,904	2,765	3,894	3,933	2,458	1,639	3,094	2,105	3,509	4,386	3,457	3,042
Montana	3,267	3,703	3,917	3,440	4,288	2,624	2,239	3,434	2,481	3,512	4,021	2,182	4,217	4,419
Idaho	795	954	980	870	1,159	1,153	1,112	978	885	930	1,139	964	1,221	1,307
Colorado	1,269	1,368	1,028	1,140	1,315	1,136	853	553	704	583	704	1,420	1,659	1,539
Washington	1,777	2,098	2,136	1,901	2,205	2,317	2,164	1,998	1,934	2,163	2,308	2,315	2,338	2,375
Oregon	714	820	839	756	1,068	993	1,000	878	835	903	991	945	1,027	1,075
California	536	752	783	658	749	832	858	766	615	696	595	518	556	633

UNITED STATES OATS CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States oats acreage, yield per acre, and total production, by states and calendar years:

	000's omitted						000's omitted		
	Acreage, acres			Yield per acre, bus			Production, bus		
State—	Average 1930-39	1941	1942	Average 1930-39	1941	1942	Average 1930-39	1941	1942
Maine	114	108	103	36.6	37.0	39.0	4,194	3,996	4,017
New Hampshire	8	6	7	37.4	40.0	39.0	280	240	273
Vermont	57	47	53	31.3	32.0	37.0	1,786	1,504	1,961
Massachusetts	5	6	6	32.9	34.0	33.0	175	204	198
Rhode Island	2	1	1	31.3	32.0	34.0	57	32	34
Connecticut	6	4	4	29.6	36.0	34.0	171	144	136
New York	833	855	880	28.6	30.0	38.0	23,821	25,650	33,440
New Jersey	46	42	43	29.5	34.0	30.0	1,352	1,428	1,290
Pennsylvania	914	876	867	28.4	34.5	30.0	25,910	30,222	26,010
Ohio	1,388	1,181	1,264	30.7	43.5	41.0	42,758	51,374	51,824
Indiana	1,560	1,375	1,444	25.9	41.0	37.0	41,073	56,375	53,428
Illinois	3,783	3,569	3,533	30.4	43.0	40.0	116,910	153,467	141,320
Michigan	1,325	1,350	1,498	29.6	34.0	45.0	39,313	45,900	67,410
Wisconsin	2,446	2,293	2,339	30.5	33.0	43.0	74,711	75,669	100,577
Minnesota	4,229	4,297	4,082	31.2	27.0	43.5	133,279	116,019	177,567
Iowa	5,831	5,437	5,165	31.4	32.5	39.0	185,711	176,702	201,435
Missouri	1,674	2,076	2,201	22.4	25.5	27.0	37,850	52,938	59,427
North Dakota	1,458	1,808	2,025	18.5	33.0	37.0	28,639	59,664	74,925
South Dakota	1,527	2,112	2,260	21.2	26.0	40.0	37,490	54,912	90,400
Nebraska	1,921	1,840	1,766	20.3	29.5	33.0	42,040	54,280	58,278
Kansas	1,467	1,619	1,813	23.7	24.0	25.5	34,899	38,856	46,232
Delaware	3	3	4	29.6	31.0	33.0	83	93	132
Maryland	44	32	37	28.4	32.0	30.0	1,252	1,024	1,110
Virginia	112	105	130	20.2	25.0	27.0	2,281	2,625	3,510
West Virginia	100	74	77	20.3	24.0	24.0	2,018	1,776	1,848
North Carolina	223	252	272	20.9	26.0	25.0	4,675	6,552	6,800
South Carolina	439	562	641	21.2	22.0	21.0	9,331	12,364	13,461
Georgia	376	513	564	18.8	20.5	18.0	7,094	10,516	10,152
Florida	8	11	12	14.6	14.5	14.0	118	160	168
Kentucky	106	89	80	16.4	21.0	22.0	1,738	1,869	1,760
Tennessee	97	108	135	16.5	23.0	23.0	1,622	2,484	3,105
Alabama	107	192	240	18.2	21.5	20.0	1,983	4,128	4,800
Mississippi	64	282	300	23.6	36.0	30.0	1,721	10,152	9,000
Arkansas	179	253	304	20.5	23.5	26.0	3,792	5,946	7,904
Louisiana	40	91	105	25.2	30.5	30.0	1,051	2,776	3,150
Oklahoma	1,331	1,400	1,260	20.2	18.5	19.0	27,024	25,900	23,940
Texas	1,520	1,519	590	24.2	25.0	19.0	37,521	37,975	11,210
Montana	266	404	521	23.0	36.0	39.0	6,287	14,544	20,319
Idaho	147	177	195	36.8	40.0	40.5	5,413	7,080	7,898
Wyoming	111	125	122	24.9	31.0	30.0	2,744	3,875	3,660
Colorado	154	177	181	26.7	33.1	31.2	4,134	5,859	5,647
New Mexico	25	34	33	23.3	27.0	28.0	570	918	924
Arizona	8	8	8	26.6	32.0	31.5	225	256	252
Utah	37	43	42	36.2	44.0	39.0	1,343	1,892	1,638
Nevada	3	7	8	34.8	41.0	40.0	109	287	320
Washington	163	169	210	47.0	45.0	48.0	7,668	7,605	10,080
Oregon	273	296	296	31.1	29.5	34.0	8,483	8,732	10,064
California	119	137	178	27.6	27.0	32.0	3,363	3,699	5,696
United States	36,653	37,965	37,899	27.4	31.1	35.9	1,016,061	1,180,663	1,358,730

UNITED STATES GRAIN SORGHUMS

Department of Agriculture estimates of acreage and production of grain sorghums (000's omitted):

	000's omitted						000's omitted		
	Acreage, acres			Yield per acre, bus			Production, bus		
State—	Average 1930-39	1941	1942	Average 1930-39	1941	1942	Average 1930-39	1941	1942
Illinois	*2	2	2	*21.7	24.5	32.5	*38	49	65
Iowa	*4	4	1	*21.2	22.0	20.0	*92	88	20
Missouri	51	49	84	13.4	18.9	20.0	755	926	1,680
North Dakota	...	...	2	...	...	12.0	...	...	24
South Dakota	*48	250	199	*7.8	10.4	13.0	*400	2,610	2,649
Nebraska	63	226	133	11.2	15.7	14.6	677	3,553	1,936
Kansas	795	1,275	1,082	9.8	17.2	16.8	8,656	21,885	18,124
Arkansas	12	8	8	11.4	15.8	14.8	142	126	118
Louisiana	3	1	1	15.2	13.5	18.0	39	14	18
Oklahoma	806	667	821	9.2	12.0	12.9	7,652	7,982	10,614
Texas	1,957	2,839	3,004	13.8	20.4	19.9	27,678	57,976	59,675
Colorado	80	170	127	8.5	13.2	13.7	693	2,237	1,744
New Mexico	152	241	254	11.7	22.9	16.0	1,870	5,522	4,060
Arizona	24	46	34	29.0	32.0	35.0	698	1,472	1,190
California	108	204	144	32.6	36.0	37.0	3,557	7,344	5,328
United Staes	4,083	5,982	5,896	12.6	18.7	18.2	52,747	111,784	107,245

*Short-time average.

UNITED STATES FLAXSEED CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States flaxseed acreage, yield per acre, and total production, by states and calendar years:

	000's omitted						000's omitted		
	Acreage, acres			Yield per acre, bus			Production, bus		
State—	Average 1930-39	1941	1942	Average 1930-39	1941	1942	Average 1930-39	1941	1942
Illinois	...	29	18	...	14.0	13.0	...	406	234
Michigan	8	8	8	8.9	9.5	9.5	66	76	76
Wisconsin	5	12	9	10.4	12.0	12.0	56	144	108
Minnesota	714	1,399	1,595	8.2	10.5	10.0	5,887	14,690	15,950
Iowa	26	305	235	9.2	13.0	12.6	239	3,965	2,820
Missouri	4	5	6	4.6	7.5	7.5	16	38	45
North Dakota	641	741	1,312	4.3	6.4	7.0	2,848	4,742	9,184
South Dakota	163	227	352	4.7	10.0	10.0	791	2,270	3,520
Nebraska	5	4	4	*5.4	9.5	10.0	25	38	40
Kansas	55	143	255	6.1	8.0	7.0	339	1,144	1,785
Oklahoma	*2	20	26	*8.9	7.0	6.5	*20	140	169
Texas	..	15	18	...	7.0	11.5	...	105	207
Montana	116	148	340	3.7	6.0	7.5	412	888	2,550
Idaho	*4	3	2	*9.2	10.0	7.0	*38	30	14
Arizona	..	14	16	...	21.0	23.0	...	294	368
Washington	*4	2	2	*10.8	12.0	15.0	*41	24	30
Oregon	*3	2	2	*11.0	12.0	12.5	*33	24	25
California	*46	198	202	*17.1	16.5	17.5	*745	3,267	3,535
United States	1,780	3,275	4,402	6.4	9.9	9.2	11,252	32,285	40,660

*Short-time average.

UNITED STATES RYE CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States rye acreage, yield per acre, and total production, by states and calendar years:

State—	000's omitted Acreage, acres— Average 1930-39	1941	1942	Yield per acre, bus— Average 1930-39	1941	1942	000's omitted Production, bus— Average 1930-39	1941	1942
New York	22	17	22	16.3	17.0	18.5	353	289	407
New Jersey	22	16	15	17.2	16.5	18.5	375	264	278
Pennsylvania	99	57	58	14.2	14.0	14.5	1,388	798	841
Ohio	63	72	97	14.5	18.5	17.0	935	1,332	1,649
Indiana	122	130	144	11.8	15.5	13.5	1,445	2,015	1,944
Illinois	87	58	49	12.2	13.0	11.0	1,077	754	539
Michigan	146	58	80	12.1	13.5	14.5	1,778	783	1,160
Wisconsin	247	142	135	11.0	11.5	12.0	2,773	1,633	1,620
Minnesota	414	290	223	13.4	11.5	15.0	5,788	3,335	3,345
Iowa	81	19	23	14.5	13.5	16.0	1,264	256	368
Missouri	36	34	45	10.5	12.5	11.0	387	425	495
North Dakota	754	910	919	9.1	14.5	17.5	7,510	13,195	16,082
South Dakota	420	653	816	10.5	11.5	17.0	5,149	7,510	13,872
Nebraska	303	372	439	9.3	12.0	13.5	2,990	4,464	5,926
Kansas	43	89	117	10.6	11.0	11.0	464	979	1,287
Delaware	8	9	11	12.5	13.5	14.0	96	122	154
Maryland	19	15	21	13.6	14.0	14.0	255	210	294
Virginia	52	39	45	11.7	11.5	13.0	618	448	585
West Virginia	10	4	5	11.8	10.5	12.5	121	42	62
North Carolina	63	46	48	8.0	10.0	9.5	502	460	456
South Carolina	12	27	29	8.4	8.5	8.5	98	230	246
Georgia	19	25	20	6.4	7.5	7.0	123	188	140
Kentucky	17	17	20	11.0	14.0	12.5	186	238	250
Tennessee	33	45	42	8.0	10.0	9.5	268	450	399
Oklahoma	35	136	125	8.2	9.0	9.5	308	1,224	1,188
Texas	5	17	20	9.8	13.0	12.0	50	221	240
Montana	39	45	48	9.2	12.0	15.0	382	540	720
Idaho	6	7	7	12.1	15.5	16.0	70	108	112
Wyoming	21	28	19	6.6	13.0	10.0	142	364	190
Colorado	40	94	100	7.3	11.0	12.5	303	1,034	1,250
New Mexico	*2	10	15	*8.9	16.0	12.5	*21	160	188
Utah	2	5	8	7.8	15.0	11.0	16	75	88
Washington	19	30	32	8.6	15.0	13.0	159	450	416
Oregon	30	44	30	12.5	14.5	14.0	383	638	420
California	9	10	10	12.2	13.0	13.0	105	130	130
United States	3,298	3,570	3,837	11.1	12.7	14.9	37,870	45,364	57,341

*Short-time average.

UNITED STATES SOYBEANS HARVESTED FOR BEANS

Department of Agriculture estimates of the acreage, yield per acre and quantity of soybeans gathered for beans (acreage and production in thousands):

State—	Acreage harvested*— Average 1930-39	1941	1942	Yield per acre, bus— Average 1930-39	1941	1942	Production, bus— Average 1930-39	1941	1942
New York	†4	12	24	†14.5	15.0	16.0	†55	180	384
New Jersey	...	9	23	...	13.0	18.0	...	117	414
Pennsylvania	†5	15	35	†16.2	15.0	17.0	†78	225	595
Ohio	139	674	1,253	18.0	19.5	23.0	2,748	13,143	28,819
Indiana	303	815	1,417	16.6	17.0	21.0	5,264	13,855	29,757
Illinois	978	2,338	3,514	19.2	21.0	21.0	19,710	49,098	73,794
Michigan	16	100	220	13.2	14.0	17.0	236	1,400	3,740
Wisconsin	4	37	83	12.5	15.0	13.0	48	555	1,079
Minnesota	†11	80	273	†14.5	15.0	13.0	†168	1,200	3,549
Iowa	214	942	1,872	16.8	17.0	21.0	3,804	16,014	39,312
Missouri	107	187	500	9.0	11.5	15.0	926	2,156	7,500
South Dakota	..	3	14	...	12.0	15.0	...	36	210
Nebraska	..	20	40	...	11.0	14.0	...	220	560
Kansas	8	47	212	7.4	12.0	12.0	62	564	2,544
Delaware	18	30	42	12.8	11.5	16.0	230	345	672
Maryland	8	20	43	12.7	12.0	15.5	101	240	666
Virginia	27	51	115	12.2	12.5	15.5	335	638	1,782
West Virginia	1	2	2	11.6	13.0	12.5	16	26	25
North Carolina	133	176	300	11.3	10.0	13.0	1,507	1,760	3,900
South Carolina	8	12	12	6.5	7.5	8.0	53	90	96
Georgia	11	16	12	5.6	6.8	7.2	60	109	86
Kentucky	12	42	82	10.8	13.5	13.0	128	567	1,066
Tennessee	20	20	75	7.4	9.0	12.0	147	180	900
Alabama	10	24	38	5.8	6.0	6.0	57	144	228
Mississippi	26	71	203	8.2	10.5	14.0	215	746	2,842
Arkansas	32	116	239	10.5	15.0	15.0	363	1,740	3,585
Louisiana	12	17	85	11.8	11.5	13.5	148	196	1,148
Oklahoma	3	2	9	6.8	8.0	9.0	20	16	81
Texas	†2	3	25	†8.0	11.0	9.0	†18	33	225
United States	2,103	5,881	10,762	16.1	18.0	19.5	36,385	105,587	209,559

*Equivalent solid acreage. (Acreage grown alone, with an allowance for acreage grown with other crops). †Short-time average.

UNITED STATES—WHEAT PRODUCTION IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING STATES

The following table shows production of all wheat in the principal producing states for a series of years, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, in million bushels:

State—	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Pennsylvania	15.3	16.9	17.7	19.4	22.0	23.5	19.6	21.0	15.4	16.8	13.9	20.4	21.9	17.5
Ohio	36.2	49.0	42.1	37.1	46.4	46.1	40.3	46.9	36.5	37.6	34.9	53.8	29.1	30.5
Indiana	13.9	34.7	27.9	27.6	28.8	34.7	31.0	29.5	31.9	23.6	24.2	44.8	28.6	25.9
Illinois	12.8	34.3	39.3	41.5	41.8	45.7	36.4	30.1	36.5	30.7	25.9	48.9	36.9	30.8
Michigan	15.3	16.3	18.3	15.8	19.5	18.7	16.7	19.1	12.1	14.5	17.5	18.9	16.6	13.8
Minnesota	23.2	20.1	32.1	22.1	38.9	35.8	17.1	19.7	14.2	16.7	20.8	18.0	23.8	21.2
Iowa	4.7	2.3	7.6	6.9	9.3	14.6	8.4	6.3	3.6	4.3	4.4	7.3	8.9	8.0
Missouri	9.0	18.0	32.5	30.4	31.6	42.5	31.4	25.6	24.8	17.0	16.1	31.9	19.3	15.3
N. Dakota	149.8	144.8	93.9	79.1	76.4	57.0	19.2	54.7	20.9	71.3	110.4	41.0	107.3	99.9
S. Dakota	45.3	35.4	26.3	19.0	28.4	15.4	4.3	25.5	.7	4.9	51.8	17.6	42.9	34.8
Nebraska	69.9	36.2	34.6	36.4	55.7	47.2	47.3	38.7	17.5	29.2	27.9	56.9	74.8	55.4
Kansas	206.8	173.3	126.6	111.7	152.2	158.1	120.3	64.1	84.3	66.9	120.2	251.9	186.3	155.6
Virginia	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.7	8.5	9.7	7.8	8.2	7.9	7.7	6.3	13.4	9.1	8.6
Maryland	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.4	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	7.6	6.6	5.3	9.6	10.7	9.1
Oklahoma	57.4	48.6	58.3	60.4	61.7	65.5	27.5	33.1	37.2	31.5	47.6	74.9	37.4	51.3
Texas	47.4	27.2	29.9	29.0	35.0	41.7	18.9	11.5	26.3	14.9	29.8	67.9	38.4	45.0
Montana	73.8	68.2	51.7	51.5	69.5	21.9	13.7	36.4	27.6	26.8	55.6	14.5	35.3	41.3
Idaho	20.8	27.9	26.3	21.3	32.3	28.4	22.8	21.7	19.9	16.3	27.9	17.9	29.8	29.1
Colorado	27.8	25.0	12.4	13.0	19.1	15.2	10.7	6.5	6.2	6.3	7.4	17.0	22.1	17.9
Washington	55.1	61.1	44.2	43.8	54.6	50.8	46.6	45.1	37.2	43.6	42.8	41.7	37.5	44.2
Oregon	20.0	23.4	17.0	16.1	23.5	20.4	20.3	15.5	12.6	17.6	20.1	17.7	23.6	21.5
California	9.9	11.7	11.7	12.2	12.7	17.9	16.7	14.6	9.8	12.9	11.1	7.6	10.6	11.0

United States Spring Wheat Forecasts

Comparative estimates of the spring wheat crop by the Department of Agriculture on the dates specified, but not including revisions made after the year of harvest, in bushels (000,000's omitted):

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
1942	221	229	257	284	286	278
1941	213	241	266	273	276	275
1940	...	205	205	228	236	228
1939	...	179	181	185	189	192
1938	...	252	268	252	252	244
1937	...	219	202	198	199	189
1936	...	126	114	111	108	107
1935	...	273	176	163	167	161
1934	...	89	90	93	97	91
1933	...	160	159	166	174	176
1932	...	305	281	273	270	264
1931	...	156	118	111	109	113
1930	...	250	223	240	242	257
1929	...	251	205	217	224	234
1928	...	257	313	323	325	323
1927	...	274	298	308	314	319
1926	...	200	213	212	213	205
1925	264	276	263	284	282	275
1924	184	197	225	247	266	272
1923	236	235	225	221	214	225
1922	247	247	263	276	268	281
1921	251	235	212	209	196	215
1920	276	291	261	237	213	222

United States Winter Wheat Forecasts

Comparative estimates of the winter wheat crops by the Department of Agriculture, on the dates specified but not including revisions made after the year of harvest, in bushels (000,000's omitted):

	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Dec.
1942	625	647	647	675	688	703
1941	616	653	698	682	684	671
1940	426	460	489	524	556	589
1939	549	544	523	538	551	563
1938	726	754	760	715	688	687
1937	656	654	649	664	688	685
1936	493	464	482	512	519	519
1935	435	432	441	458	432	465
1934	492	461	400	394	401	406
1933	334	337	341	336	340	351
1932	458	441	411	432	442	462
1931	644	653	649	713	775	787
1930	...	525	532	558	597	600
1929	...	595	622	582	568	578
1928	...	486	512	544	579	579
1927	...	594	537	579	552	553
1926	...	549	543	568	626	627
1925	474	445	407	404	416	402
1924	549	553	509	543	589	592
1923	572	578	581	586	568	572
1922	573	584	607	569	541	587
1921	621	629	573	573	543	600
1920	484	484	503	518	532	611

United States Winter Wheat Condition

Condition of winter wheat as reported by the Department of Agriculture on the dates specified, in terms of percentage of normal:

Year—	Dec. 1 previous year	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	When harvested
1943	88.0	...	...	...	...
1942	87.0	87.0	89.0	85.0	84.0
1941	84.0	79.0	86.0	82.0	82.0
1940	55.0	64.0	75.0	73.0	72.0
1939	72.0	78.0	79.0	68.0	69.0
1938	76.0	82.0	85.0	81.0	75.0
1937	75.8	73.8	77.4	71.5	71.0
1936	78.2	68.5	67.0	66.7	66.3
1935	77.8	69.8	75.3	74.2	73.0
1934	74.3	74.3	70.9	55.3	57.2
1933	68.9	59.4	66.7	64.0	57.8
1932	79.4	75.8	75.1	64.7	64.7
1931	86.3	88.8	90.3	84.3	82.3
1930	86.0	77.4	76.7	71.7	73.8
1929	84.4	82.7	83.6	79.6	86.7
1928	86.0	68.8	74.9	73.6	88.7
1927	81.8	84.5	85.6	72.2	75.0
1926	83.7	84.1	84.0	76.5	77.6
1925	81.0	68.7	77.0	66.5	85.2
1924	88.0	83.0	84.8	74.0	77.9
1923	79.5	75.2	80.1	76.3	76.8
1922	76.0	78.4	83.5	81.9	77.0
1921	88.5	91.8	88.0	77.9	77.2
1920	85.2	75.6	79.1	78.2	79.7
1919	98.6	99.8	100.5	94.9	84.0
1918	79.3	78.6	86.4	83.8	79.5
1917	85.7	68.4	73.2	70.9	75.9
1916	87.7	78.3	82.4	73.2	75.7
1915	88.3	88.8	92.9	85.8	84.4

When Crops Are Harvested in the United States

Usual percentage of crops harvested in months indicated, based upon estimates of the Bureau of Crop Estimates:

	Per cent— June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat—				
New York	..	78	20	2
Pennsylvania	3	90	7	..
Virginia	68	31	1	..
Ohio	15	84	1	..
Indiana	34	63	3	..
Illinois	35	59	6	..
Michigan	..	75	23	2
Minnesota	..	21	76	3
Missouri	61	38	1	..
North Dakota	..	3	75	22
South Dakota	..	31	66	3
Nebraska	3	92	5	..
Kansas	49	51	..	..
Oklahoma	70	28	..	..
Texas	70	23	..	..
Montana	..	17	60	23
Washington	..	26	55	19
United States	22.0	42.3	28.4	6.5
Oats—				
New York	..	20	70	10
Pennsylvania	..	31	64	5
Ohio	..	59	41	..
Indiana	2	72	26	..
Illinois	4	80	16	..
Wisconsin	..	31	67	2
Minnesota	..	35	62	3
Iowa	1	80	19	..
North Dakota	..	8	70	22
South Dakota	..	43	55	2
Nebraska	1	79	20	..
Kansas	27	73	..	..
Oklahoma	60	39	..	..
Texas	64	24	1	..
Montana	..	9	61	30
United States	7.9	52.9	34.2	3.8
Barley—				
Wisconsin	..	67	33	..
Minnesota	..	69	29	2
North Dakota	..	25	68	7
South Dakota	..	70	28	2
California	33	41	18	3
United States	8.2	51.6	33.9	4.9
Rye—				
New York	1	76	22	1
Pennsylvania	5	87	8	..
Indiana	38	59	3	..
Michigan	1	76	23	..
Wisconsin	3	78	20	..
Minnesota	3	84	13	..
North Dakota	..	65	35	..
South Dakota	1	82	17	..
Nebraska	9	85	6	..
United States	11.3	71.5	16.3	0.7
Buckwheat—				
New York	..	..	4	69
Pennsylvania	..	..	3	68
Michigan	..	..	3	64
United States	..	0.8	6.7	64.9
Flaxseed—				
Minnesota	..	6	50	41
North Dakota	..	..	28	62
South Dakota	..	4	37	51
Montana	..	..	30	59
United States	0.1	3.0	31.5	56.5
Rice—				
Louisiana	..	1	22	45
Texas	..	2	23	30
Arkansas	..	..	1	28
California	..	..	..	5
United States	..	0.9	15.3	33.0

Texas harvests 7% of its wheat crop in May, and Oklahoma 2%; .5% of the country's wheat crop is harvested in May, and .3% in October. One per cent of the country's oats crop (11% of the Texas crop and 1% of Oklahoma's) is harvested in May, and .2% in October. Of the barley crop, 1.2% (5% of California's crop) is harvested in May, and .2% in October. Of the rye crop, .2% is harvested in May, and .7% (1% of New York's crop) in October. Of the buckwheat crop, 26.7% is harvested in October and .9% in November. Of the flax crop, 8.9% is harvested in October. Of the rice crop, 33.8% is harvested in October, 14.6% in November, and 2.4% in December.

United States Spring Wheat Condition

Condition of spring wheat as reported by the Department of Agriculture, on the dates specified, in terms of percentage of normal:

Year—	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1
1942	89.0	93.0	...	94.0
1941	87.0	90.0	66.0	87.0
1940	88.0	74.0	66.0	71.0
1939	71.0	73.0	65.0	63.0
1938	87.0	77.0	69.0	62.0
1937	68.7	71.5	55.8	54.0
1936	66.9	45.7	32.8	31.2
1935	85.2	85.1	49.4	44.4
1934	41.3	38.4	30.4	32.1
1933	84.9	52.1	44.6	50.2
1932	84.5	84.2	70.6	66.9
1931	67.9	53.4	39.5	36.5
1930	86.0	74.7	60.7	63.1
1929	84.8	74.4	56.2	58.4
1928	79.0	71.7	81.8	82.0
1927	86.8	89.7	86.4	82.7
1926	78.5	64.8	60.2	58.4
1925	87.1	88.1	73.9	75.0
1924	82.3	81.9	79.7	82.3
1923	90.2	82.4	69.6	65.1
1922	90.7	83.7	80.4	80.1
1921	93.4	80.8	66.6	62.5
1920	89.1	88.0	73.4	64.1
1919	91.2	80.9	53.9	48.5
1918	95.2	86.1	79.6	79.8
1917	91.6	83.6	68.7	71.2
1916	88.2	89.0	63.4	48.6
1915	94.9	93.3	93.4	94.6
1914	95.5	92.1	75.5	68.0
1913	93.5	73.8	74.1	75.3
1912	95.8	89.3	90.4	90.8

United States Durum Wheat Crop

Durum wheat crop in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana since 1924, as reported by the Department of Agriculture (000's omitted):

	Acres	Yield per acre, bus	Production, bus
1942*	2,109	21.2	44,660
1941*	2,524	16.5	41,653
1940*	3,029	11.1	33,479
1939*	3,058	11.2	34,264
1938*	3,569	13.4	46,897
1937*	2,786	10.0	27,971
1936*	1,538	5.2	8,073
1935	2,262	10.5	23,821
1934	876	7.4	6,507
1933	2,304	7.3	16,715
1932	3,984	10.3	41,063
1931	2,964	7.1	21,133
1930	4,701	12.2	57,391
1929	5,571	9.8	54,710
1928	6,804	14.1	95,802
1927	5,445	14.4	78,359
1924	3,674	16.1	59,114
1925	4,158	14.0	58,010
1926	4,577	9.3	42,469

*Not including Montana.

United States Wheat Seedings in Principal States

All wheat acreage sown in principal states, in million acres, as reported by the Department of Agriculture:

Harvest year	N. Dakota	S. Dakota	Montana	Nebraska	Kansas	Oklahoma	Texas	Washington
1942	7.5	2.7	3.4	3.1	10.5	3.8	3.5	1.7
1941	8.4	3.1	3.8	3.1	11.1	3.8	3.4	2.0
1940	8.4	2.9	3.4	3.7	14.0	4.8	4.7	2.3
1939	8.2	3.0	3.8	4.0	13.9	4.9	3.9	1.9
1938	10.2	3.9	4.8	4.7	16.9	6.3	5.3	2.2
1937	10.2	3.6	4.9	5.0	17.1	5.6	5.3	2.6
1936	10.8	4.2	4.9	4.0	14.2	4.8	5.1	2.6
1935	10.8	3.6	4.1	3.7	13.6	4.7	4.9	2.1
1934	9.2	3.0	3.7	3.4	12.7	4.3	4.5	2.0
1933	11.4	4.3	4.1	3.3	13.2	4.4	4.8	3.0
1932	10.9	3.9	4.5	3.3	13.0	4.4	4.7	2.4
1931	10.2	3.5	4.2	3.6	13.9	4.6	4.6	2.4
1930	10.0	3.9	4.6	4.1	13.7	4.6	4.0	2.7
1929	10.7	3.8	4.8	4.0	13.1	4.9	3.3	2.5
1928	11.0	3.8	4.6	4.2	12.8	4.6	3.1	2.3
1927	10.3	3.3	4.1	3.9	12.3	4.8	2.9	2.2
1926	9.5	2.9	3.8	3.5	11.7	4.4	2.2	2.0
1925	9.3	2.8	3.9	3.3	10.9	4.5	2.1	2.8
1924	8.7	2.4	3.2	3.2	10.2	3.8	1.4	2.1
1923	8.9	3.2	3.5	4.2	11.5	4.2	1.7	2.1
1922	9.4	3.0	3.5	4.4	12.3	4.5	1.8	2.2
1921	11.1	3.1	3.9	4.0	11.5	4.3	2.2	2.2
1920	10.0	3.2	4.1	3.9	10.6	4.3	1.7	2.6

United States Winter Wheat Sowing

Department of Agriculture estimates of the normal period of sowing winter wheat:

WINTER WHEAT SOWING

State—	Beginning	General	Ending
Montana	Aug. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 10
Washington	Aug. 20	Sept. 12	Oct. 1
Pennsylvania	Sept. 2	Sept. 14	Oct. 4
Michigan	Sept. 3	Sept. 15	Sept. 26
Iowa	Sept. 4	Sept. 18	Sept. 27
New York	Sept. 4	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Wisconsin	Sept. 5	Sept. 17	Sept. 25
Nebraska	Sept. 5	Sept. 21	Oct. 6
Indiana	Sept. 8	Sept. 23	Oct. 7
Missouri	Sept. 9	Sept. 24	Oct. 10
Oregon	Sept. 10	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
Ohio	Sept. 11	Sept. 26	Oct. 10
Kansas	Sept. 11	Sept. 24	Oct. 24
Illinois	Sept. 12	Sept. 28	Oct. 8
Oklahoma	Sept. 13	Sept. 28	Oct. 29
West Virginia	Sept. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
Maryland	Sept. 18	Oct. 5	Oct. 20
Kentucky	Sept. 19	Oct. 3	Oct. 25
California	Sept. 20	Nov. 1	Dec. 15
Virginia	Sept. 20	Oct. 10	Oct. 21
Tennessee	Sept. 22	Oct. 11	Nov. 6
Arkansas	Sept. 22	Oct. 20	Nov. 14
Texas	Sept. 30	Oct. 10	Nov. 18
South Carolina	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Dec. 8
North Carolina	Oct. 14	Nov. 5	Nov. 15
Georgia	Oct. 14	Aug. 27	Nov. 28

UNITED STATES CROPS AND VALUE

Department of Agriculture estimates of acreage, yield per acre and weighted average price for crop marketing season (000's omitted in total crop and acreage):

		Crop		
Winter wheat—	Acres	Bus acre	Total bus	Value bu
1942....	35,666	19.7	703,253	$...
1941....	39,485	17.0	670,709	.966
1940....	35,789	16.5	588,802	.690
1939....	38,078	15.0	569,741	.694
1938....	49,786	13.8	688,133	.573
1937....	46,978	14.6	685,824	.978
1936....	37,687	13.8	519,874	1.020
1935....	33,402	13.9	465,319	.827
1934....	34,638	12.6	437,963	.844
1933....	30,272	12.4	376,518	.777
1932....	36,056	13.6	491,795	.391
1931....	43,448	18.9	825,396	.382
1930....	41,069	15.4	633,605	.692
1929....	41,194	14.2	586,239	1.043
1928....	36,853	15.7	579,066	*1.030
1927....	38,195	14.4	548,188	1.165
1926....	37,597	16.8	631,607	1.209
1925....	31,964	12.5	400,619	1.478
1924....	35,418	16.2	573,563	1.316
1923....	38,712	14.2	555,299	.945
1922....	41,849	13.7	571,459	1.042
1921....	43,160	14.0	602,793	.945
1920....	40,409	15.2	613,237	1.477
1919....	50,404	14.8	748,460	2.104
1918....	37,171	15.0	556,506	2.068
1917....	26,825	14.5	389,956	2.028
1916....	34,078	13.4	456,118	1.627
1915....	39,597	16.2	640,565	.947
1914....	36,203	18.5	670,945	.986
Spring wheat, including durum—				
1942....	13,798	20.2	278,074	...
1941....	16,157	16.8	272,418	.927
1940....	17,191	13.0	223,572	.662
1939....	15,404	11.8	181,694	.686
1938....	20,083	12.1	243,569	.527
1937....	17,444	10.9	189,852	.907
1936....	11,176	9.6	106,892	1.053
1935....	17,827	9.0	161,028	.846
1934....	8,762	10.1	88,430	.859
1933....	19,166	9.1	175,165	.673
1932....	21,783	12.2	265,132	.366
1931....	14,233	8.2	116,278	.454
1930....	21,545	11.7	252,865	.616
1929....	22,138	10.7	236,978	1.019
1928....	22,373	15.0	335,307	*.897
1927....	21,433	15.3	326,871	1.038
1926....	19,019	10.5	200,606	1.202
1925....	20,479	13.1	268,081	1.296
1924....	17,045	15.7	268,054	1.291
1923....	18,208	11.2	204,183	.831
1922....	19,748	13.9	275,190	.879
1921....	21,406	10.1	216,171	.788
1920....	21,949	10.5	230,050	1.314
1919....	23,296	8.7	203,637	2.228
1918....	23,897	14.5	347,624	....
1917....	19,963	11.5	229,834	....
1916....	19,433	9.2	178,454	....
1915....	20,706	17.8	368,072	....
1914....	19,410	11.7	226,542	....
All wheat—				
1942....	49,464	19.8	981,327	...
1941....	55,642	16.9	943,127	.956
1940....	52,980	15.3	812,374	.682
1939....	53,482	14.1	751,435	.692
1938....	69,869	13.3	931,702	.561
1937....	64,422	13.6	875,676	.963
1936....	48,863	12.8	626,766	1.026
1935....	51,229	12.2	626,344	.832
1934....	43,400	12.1	526,393	.848
1933....	49,438	11.2	551,683	.744
1932....	57,839	13.1	756,927	.382
1931....	57,681	16.3	941,674	.391
1930....	62,614	14.2	886,470	.671
1929....	63,332	13.0	823,217	1.036
1928....	59,226	15.4	914,373	*.981
1927....	59,628	14.7	875,059	1.117
1926....	56,616	14.7	832,213	1.207
1925....	52,443	12.8	668,700	1.405
1924....	52,462	16.0	841,617	1.308
1923....	56,920	13.3	759,482	*.914
1922....	61,397	13.8	846,649	.989
1921....	64,566	12.7	818,964	.903
1920....	62,358	13.5	843,277	1.433
1919....	73,700	12.9	952,097	2.131
1918....	61,068	14.8	904,130	2.036
1917....	46,787	13.2	619,790	1.997
1916....	53,510	11.9	634,572	1.601
1915....	60,303	16.7	1,008,637	.911
1914....	55,613	16.1	897,487	.985
Corn—				
1942....	89,484	35.5	3,175,154	...
1941....	86,186	31.1	2,677,517	.709
1940....	86,738	28.4	2,460,624	.618
1939....	88,430	29.4	2,602,133	.567
1938....	92,222	27.8	2,562,197	.500
1937....	93,741	28.3	2,651,284	.518
1936....	93,020	16.2	1,507,089	1.045
1935....	95,804	24.0	2,303,747	.655
1934....	92,354	15.8	1,461,123	.815
1933....	105,963	22.6	2,399,632	.522
1932....	110,577	26.5	2,931,281	.319
1931....	106,912	24.1	2,575,611	.320
1930....	101,466	20.5	2,080,437	.596
1929....	97,805	25.8	2,521,032	.799
1928....	100,336	26.6	2,665,516	*.840
1927....	98,357	26.6	2,616,120	.850
1926....	99,452	25.6	2,546,972	.745
1925....	101,331	27.6	2,793,367	.699
1924....	100,420	22.1	2,223,123	1.061
1923....	101,123	28.4	2,875,292	.825
1922....	100,345	27.0	2,707,306	.745
1921....	103,155	28.4	2,928,442	.523
1920....	101,359	30.3	3,070,604	.618
1919....	98,145	27.3	2,678,541	1.513
1918....	102,195	23.9	2,441,249	1.522
1917....	110,893	26.2	2,908,242	1.459
1916....	100,561	24.1	2,425,206	1.166
1915....	100,623	28.1	2,829,044	.680
1914....	97,796	25.8	2,522,750	.708
Oats—				
1942....	37,899	35.9	1,358,730	...
1941....	37,965	31.1	1,180,663	.387
1940....	35,393	35.2	1,246,050	.303
1939....	32,968	28.4	935,942	.311
1938....	35,661	30.0	1,068,431	.237
1937....	35,256	32.9	1,161,612	.301
1936....	33,370	23.5	785,506	.449
1935....	39,831	30.0	1,194,902	.263
1934....	29,455	18.4	542,306	.480
1933....	36,533	20.1	733,166	.335
1932....	41,702	30.0	1,250,955	.157
1931....	40,242	27.9	1,123,892	.213
1930....	39,850	32.0	1,274,698	.322
1929....	38,153	29.2	1,113,050	.418
1928....	40,123	32.7	1,312,914	*.407
1927....	40,350	27.1	1,093,221	.471

Oats— Continued		Crop		
	Acres	Bus acre	Total bus	Value bu
1926....	42,854	26.9	1,152,911	.400
1925....	44,240	31.8	1,405,268	.339
1924....	41,857	33.8	1,416,120	.478
1923....	40,245	30.5	1,227,184	.407
1922....	40,324	28.5	1,147,905	.374
1921....	45,539	23.0	1,045,270	.322
1920....	42,752	33.8	1,444,291	.538
1919....	39,601	27.9	1,106,603	.767
1918....	42,464	33.6	1,428,611	.685
1917....	41,604	34.7	1,442,519	.701
1916....	39,098	29.1	1,138,969	.487
1915....	38,802	37.0	1,435,270	.383
1914....	37,213	28.7	1,066,328	.439
Barley—				
1942....	16,782	25.4	426,150	...
1941....	14,220	25.5	362,082	.494
1940....	13,496	23.0	310,108	.397
1939....	12,644	21.7	274,767	.403
1938....	10,513	24.1	253,005	.366
1937....	9,968	22.1	220,327	.540
1936....	8,372	17.6	147,475	.784
1935....	12,371	23.1	285,774	.378
1934....	6,553	17.8	116,680	.686
1933....	9,687	15.9	153,767	.435
1932....	13,178	22.6	298,313	.221
1931....	11,159	17.8	199,391	.328
1930....	12,595	23.8	300,205	.405
1929....	13,526	20.7	279,924	.539
1928....	12,735	25.8	328,351	*.568
1927....	9,465	25.3	239,071	.689
1926....	7,917	21.0	166,030	.579
1925....	8,186	23.5	192,466	.614
1924....	7,038	23.5	165,318	.742
1923....	7,151	22.2	158,994	.546
1922....	6,601	23.2	152,908	.499
1921....	7,074	18.8	132,702	.478
1920....	7,439	23.0	171,042	.844
1919....	6,579	19.9	131,086	1.244
1918....	9,198	24.5	225,067	.951
1917....	8,453	21.6	182,209	1.232
1916....	7,623	20.9	159,157	.804
1915....	7,279	28.4	206,976	.520
1914....	7,663	23.2	177,712	.537
Rye—				
1942....	3,837	14.9	57,341	...
1941....	3,570	12.7	45,364	.531
1940....	3,210	12.8	41,149	.416
1939....	3,832	10.2	39,049	.440
1938....	4,021	13.8	55,564	.338
1937....	3,846	13.0	49,830	.686
1936....	2,774	9.1	25,319	.809
1935....	4,141	14.2	58,597	.395
1934....	2,035	8.4	17,070	.718
1933....	2,418	8.9	21,418	.627
1932....	3,351	11.8	39,424	.281
1931....	3,162	10.6	33,378	.341
1930....	3,621	12.4	45,068	.445
1929....	3,130	11.3	35,282	.857
1928....	3,310	11.5	37,910	*.836
1927....	3,458	14.8	51,076	.835
1926....	3,419	10.2	34,860	.830
1925....	3,800	11.1	42,316	.790
1924....	3,941	14.8	58,445	.953
1923....	4,936	11.3	55,961	.593
1922....	6,757	14.9	100,986	.639
1921....	4,851	12.6	61,023	.810
1920....	4,825	12.8	61,915	1.464
1919....	7,168	11.0	78,659	1.459
1918....	6,694	12.5	83,421	1.496
1917....	5,059	11.9	60,321	1.734
1916....	3,528	12.2	43,089	1.124
1915....	3,417	13.7	46,752	.840
1914....	3,144	13.4	42,120	.823
Buckwheat—				
1942....	378	17.7	6,687	...
1941....	337	17.9	6,038	.648
1940....	389	16.7	6,493	.538
1939....	374	15.2	5,669	.628
1938....	451	14.8	6,654	.544
1937....	426	15.9	6,764	.669
1936....	375	16.8	6,285	.852
1935....	503	16.6	8,332	.550
1934....	477	18.9	9,026	.586
1933....	462	17.0	7,844	.558
1932....	454	14.8	6,727	.434
1931....	505	17.6	8,890	.423
1930....	573	12.1	6,960	.789
1929....	627	13.9	8,692	.963
1928....	679	14.9	10,117	*.899
1927....	764	16.8	12,820	.869
1926....	679	16.2	10,976	.871
1925....	742	16.9	12,559	.872
1924....	737	17.0	12,508	1.074
1923....	689	16.8	11,596	.958
1922....	729	16.2	11,776	.895
1921....	640	18.5	11,822	.879
1920....	729	16.7	12,193	1.254
1919....	733	17.3	12,707	1.587
1918....	1,018	14.1	14,404	1.639
1917....	926	14.7	13,605	1.671
1916....	786	13.1	10,302	1.266
1915....	754	16.6	12,523	.816
1914....	752	17.2	12,919	.806
Flaxseed—				
1942....	4,402	9.2	40,660	....
1941....	3,275	9.9	32,285	1.720
1940....	3,180	9.7	30,886	1.420
1939....	2,250	9.0	20,152	1.460
1938....	936	8.7	8,152	1.590
1937....	934	7.6	7,089	1.870
1936....	1,126	4.7	5,273	1.900
1935....	2,096	6.9	14,520	1.419
1934....	995	5.7	5,661	1.699
1933....	1,341	5.1	6,904	1.626
1932....	1,988	5.8	11,511	.881
1931....	2,431	4.8	11,755	1.167
1930....	3,780	5.7	21,673	1.610
1929....	3,049	5.2	15,924	2.812
1928....	2,611	7.3	19,118	*1.938
1927....	2,762	9.1	25,174	1.925
1926....	2,736	6.8	18,531	2.032
1925....	3,022	7.4	22,334	2.264
1924....	3,535	8.8	31,220	2.179
1923....	2,015	8.2	16,563	2.125
1922....	1,113	9.5	10,520	2.076
1921....	1,143	7.1	8,107	1.654
1920....	1,647	6.6	10,900	2.328
1919....	1,293	5.2	6,770	4.421
1918....	1,783	7.2	12,779	3.576
1917....	1,881	4.5	8,402	3.114
1916....	1,298	9.1	11,829	2.309
1915....	1,116	10.1	11,270	1.678
1914....	1,561	8.3	12,940	1.306

*Previous to 1929 this figure represents Dec. 1 farm value.

UNITED STATES BARLEY CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States barley acreage, yield per acre, and total production, by states and calendar years:

	000's omitted Acreage, acres			Yield per acre, bus Average			000's omitted Production, bus Average		
State—	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942
Maine	4	5	4	28.1	27.0	28.0	115	135	112
Vermont	5	5	5	27.2	27.0	30.0	128	135	150
New York	156	117	110	24.6	25.0	30.0	3,842	2,925	3,300
New Jersey	2	8	9	27.3	27.0	30.0	50	216	270
Pennsylvania	68	139	149	28.0	27.0	27.5	1,925	3,753	4,098
Ohio	46	40	56	23.0	28.5	25.5	1,064	1,140	1,428
Indiana	29	77	94	20.6	28.0	24.0	612	2,156	2,256
Illinois	202	147	154	24.6	31.5	22.5	5,082	4,630	3,465
Michigan	219	207	221	23.6	31.5	33.0	5,154	6,520	7,293
Wisconsin	787	543	489	27.2	31.0	32.0	21,329	16,833	15,648
Minnesota	1,955	1,625	1,706	22.0	27.0	29.5	43,706	43,875	50,327
Iowa	492	266	205	23.8	27.5	23.5	11,758	7,315	4,818
Missouri	70	189	170	18.4	20.0	17.0	1,321	3,780	2,890
North Dakota	1,610	1,817	2,326	14.4	25.0	29.0	24,406	45,425	67,454
South Dakota	1,342	1,699	2,328	15.1	22.5	25.5	23,168	38,228	59,364
Nebraska	720	1,915	2,068	16.5	25.5	18.5	12,338	48,832	38,258
Kansas	395	1,326	1,273	13.2	20.0	13.5	5,442	26,520	17,186
Delaware	*2	6	7	*30.5	30.0	32.0	*46	180	224
Maryland	36	78	86	29.6	26.0	27.5	1,056	2,028	2,365
Virginia	44	75	80	25.2	24.0	26.5	1,096	1,800	2,120
West Virginia	5	11	12	24.9	23.5	26.0	133	258	312
North Carolina	14	27	42	18.9	23.5	23.0	270	634	966
South Carolina	3	10	12	16.9	18.5	16.5	52	185	198
Georgia	..	5	7	...	17.0	16.0	...	85	112
Kentucky	21	90	135	22.1	26.0	23.0	461	2,340	3,105
Tennessee	31	80	110	17.9	20.0	20.0	563	1,600	2,200
Arkansas	*6	11	11	*15.5	15.0	16.0	*104	165	176
Oklahoma	152	512	625	15.3	18.0	17.0	2,424	9,216	10,625
Texas	151	325	292	15.5	27.0	16.5	2,415	8,775	4,818
Montana	134	215	411	19.7	28.0	30.0	2,667	6,020	12,330
Idaho	143	300	420	33.3	38.0	34.0	4,808	11,400	14,280
Wyoming	73	89	100	22.4	29.0	26.5	1,612	2,581	2,650
Colorado	408	660	673	19.8	25.2	23.5	8,111	16,632	15,816
New Mexico	9	21	29	21.2	29.0	28.0	186	609	812
Arizona	26	44	58	31.0	32.0	32.0	803	1,408	1,856
Utah	57	118	147	39.6	45.0	38.0	2,307	5,310	5,586
Nevada	8	21	23	36.3	39.0	36.0	287	819	828
Washington	61	146	314	32.4	37.0	40.0	1,983	5,402	12,560
Oregon	110	209	310	28.8	32.0	32.5	3,150	6,688	10,075
California	1,139	1,042	1,511	26.5	24.5	29.0	30,540	25,529	43,819
United States	10,732	14,220	16,782	20.7	25.5	25.4	226,460	362,082	426,150

*Short-time average.

UNITED STATES WHEAT PRODUCTION BY CLASSES

The following table, compiled by the Department of Agriculture, shows wheat production in the United States by classes, in thousand bushels:

	Winter		Spring		White			
Year	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum	Winter	Spring	Total white	Total
1942....	482,791	160,285	215,321	45,505	60,177	17,248	77,425	981,327
1941....	394,996	209,398	207,463	42,660	66,315	22,295	88,610	943,127
1940....	329,797	206,265	159,720	34,304	52,740	30,385	83,125	813,221
1939....	309,300	206,413	120,674	35,083	54,028	25,937	79,965	751,435
1938....	389,224	236,071	157,202	42,266	62,838	44,101	106,939	931,702
1937....	373,371	257,838	101,393	28,929	54,615	59,530	114,145	875,476
1936....	259,775	207,410	50,742	8,836	52,689	47,314	100,003	626,766
1935....	203,232	204,256	107,975	24,759	57,831	28,291	86,122	626,344
1934....	207,860	188,602	53,279	6,891	41,501	28,260	69,761	526,393
1933....	176,997	162,318	106,469	17,816	37,208	50,880	88,088	551,683
1932....	280,450	159,214	189,939	42,252	52,131	32,941	85,072	756,927
1931....	514,035	262,006	72,439	22,099	49,355	21,740	71,095	941,674
1930....	403,600	179,692	157,378	59,522	50,304	35,965	86,269	886,470
1929....	371,076	164,400	145,621	57,117	50,763	34,240	85,003	823,217
1928....	394,110	127,393	202,803	99,008	57,563	33,496	91,059	914,373

United States Livestock Values

Estimated average value per head of livestock on farms in the United States on Jan. 1 of each year, as reported by the Department of Agriculture:

	Horses	Milch cows	Sheep
1943.....	$79.97	$99.61	$9.68
1942.....	64.75	77.80	8.61
1941.....	68.27	60.90	6.73
1940.....	77.34	57.28	6.31
1939.....	84.34	55.68	5.75
1938.....	90.96	54.44	6.12
1937.....	99.18	50.39	6.02
1936.....	96.82	49.27	6.38
1935.....	77.05	30.17	4.31
1934.....	66.88	27.00	3.79
1933.....	54.12	29.18	2.91
1932.....	53.48	39.51	3.40
	Mules	All cattle	Swine
1943.....	$127.46	$69.66	$22.54
1942.....	107.51	55.08	15.62
1941.....	107.21	43.26	8.34
1940.....	115.83	40.58	7.78
1939.....	117.64	38.45	11.21
1938.....	122.65	36.58	11.26
1937.....	129.93	34.06	11.89
1936.....	120.36	34.09	12.72
1935.....	99.34	20.22	6.31
1934.....	82.42	17.78	4.09
1933.....	60.42	19.74	4.21
1932.....	60.70	26.40	6.13

Seeding in the Northwest

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, by investigation, has ascertained that in—

SOUTH DAKOTA

Seeding commences the latter part of March, and becomes general about April 1. In the southeastern part, it is completed April 15-20, and in other parts about May 1.

MINNESOTA

In central and southern parts, seeding commences latter part of March, and becomes general about April 15. In the southern part of the state approximately 50% of the seeding is completed April 15-20, and in the central part about 35% at the same time. In the southern half, seeding is completed about May 1, and in other parts May 10.

NORTH DAKOTA

Seeding commences April 1 and becomes general in southern part April 18-20. Seeding becomes general throughout the state from April 20 to 28, and is completed about May 12.

Farm Animals in United States

Number of farm animals in the United States on Jan. 1, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture (000's omitted):

	Horses	Mules	Milch cows
1943.....	9,678	3,712	26,946
1942.....	9,907	3,813	26,398
1941.....	10,214	3,922	25,478
1940.....	10,442	4,029	24,926
1939.....	10,815	4,384	25,088
1938.....	11,128	4,428	24,834
1937.....	11,445	4,568	24,993
1936.....	11,635	4,684	24,439
1935.....	11,861	4,822	26,069
1934.....	12,052	4,945	26,931
1933.....	12,291	5,046	25,936
1932.....	12,664	5,148	24,896
1931.....	13,195	5,273	23,820
1930.....	13,742	5,382	23,032
1929.....	13,897	5,389	21,919
1928.....	14,495	5,504	21,828
1927.....	15,133	5,652	21,801
1926.....	15,830	5,739	22,188
1925.....	16,489	5,725	22,481
1924.....	18,059	5,446	24,786
1923.....	18,627	5,485	24,437
1922.....	19,056	5,467	24,082
1921.....	19,208	5,455	23,594
	Other cattle	Sheep	Swine
1943.....	78,170	55,089	73,660
1942.....	75,162	56,735	60,377
1941.....	71,461	54,283	54,256
1940.....	68,197	52,399	61,115
1939.....	66,789	53,783	49,293
1938.....	66,083	52,682	44,218
1937.....	66,803	52,489	49,011
1936.....	67,929	52,022	42,837
1935.....	68,529*	52,245	39,004
1934.....	74,262*	53,713	58,621
1933.....	70,214*	53,075	62,127
1932.....	65,770*	53,974	59,301
1931.....	63,030*	53,233	54,835
1930.....	61,003*	51,565	55,705
1929.....	34,470	47,704	57,410
1928.....	33,848	44,795	60,617
1927.....	35,031	41,880	54,788
1926.....	36,934	39,730	52,148
1925.....	39,515	38,112	55,568
1924.....	41,720	38,300	66,130
1923.....	42,803	37,223	68,227
1922.....	41,550	36,327	57,834
1921.....	41,993	37,452	56,097

*All cattle, including milk cows.

Auguste Chouteau's Mill of 1850

In 1850 the largest mill in St. Louis was owned and operated by Auguste Chouteau. It was run by water power through Mill Creek from Chouteau's Pond. The filling of the pond to make room for the terminals of the Pacific Railroad, the first to enter the city, destroyed the mill's water supply and it was converted into a sawmill.

UNITED STATES CENSUS REPORTS ON THE FLOUR MILLING INDUSTRY

(Biennial Census Reports Subsequent to 1939 Discontinued "for the Duration")

This industry embraces establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of flour, meal and feed from wheat, corn and other grains, including mills whose chief products are cracked and ground grain for stock and poultry feed, but not including establishments using such grain and other materials in the preparation of mixed feeds. Other mills whose principal products are the result of further manufacturing processes are classified elsewhere. For example, those making cereal breakfast foods are classified in the cereal preparations industry. Although some manufacturers of cereal preparations and prepared feeds purchase certain grain mill products and put them through further manufacturing processes, others use grain as their basic raw material and perform all the processes necessary to convert it into the finished product. The flour and other grain mill products industry does not, therefore, as defined by the United States Census Bureau, embrace all the mills that use grain as material. The manufactures census is restricted to merchant mills—that is, establishments that mill purchased grain and sell the products made therefrom. Some mills report both merchant and custom business, but all such mills are treated as merchant mills, even though their custom work constitutes more than half their total business. Establishments producing goods valued at less than $5,000 are also omitted from the census.

SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1899 TO 1939

Census year	No. of establishments	Wage earners (average for year)	Wages	Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work* (000's omitted)	Value of products (000's omitted)	Value added by manufacture†	Horsepower of prime movers
1939....	2,143	24,771	$28,369,796	$506,061,519	$649,943,088	$143,881,569	228,867
1937....	2,238	26,390	30,185,843	722,710,661	856,310,470	133,599,809	‡.....
1935....	2,193	26,495	27,104,722	716,222,181	853,219,061	136,996,880	¶.....
1933....	1,932	23,207	22,591,371	432,670,740	567,003,086	134,332,346	‡.....
1931....	2,412	22,840	27,298,079	461,090,593	598,040,724	136,950,131	‡.....
1929....	4,022	27,028	35,072,386	868,872,569	1,060,269,418	191,396,849	308,022
1927....	4,035	29,982	37,559,472	972,711,040	1,148,760,360	176,049,320	331,828
1925....	4,413	31,988	39,700,239	1,125,378,941	1,298,014,788	172,635,847	367,05b
1923....	5,232	35,194	41,704,297	885,971,543	1,048,577,459	162,605,916	413,231
1921....	6,485	35,378	43,142,734	993,809,720	1,179,740,131	185,930,411	‡.....
1919....	10,708	45,481	50,888,383	1,799,180,987	2,052,434,385	253,253,398	611,967
1914....	10,788	39,718	24,593,162	752,270,021	877,679,709	125,409,688	708,965
1909....	11,691	39,453	21,464,386	767,576,479	883,584,405	116,007,926	800,383
1904....	10,051	39,110	19,822,196	619,971,161	713,033,395	93,062,234	758,755
1899....	9,476	32,226	16,285,163	428,116,757	501,396,304	73,279,547	666,513

*Figures for years prior to 1935 do not include cost of contract work. †Value of products less cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work. See general explanations—value added by manufacture. ‡Not called for on schedule. ¶Data not available.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR UNITED STATES

	1939	1937	1935	1933
Number of establishments	2,143	2,238	2,193	1,932
Proprietors and firm members	1,913	1,864	1,694	1,559
Salaried personnel, total†	5,548	6,587	7,310	*...
Salaried officers of corporations	1,131	971	1,242	*...
Manufacturing:				
Salaried employees	4,417	....	....	....
Distribution	4,895	....	....	....
Construction	387	....	....	....
Other	377	....	....	....
Salaries paid, total†	$12,517,968	$13,821,809	$14,754,951	*...
Salaries and wages, total	$49,374,893	$44,007,652	$41,859,673	*...
To salaried officers of corporations	$4,711,539	$4,166,064	$4,823,421	*...
To supervisory employees	$7,806,429	$4,123,958	*.....	$3,760,155
Wage earners (average for year)	24,771	26,390	26,495	23,207
Wages	$28,369,796	$30,185,843	$27,104,722	$22,591,371
Cost of materials, etc., total	$506,061,519	$722,710,661	‡$716,222,181	‡$432,670,740
Cost of materials, supplies and containers	$497,474,371	$714,205,750	$707,943,746	*...
Cost of fuel	$2,256,405	$2,592,497	$2,488,025	*...
Cost of purchased electric energy	$6,226,425	$5,874,706	$5,779,982	*...
Cost of contract work	$104,318	$37,708	$10,428	*...
Value of products	$649,943,088	$856,310,470	$853,219,061	$567,003,086
Value added by manufacture	$143,881,569	$133,599,809	$136,996,880	$134,332,346

*No data or data incomplete. †No data for employees of central administrative offices are included in the figures for any year. ‡Includes processing tax.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES IN DETAIL, BY STATES: 1939

	Number of establishments	Persons reported by manufacturing establishments	Cost of materials, etc.	Value of products	Value added by manufacture
United States—Total	2,143	35,978	506,061,519	649,943,088	143,881,569
Alabama	11	67	457,499	627,022	169,523
Arkansas	10	28	139,265	172,012	32,747
California	26	843	13,696,456	18,985,809	5,289,353
Colorado	38	611	5,235,756	6,916,494	1,680,738
Delaware	20	97	678,990	856,460	177,470
Georgia	39	447	4,044,439	4,942,527	898,088
Idaho	28	238	2,008,012	2,729,867	721,855
Illinois	58	2,250	31,999,229	42,765,720	10,766,491
Indiana	126	1,669	17,798,418	24,567,462	6,769,044
Iowa	25	388	7,821,202	10,021,474	2,200,272
Kansas	86	3,289	55,643,571	69,858,640	14,215,069
Kentucky	134	1,143	11,571,063	15,157,323	3,586,260
Maine	5	13	115,010	153,940	38,930
Maryland	53	280	2,785,175	3,554,194	769,019
Massachusetts	7	49	710,543	796,624	86,081
Michigan	74	936	9,848,262	12,686,185	2,837,923
Minnesota	62	2,943	53,835,109	67,437,432	13,602,323
Missouri	111	2,335	39,393,604	48,096,783	8,703,179
Montana	24	342	4,528,486	6,254,698	1,726,212
Nebraska	63	1,097	13,539,057	17,485,317	3,946,260
New Jersey	9	90	1,119,324	1,378,916	259,592
New Mexico	10	39	225,613	297,298	71,685
New York	44	2,631	58,207,845	75,590,791	17,382,946
North Carolina	118	1,015	10,069,563	12,261,290	2,191,727
North Dakota	19	382	3,996,546	5,303,788	1,307,242
Ohio	147	1,556	21,256,938	25,610,800	4,353,862
Oklahoma	40	1,397	16,727,117	23,023,319	6,296,202
Oregon	20	742	14,175,517	17,344,119	3,168,602
Pennsylvania	219	923	9,747,620	12,430,004	2,682,384
South Carolina	17	115	710,732	911,904	201,172
South Dakota	14	90	926,121	1,227,318	301,197
Tennessee	126	1,375	12,670,801	16,147,788	3,476,987
Texas	67	2,649	31,381,626	41,250,858	9,869,230
Utah	34	398	4,749,844	6,399,572	1,649,728
Virginia	155	957	11,537,507	14,338,259	2,800,752
Washington	26	1,336	18,979,821	25,018,207	6,038,386
West Virginia	32	246	1,877,550	2,461,944	584,394
Wisconsin	18	485	6,733,988	8,355,087	1,621,099
Wyoming	8	70	457,523	639,950	182,427
Other states	20	416	4,660,775	5,885,893	1,225,118

VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1939, 1937 AND 1929

	1939	1937	1929
Flour and other grain-mill products industry, all products, total value	$649,943,088	$856,310,470	$1,060,269,418
Flour, meal, feed, etc.	592,760,885	786,651,625	995,910,661
Miscellaneous products, not specified	3,737,665		
Other products (not classified in this industry)	*43,731,197	68,990,589	64,358,757
Merchandise (goods bought and sold without processing)	8,918,499		
Receipts for contract work	794,842	668,256	
Flour meal, feed, etc., total value	634,348,050	838,706,561	1,040,185,248
Made in the industry	592,760,885	786,651,625	995,910,661
Made as secondary products in other industries	41,587,165	52,054,936	44,274,587

*Value of corn grits and hominy for human consumption, cereal breakfast foods, and prepared feeds for animals and fowls, including dog and cat food.

PRODUCTS, BY KIND, QUANTITY AND VALUE FOR THE UNITED STATES 1939, 1937 AND 1929

Product—	1939 Produced in the industry	1939 Produced in other industries	1939 Total	1937	1929
Flour, meal, feed, etc., total value	$592,760,885	$41,587,165	$634,348,050	$838,706,561	$1,040,185,248
Wheat and prepared flours—					
Total barrels	*110,536,801	831,926	*111,368,727	105,273,951	120,094,451
Total value	$455,039,488	$3,316,835	$458,356,323	$617,024,692	$737,308,563
White flour, for sale as such—Barrels	95,167,415	723,771	95,891,186		
Value	$385,602,183	$2,841,442	$388,443,625		
Blended, phosphated, self-rising, and other prepared flours (made in this industry)†—					
Total barrels	9,896,692	.....	9,896,692		
Total value	$47,608,995	.....	$47,608,995		
Blended, plain—Barrels	402,995	.....	402,995		
Value	$1,657,410	.....	$1,657,410	$101,416,069	$115,773,234
Phosphated—Barrels	3,381,296	.....	3,381,296	$591,360,916	$711,997,506
Value	$14,351,017	.....	$14,351,017		
Self-rising—Barrels	5,394,454	.....	5,394,454		
Value	$24,895,496	.....	$24,895,496		
Other prepared flours (biscuit, cake, doughnut, pancake, etc.)—					
Barrels	717,947	.....	717,947		
Value	$6,705,072	.....	$6,705,072		
Semolina flour—Barrels	¶.....	¶.....	3,393,796	2,479,030	2,959,322
Value	¶.....	¶.....	$13,423,319	$17,529,631	$16,895,342
Graham and whole-wheat flour—Barrels	¶.....	¶.....	2,187,053	1,378,852	1,361,895
Value	¶.....	¶.....	$8,880,384	$8,134,145	$8,415,715
Rye flour—Barrels	1,424,467	6,229	1,430,696	1,424,015	1,678,822
Value	$4,063,972	$27,631	$4,091,603	$6,707,573	$9,179,272
Buckwheat flour—Pounds	19,801,049	2,838,563	22,639,612	26,550,235	38,452,929
Value	$554,212	$79,395	$633,607	$844,287	$1,569,923
Other flour, except corn flour (rice, soybean, etc.)—Pounds	18,142,102	17,900,604	36,042,706	13,120,438	21,090,575
Value	$461,909	$504,421	$966,330	$1,091,501	$781,708
Pearl barley—Pounds	6,681,237	14,699,977	20,381,214	‖.....	‖.....
Value	$171,408	$561,555	$732,963	‖.....	‖.....
Corn products (other than cereal preparations and corn grits and hominy for human consumption‖)—					
Flour—Barrels (200 lbs)	279,868	37,170	317,038	310,955	589,073
Value	$759,223	$149,209	$908,432	$1,573,106	$3,120,580
Meal—Barrels (200 lbs)	5,057,715	2,016,211	7,073,926	6,950,444	10,488,083
Value	$15,491,405	$7,104,722	$22,596,127	$32,642,130	$52,399,787
Corn grits and flakes for brewers' use—					
Tons (2,000 pounds)	188,271	13,490	201,761	195,037	‖.....
Value	$5,000,599	$409,589	$5,410,188	$9,458,302	‖.....
Other corn products—					
Pounds	¶.....	¶.....	5,482,916	‖.....	‖.....
Value	¶.....	¶.....	$80,833	‖.....	‖.....
Bran and middlings—					
Tons (2,000 pounds)	4,441,092	58,831	4,499,923	4,183,806	4,681,802
Value	$90,757,068	$1,138,936	$91,896,004	$116,434,273	$141,985,187
Feed,** screenings, etc.—					
Tons (2,000 pounds)	836,640	1,165,525	2,002,165	1,596,601	2,471,661
Value	$20,439,058	$28,236,582	$48,675,640	$52,930,697	$93,840,228

*Includes the duplication of a small amount (less than ⅓ of 1%) of wheat flour ground in certain mills and sold to other mills classified in this industry, for making blended and prepared flours. †For production in all industries, see report for "Blended and prepared flour made from purchased flour." ‡Detailed data on blended and other prepared flours not called for on the 1937 and 1929 schedules, as a result of which data for a considerable amount of such flours were included in the figures reported for "White flour." ¶Not shown separately to avoid disclosing approximations of data reported by individual establishments. ‖Not called for on schedule. §Data on production of these items will be found in the report on the "Cereal preparations" industry. **Not including prepared feeds, statistics for which will be found in the report for the "Prepared feeds (including mineral) for animals and fowls" industry.

Principal Grains Ground and Processed in the United States, by Kind, Quantity and Cost: 1939

	Quantity	Cost
Processed into flour—	bus	
Wheat	503,099,878	$376,437,669
Rye	6,553,408	3,254,511
Buckwheat	597,634	390,764
Processed into feeds for animal or fowl consumption—		
Wheat	3,933,338	2,879,746
Corn	29,322,405	16,939,837
Oats	8,717,015	3,118,724
Rye	1,149,592	512,454
Barley	5,404,200	2,719,748
Buckwheat	185,941	115,551
Processed into cereal breakfast preparations, wheat	976,045	786,133
Processed into meal, flour, hominy and grits for human consumption, and grits and flakes for brewers' use, corn	32,144,666	19,050,686
Processed or used for other purposes (including pearl barley):		
Corn	787,457	581,343
Barley	240,924	147,139
	Lbs	
Wheat and oats*	6,809,640	74,966

*Includes a small amount of oats used for cereal preparations.

Grain (Ground or Milled) and Other Materials Consumed, by Kind, Quantity and Cost, for the United States: 1939

	Quantity	Cost
	bus	
Wheat	508,053,667	$380,134,997
Corn	62,254,528	36,571,866
Oats	8,846,555	3,162,241
Rye	7,703,000	3,766,965
Barley	5,645,124	2,866,887
Buckwheat	783,575	506,315
Rice, other grains	959,553	573,720
Soybeans—	Lbs	
Whole beans	26,388,970	339,539
Bean oil cake	58,098,718	865,496
Sugar	189,599	8,051
	Gallons	
Blackstrap molasses	6,471,506	439,857
Flour—	Lbs	
Wheat	54,486,323	1,050,087
Corn	14,978,252	211,783
Buckwheat	5,590,796	159,736
Rice	1,347,231	37,896
Other	4,298,134	70,641
Phosphate	21,940,978	1,595,704
Soda	15,361,336	312,547
Salt	22,245,455	224,552
Seasonings, shortening and enriching materials		$ 725,856 625,668

King Midas FLOUR

THE quality of wheat governs the quality of flour. It takes the best wheat to make the best flour and King Midas is proud of its facilities for buying and storing the finest wheat available. We operate hundreds of country elevators, strategically scattered throughout the spring wheat belt, together with millions of bushels of grain storage capacity at Minneapolis and Hastings. As a result, we are always assured of a source of supply from which to choose just the type of wheat necessary to maintain the constant, neverfailing quality of King Midas flour.

KING MIDAS FLOUR MILLS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

A Trade Association Roster

MILLING

Associated Millers of Kansas Wheat

President, Jess B. Smith, 1212 Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

Association of Operative Millers

President, Carl W. Grier, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn; vice president, Carl N. Arnold, H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill; secretary, W. E. McCraith, Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo; treasurer, Herman H. Trapp, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Michigan State Millers Association

President, L. O. Bracy, Amendt Milling Co., Monroe; vice president, Howard Holmes; secretary, Clarence L. Athanson, 468 Fisher Road, Grosse Pointe; treasurer, J. A. Porter, Valley City Milling Co., Portland.

Millers National Federation

President, Willis C. Helm, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn; vice president and Washington representative, Herman Fakler, 847 National Press Building, Washington, D. C; vice president and secretary in charge of the main office, Herman Steen, 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill; treasurer and assistant secretary, Francis A. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

Minnesota Flour Mill Accountants

President, R. E. Nutting, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis; vice president, M. W. Nelson, Atkinson Milling Co., Minneapolis; secretary, H. C. Whitson, King Midas Flour Mills, Minneapolis.

Missouri Millers Association

President, Henry J. Dulle, G. H. Dulle Milling Co., Jefferson City; vice president, O. F. Kelley, Boonville Mills Co., Boonville; secretary-treasurer, A. J. Leber, 807 Boatman's Bank Building, St. Louis.

Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Association

President, Lewis Abbott, Richardson Milling Co., Hamburg, N. Y; vice president, Charles L. Zortman, Zortman Grain Co., Edinboro, Pa; secretary-treasurer, Robert Gray, James H. Gray Milling Co., Springville, N. Y.

National Soft Wheat Millers Association

President, J. B. Allen, Allen Bros. Milling Co., Columbia, S. C; vice presidents, W. C. Doyle, King Milling Co., Lowell, Mich., and Harold S. Pfeffer, Pfeffer Milling Co., Lebanon, Ill; secretary, W. H. Strowd, 606 Commerce Union Bank Building, Nashville, Tenn.

New England Millers and Shippers Association

President, George C. Bailey, Montpelier, Vt; vice president, Daniel Polsky, Norwich, Conn; secretary-treasurer, A. F. Hopkins, room 714, 177 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

New York State Millers Association

President, J. W. Ward, Wm. Hamilton & Sons Co., Caledonia; vice president, W. A. Clark, the Birkett Mills, Penn Yan; secretary, W. E. Maloney, Corn Exchange of Buffalo, Buffalo; treasurer, H. L. Woods, Woods-Sprague Milling Co., Albion.

North Pacific Millers Association

President, Moritz Milburn, Centennial Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, Wash; vice president, A. M. Chrystall, Crown Mills, Portland, Oregon; secretary, R. D. Lytle, 310 Lewis Building, Portland, Oregon.

Ohio Millers State Association

President, A. C. Evans, Evans Flour Mills, Galion; vice president, J. O. Hanley, Hanley Milling Co., Mansfield; secretary-treasurer, R. S. Wilcox, Columbus.

Oklahoma Millers Association

President, Edwin N. Humphrey, Chickasha Milling Co; vice president, C. C. Reynolds, Acme Flour Mills; secretary, Paul T. Jackson, Oklahoma City; treasurer, J. L. Yergler, Acme Flour Mills Co., Oklahoma City.

Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Association

President, H. A. Menchey, Lancaster; vice president, S. H. Rogers, Washington, D. C; secretary, Professor H. C. Knandel, Poultry Husbandry, State College, Pa.

Piedmont Millers Association

President, W. A. Henderson, Henderson Roller Mills, Monroe, N. C; first vice president, W. R. Sutherland, Laurinburg (N. C.) Milling Co; second vice president, H. H. Gillum, T. O. Gillum & Co., Madison Mills, Va; secretary-treasurer, S. F. Poindexter, Richmond, Va.

St. Louis Millers Club

President, L. C. Chase, Valier & Spies Milling Corp; vice president, J. R. Mulroy; secretary-treasurer, Walter J. Krings, 220 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis.

Southern Illinois Millers Association

President, C. A. Carter, Randolph Milling Co., Ava; vice president, Paul B. Schurmann, Hanover Star Milling Co., Germantown; secretary-treasurer, J. L. Grigg, Sparta.

Southern Minnesota Mills

President, Charles T. Silverson, Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm; vice president, John Dengler, Red Wing Milling Co; secretary-treasurer, Martin F. Smith, Minneapolis.

FLOUR

Baltimore Association of Flour Distributors

President, George E. Case, 211 East Pleasant Street; vice president, Charles W. Cowan, 211 East Pleasant Street; secretary, Charles Minnigerode, 216 East Lexington Street; treasurer, Stanley G. Erdman, 117 Commerce Street.

Buffalo Flour Club

President, Gerald W. DuRant, Continental Grain Co; vice president, Otto E. Auerbach, O. E. Auerbach, Inc; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Dean, Checkerboard Elevator Co.

Chicago Association of Flour Distributors

President, E. S. Wagner, Wagner-Reget Co; vice president, N. G. Anderson, Bay State Milling Co; secretary-treasurer, S. O. Werner, The Northwestern Miller.

Chicago Flour Jobbers Exchange

President, Walter N. Marsh, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co; vice president, J. T. Shuflitowski, Joseph T. Shuflitowski Co; secretary-treasurer, Fred H. Brinkman, General Mills, Inc., 400 West Madison.

Cincinnati Association of Flour Distributors

President, C. F. Waltamath, Pillsbury Flour Mills; vice president, H. J. Jonas, International Milling Co; secretary-treasurer, George A. Nieman, Nieman & Nieman, 405 Provident Bank Building.

Cleveland Flour Club

President, E. G. Knerr, Montana Flour Mills Co; vice president, S. W. Newman, Newman Flour Co; secretary, Curt Liebert, Commercial Milling Co; treasurer, W. E. Pittsley, Montana Flour Mills Co.

National Association of Flour Distributors

President, Frank T. Herbert, Chicago; first vice president, James R. Affleck, Philadelphia; second vice president, E. J. Bermel, Pittsburgh; secretary-treasurer, Wayne G. Martin, Jr., The Northwestern Miller, New York City.

New Orleans Flour Association

President, Charles Voelkel, Schwartz & Voelkel, Illinois Central Warehouse; vice president, Emile Alt, Orleans Flour Co; secretary-treasurer, A. J. Palermo, John E. Koerner & Co., 781 LaSalle Street.

New York Association of Flour Distributors

President, William A. Lohman, Jr., New York manager of Washburn Crosby Company; vice president, John H. Blake; secretary, Wayne G. Martin, Jr., The Northwestern Miller, New York City; treasurer, Fred W. Colquhoun, Bakers Weekly, New York City.

Philadelphia Association of Flour Distributors

President, James R. Affleck, 3042 Market Street; vice president, Morris Kutner, The Bourse; secretary, Samuel B. Millenson, The Bourse; treasurer, Joseph L. Carroll, 401 North Broad Street.

Pittsburgh Flour Club

President, Edward M. Peek; vice president, R. H. Ague; secretary, C. C. Latus, 60 Methodist Building, 524 Penn Avenue; treasurer, V. M. Wintermantel.

St. Louis Association of Flour and Baker Supply Distributors

President, Joseph F. Ryan, Stanard-Tilton Milling Co; vice president, Robert Van Dusen, Hilker & Bletsch Supply Co; secretary, George Giessing, Valier & Spies Milling Co; treasurer, Henry Albrecht, Eberle-Albrecht Flour Co.

Self-Rising Flour Institute

President, R. C. Blanton, Cosby-Hodges Milling Co., Birmingham, Ala; vice president, C. B. Nichols, Happyvale Flour Mills, Griffin, Ga; secretary, Allen Cornelius, W. R. Cornelius & Sons, Nashville, Tenn; treasurer, H. C. Tilford, Dixie Grain Co., Shelbyville, Tenn.

Wisconsin Flour and Bakers Allied Trades Association

President, George W. Roth, Standard Brands, Inc., Milwaukee; first vice president, E. J. Zierfuss, Durkee Famous Foods, Milwaukee; second vice president, J. E. Mapes, Anheuser-Busch, Inc., Milwaukee; secretary-treasurer, L. P. Kenney, Red Star Yeast & Products Co., 221 E. Buffalo Street, Milwaukee.

FEED AND GRAIN

American Feed Manufacturers Association, Inc.

Chairman of the board, J. B. DeHaven, Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, Ill; vice chairman, Frank S. Sheets, G. E. Conkey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; president and secretary, Ralph M. Field, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill; assistant to the president, E. P. MacNicol, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill; treasurer, W. R. Anderson, Flour & Feed, Milwaukee, Wis.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, Inc.

President, P. B. Curtis, Lafayette, Ind; vice president, W. C. Jones, Richmond, Va; secretary-treasurer, L. E. Bopst, College Park, Md.

California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Association

President, J. B. Outsen, Outsen Bros. Milling Co., San Francisco; vice president, H. W. Amelung, Poultryman's Co-operative Association of Southern California, Los Angeles; secretary-treasurer, I. J. Stromnes, 1400 Tenth Street, Sacramento.

Central Retail Feed Association

President, Paul Gebert, Lincoln Mills, Merrill, Wis; vice president, Fred H. Pettelkow, H. P. Schmidt Milling Co., Oshkosh, Wis; executive secretary, David K. Steenbergh, the Feed Bag, Milwaukee, Wis; secretary-treasurer, B. J. Logan, Westby (Wis.) Feed & Seed Co.

Chicago Feed Club

President, J. E. Nelson, Armour & Co; vice president, Charles Van Horssen, General Mills, Inc; secretary, S. O. Werner, Feedstuffs; treasurer, William LeBlanc, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.

Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants

President, Austin W. Carpenter, I. L. Richer Co., Sherburne, N. Y; first vice president, Kenneth E. Eldred, Bainbridge, N. Y; second vice president, James H. Gray, Springville, N. Y; secretary-treasurer, L. E. Thompson, 35 Douglas Road, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Association of Oklahoma

President, Paul E. Peeler, Elk City; vice president, G. C. Hollis, Hinton; secretary-treasurer, Roy Bender, 1208 Broadway Tower, Enid.

Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa

President, Oscar Heline, Marcus; vice president, Milford M. Beeghly, Pierson; secretary, Don E. Edison, Fort Dodge.

Farmers Grain Dealers Association of North Dakota

President, Walter Albright, Williston; vice president, John Jones, Garske; secretary-treasurer, C. H. Conaway, 513 Black Building, Fargo; assistant secretary-treasurer, Leonora Ronning, Fargo.

Georgia Feed Manufacturers Association

President, L. C. Brown, Birdsey Flour & Feed Mills, Macon; vice president, J. D. Smith, Southern Milling Co., Augusta; secretary, Tom Hill, Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co., Atlanta; treasurer, R. K. Salter, Juliette Milling Co., Macon.

Grain and Feed Dealers National Association

President, S. L. Rice, Metamora, Ohio; acting first vice president and second vice president, Roy Welsh, Omaha, Neb; executive vice president, Ray B. Bowden, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C; secretary-treasurer, Roger P. Annan, St. Louis, Mo.

Illinois Grain Dealers Association

President, N. R. Piene, Minier; first vice president, I. B. Barrett, Streator; second vice president, F. C. Dewey, Annawan; secretary, W. E. Culbertson, Delavan; treasurer, Fred E. Verry, Armington.

Indiana Grain Dealers Association

President, H. E. Miller, Greencastle; vice president, J. C. Pape, Fowler; secretary, Fred K. Sale, 600 Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis.

International Baby Chick Association

President, J. Turner Mills, McNabb, Ill; first vice president, Dr. E. E. Boyd, Stafford, Kansas; second vice president, Charles H. Price, Jr., Telford, Pa; executive secretary, Reese V. Hicks, 3718 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo; assistant executive secretary, Don M. Turnbull, 3718 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo; secretary-treasurer, D. D. Slade, Lexington, Ky.

Kansas City Feed Club

President, Tanner G. Stephenson, Checkerboard Elevator Co; vice president, J. Frank Cavanaugh, Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co; secretary, C. L. Brown, Rodney Milling Co; treasurer, Ed A. Worth, L. C. Worth Commission Co.

Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Association

President, Dan C. Sullivan, Ulysses; vice president, C. C. Smith, Conway Springs; secretary-treasurer, J. F. Moyer, Dodge City.

Michigan Bean Shippers Association

President, H. E. Henne, Bay Port; first vice president, A. W. Orr, Saginaw; second vice president, B. A. Pomeroy, Middleton; secretary-treasurer, A. E. Walcott, 401 Eddy Building, Saginaw.

Mineral Feed Manufacturers Association

President, J. S. Ahern, Moorman Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill; vice president, James L. Elliott, Oelwein (Iowa) Chemical Co; secretary-treasurer, M. E. Gray, Moorman Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill.

Missouri Grain, Feed and Millers Association

President, Guy G. Goode, Centerview; vice president, Carl E. Bolte, Slater; secretary-treasurer, A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville.

National Grain Trade Council

Chairman, J. F. Leahy, Clay-Leahy Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo; vice chairman, Walter R. McCarthy, Duluth, Minn; executive secretary, R. B. Bowden, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C; treasurer, Roger P. Annan, St. Louis, Mo.

National Hay Association

President, C. S. Martin, Ashland, Ohio; first vice president, H. A. Desautels, New Bedford, Mass; second vice president, Mrs. Martha S. Calkins, Chelsea, Okla; secretary-treasurer, Fred K. Sale, 600 Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nebraska Grain Improvement Association

President, R. S. Dickinson, Omaha; first vice president, F. E. Roth, Lincoln; second vice president, R. E. Miller, Omaha; secretary, Glenn H. LeDioyt, College of Agriculture, Lincoln; treasurer, Ray R. Ridge, Omaha.

New York State Hay and Grain Dealers Association

President, D. Clifford Jones, Tudor & Jones, Weedsport, N. Y; vice president, James H. Gray, Gray Milling, Springville, N. Y; secretary-treasurer, Sheldon D. Dunlap, Buffalo and Syracuse, N. Y.

Northeastern States Feed Manufacturers Association, Inc.

President, C. C. Lewis, Park & Pollard Co., Buffalo, N. Y; first vice president, A. F. Hopkins, Chas. M. Cox Co., Boston, Mass; second vice president, Lloyd Hedrick, Ralston-Purina Co., Buffalo, N. Y; secretary-treasurer, B. K. Conover, Jr., Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Northwest Country Elevator Association

President, Robert G. Cargill, Victoria Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn; vice president, E. N. Osborne, Osborne-McMillan Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn; secretary-treasurer, James F. McElligott, 5025 Girard Avenue S, Minneapolis, Minn.

Northwest Feed Manufacturers and Distributors Association

President, Harvey E. Yantis, Feedstuffs, Minneapolis, Minn; vice presidents, L. H. Patten, Farmers & Merchants Milling Co., Glencoe, Minn; Warren Plummer, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn; V. H. Wiltse, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn; secretary-treasurer, S. N. Osgood, Fruen Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Northwest Retail Feed Association

President, W. L. Ledin, Bethel Feed & Produce Co., Bethel, Minn; vice president, Joseph E. Donovan, Donovan Grain & Fuel Co., Albert Lea, Minn; secretary, W. D. Flemming, 408 South Third Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Association

President, Elton Kile, Kile & Son, Kileville; first vice president, H. E. Frederick, Marysville; second vice president, L. A. Gilliland, Van Wert; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Cummings, 30 East Broad St, Columbus.

Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Association

President, Ben U. Feuquay, Enid; vice president, E. S. Bouldin, Muskogee, Okla; secretary-treasurer, E. R. Humphrey, 614 First National Bank Building, Enid.

Oregon Feed Dealers Association

President, Gordon Burlingham, Burlingham & Sons, Forest Grove; vice president, H. H. Goodrich, Triangle Milling Co., Portland; manager, Leon Jackson, 308 S. W. Stark Street, Portland; treasurer, Ray Maier, Edward L. Eyre & Co., Portland.

Pacific Northwest Feed Association, Inc.

President, Lorin Markham; vice president, Barney Rindal; manager, J. G. Wilson; secretary-treasurer, A. G. Nelson, 814 Second Avenue Building, Seattle, Wash.

Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Association, Inc.

President, Sol Reiman, Odessa, Wash; vice president, J. Glover, Spokane, Wash; secretary, Don Gemerling, Spokane, Wash; treasurer, George Schultz, Reardan, Wash.

Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Association

President, Lloyd Nelson, Claude, Texas; vice president, H. G. Stinnett, Jr., Plainview, Texas; secretary-treasurer, H. C. Adams, Amarillo, Texas.

St. Louis Grain Club

President, Rolland Wiese; vice president, James M. Fuller; secretary-treasurer, W. B. Christian, P. O. Box 1173.

Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

President, Gilbert P. Lane, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago, Ill; first vice president, R. B. Pow, Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., Fort William, Ont; second vice president, Herbert Brand; secretary-treasurer, Dean M. Clark, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Association

President, A. T. Pennington, Allied Mills, Inc., Atlanta, Ga; vice president, Ben Williamson, Williamson Feed Co., Jacksonville, Fla; acting secretary, A. T. Pennington, Allied Mills, Inc., Atlanta, Ga; treasurer, J. B. Edgar, Happy Mills, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.

Texas Feed Manufacturers Association

President, L. E. Church, Houston Milling Co., Inc., Houston; vice president, W. A. Romero, Archer Grain Co., Inc., Houston; secretary-treasurer, J. S. Lindsey, Ervine & Bishop, Houston.

Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Association

President, E. G. Barks, Tulia; first vice president, J. S. Lindsey, Houston; second

vice president, Charles R. Wilson, Coleman; secretary-treasurer, G. E. Blewett, Fair Building, Fort Worth.

Western Grain and Feed Association

President, Columbus Hayes; executive secretary, Mark G. Thornburg, Des Moines, Iowa; treasurer, Walter Berger, Des Moines Oat Products Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

BAKING

Allied Trades of the Baking Industry

President, F. J. Bergenthal, Brolite Co., Chicago, Ill; vice president, Mort Unger, the Unger Co., Cleveland, Ohio; secretary-treasurer, Claude A. Bascombe, Standard Brands, Inc., New York City.

American Bakers Association

Chairman of the board, Grover C. Patton, Purity Baking Co., Decatur, Ill; president, Ralph D. Ward, Drake Bakeries, Brooklyn, N. Y; first vice president, Louis Garttner, Gardner Baking Co., Madison, Wis; second vice president, Joseph Hexter, Columbia Baking Co., Atlanta, Ga; secretary, Tom Smith, 1135 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill; treasurer, M. Lee Marshall, Continental Baking Co., New York City.

American Bakers Foundation

Chairman, G. R. Williams, the Williams Bakery, Scranton, Pa; vice chairman, Joseph A. Lee, Standard Brands, Inc., New York City; secretary, Tom Smith, 1135 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill; treasurer, M. Lee Marshall, Continental Baking Co., New York City.

American Institute of Baking

Chairman and president, R. D. Ward, Drake Bakeries, Brooklyn, N. Y; vice chairman, Louis E. Caster, Keig-Stevens Baking Co., Rockford, Ill; secretary, Tom Smith, 1135 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago; treasurer, M. Lee Marshall, Continental Baking Co., New York City.

American Society of Bakery Engineers

President, W. H. Geller, John R. Thompson Co., Chicago, Ill; first vice president, A. J. Faulhaber, American Stores Co., Philadelphia, Pa; second vice president, Arthur E. Grawert, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn; secretary-treasurer, Victor E. Marx, 1541 Birchwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Associated Bakers of Illinois

President, Walter H. Kurth, Minier; wholesale vice president, Robert D. Bills, Mattoon; retail vice president, Paul W. Zickgraff, Peoria; secretary, Miss Ann Patterson, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago; treasurer, Grover C. Patton, Decatur.

Associated Bakers of Minnesota

President, Alois Eibner, New Ulm; vice president, C. G. Krause, Minneapolis; financial secretary, A. J. Munn, St. Paul; secretary, J. M. Long, 1310 Eighth Street S.E., Minneapolis; treasurer, William B. Thompson, Minneapolis.

Associated Retail Bakers of America

President, Jack Koenig, Jr., Koenig's Bakeries, Chicago, Ill; first vice president, Charles W. Koch, Koch's Bakery, St. Louis, Mo; second vice president, John M. Benkert, Benkert's Bakery, Long Island City, N. Y; third vice president, Albert Wiehn, Wiehn's Bakery, Cleveland, Ohio; secretary and director research and merchandising department, Frank G. Jungewaelter, 1135 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill; treasurer, Chester T. Smidowicz, Smidowicz Bakery, Chicago, Ill.

Atlanta Bakers Club

President, Lee Hansell, Highland Bakery, Inc; vice president, George Wentz, Rogers Bakery; secretary-treasurer, Lee Holley, Standard Brands, Inc.

Bakers Association of the Carolinas

President, R. H. Jennings, Jr., Peoples Baking Co., Orangeburg, S. C; vice presidents, W. H. Attaway, Spartanburg, S. C., Jim Thompson, Statesville, N. C; secretary-treasurer, Lloyd W. Bostian, Charlotte (N. C.) Bread Co.

Bakers Club of Baltimore

President, John Ruthke, New System Bakery; vice president, James J. Nau, Nau's Bakery; secretary, Benn. S. Hillegas, 650 W. Pratt Street; treasurer, Anton Hagel, Hagel's Bakery; counsel, P. August Grill.

Bakers Club of Chicago

President, C. J. Burny, Burny Bros., Inc; first vice president, Peter Redler, Redler's Bakery; second vice president, Vernon C. Usher, Bowman Dairy Co; treasurer, Thomas A. Dillon, Edward Katzinger Co; secretary, Philip H. Sheridan, 112 W. Randolph.

Bakers Club of New York

President, G. Richard Ludlow, Quality Bakers of America; first vice president, E. Byron Cox, Fleetwood Baking Co; second vice president, William A. Lohman, Jr., Eastern Division Washburn Crosby Company; secretary, Frank A. Lyon, Hotel Shelton, New York City; treasurer, Ernest B. Keirstead, Yonkers, N. Y.

Bakers Club of Philadelphia

President, Lawrence H. Ellis, Parkway Baking Co; first vice president, John Hagy, Dreihofer Baking Co; second vice president, L. M. Browne, Procter & Gamble Distributing Co; assistant secretary, C. F. Sharpless; secretary-treasurer, Francis M. Hawkins, 20th and Venango streets.

Bakers Courtesy Club of Chicago

President, Arthur W. Fosdyke; first vice president, Dr. L. A. Rumsey, W. E. Long Co; second vice president, P. E. Minton, American Molasses Co; secretary-treasurer, S. O. Werner, American Baker.

Bakers Courtesy Club of Pittsburgh

President, R. T. Hambleton, Washburn Crosby Company; first vice president, J. J. Mussman, Red Star Yeast & Products Co; second vice president, H. H. Walther, Acme-Evans Co; secretary-treasurer, E. Willard Moore, Thomas M. Royal & Co.

Bakery Equipment Manufacturers Association

President, W. Clark Dean, Union Steel Products Co., Albion, Mich; vice president, E. S. Mason, the J. H. Day Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; secretary, Fred D. Pfening, 1075 West Fifth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Bakery Technicians of America

President, Orville J. Pickens; vice president, William Walmsley; secretary-treasurer, H. G. Brouillett, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Retail Bakers Association of Baltimore, Inc.

President, George W. Beck, 3443 Edmondson Avenue; vice president, Ernest Ubersax, 2700 Fenwick Avenue; secretary, Carl Reinhardt, 815 Scott Street; treasurer, Anton Hagel, 1751 E. Pratt Street.

Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers Association of America

President, D. F. Bremner, Chicago, Ill; vice presidents, A. P. Striet mann, Cincinnati, Ohio, Hanford Main, Long Island City, N. Y., Frank H. Montgomery, New York, N. Y; secretary-treasurer, R. T. Stokes, 233 Broadway, New York City.

Buffalo Master Bakers Association, Inc.

President, Henning Mortenson; vice president, George Cavanaugh; secretary, W. A. Steller, 845 East Delaven Avenue; treasurer, George Busch.

Connecticut Bakers Association

President, Hudson F. Weigold, Connecticut Doughnut Co., Mount Carmel; vice president, Fred Wolfe, Jr., Wolfe's Quality Bakery, East Haven; secretary, Charles B. Barr, 952 Griffin Place, Stratford; treasurer, Leon A. McDonald, De Laurent Bake Shop, Bridgeport.

Georgia Bakers Council

President, E. P. Cline, Colonial Baking Co., Columbus; vice president, Howard Fisch, Highland Bakery, Inc., Atlanta; secretary, C. M. McMillan, Atlanta; treasurer, Carter Estes, Small & Estes Bakery, Gainesville.

Holes-in-Bread Club

President, Russell E. Duvernoy; program chairman, Charles A. Barnes; secretary-treasurer, Neil Morgan, Hotel Shelton, 49th and Lexington, New York City.

Independent Bakers Association of Texas

President, J. C. Kendall, Vernon; first vice president, James Harpole, Gainesville; second vice president, Tony Beinhauer, Gainesville; secretary-treasurer, O. J. Wagenfuehr, Jr., Temple; executive secretary, Mrs. Alice Whitehead, Temple.

Independent Biscuit Manufacturers Co., Inc.

President, C. H. Wortz, Jr., Fort Smith, Ark; vice president, Frank J. Delaney, Burlington, Iowa; secretary, H. D. Butler, New York City; treasurer, Stuart Johnston, Milwaukee, Wis; manager of the western department, M. J. Hogan, Chicago, Ill; director of the technical institute, T. E. Hollingshead.

Indiana Bakers Association

President, Noble Barnett, Hi-Class Bakery, Evansville; vice president, Gar Fairly, Holsum Bakery, Fort Wayne; treasurer, Morris Jones, Dietzen's Bakery, Richmond; secretary-manager, Charles P. Ehlers, 924 Peoples Bank Building, Indianapolis.

Iowa Bakers Association

President, Claude Phillips, Webster City; vice president, Ed Haglund, Davenport; secretary-treasurer, George F. Brems, 220 SE First Street, Cedar Rapids.

Michigan Bakers Association

President, Sherman D. Berdan, Berdan Bread Co., Bay City; first vice president, Bernard E. Godde, Godde Pastry Shop, Battle Creek; second vice president, Clayton G. Ovaitt, Ovaitt Bakery Corp., Midland; secretary, Charles J. Milke, 850 Detroit Leland Hotel, Detroit; treasurer, William H. Hines, Procter & Gamble, Detroit.

Milwaukee Master Bakers Association

President, Kurt O. Kaiser; vice president, George Paepke; financial secretary, Carl Pritzlaff; corresponding secretary, Nic J. Schmidt; treasurer, Arthur Krumbiegel.

Missouri Bakers Association

President, George S. Hammon, Hammon Baking Co., Jefferson City; vice presidents, Edson Junge, Junge Baking Co., Joplin, Theodore Lippman, Lippman Baking Co., Springfield, James Bondurant, Place Bakery, Kirksville; secretary, Frederick L. Callicotte, Waxide Paper Co; treasurer, Franklin J. Staedtler.

National Association of Bakery Sales Managers

President, Fred L. Cobb, Cobb's Sunlit Bakery, Green Bay, Wis; executive vice president, L. B. Steele, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del; vice president, Basil Cimaglio, Central Grocers Co-operative, Inc., Chicago; secretary, Fred H. Laufenburg, 2918 North Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

National Bakers Supply House Association

President, Gene Maas, Maas-Keefe Co., St. Paul, Minn; vice president, Gerald B. Henry, Henry & Henry, Buffalo, N. Y; secretary, John A. Kluetsch, Chapman & Smith Co., Chicago, Ill; treasurer, T. F. Naughtin, T. F. Naughtin Co., Omaha, Neb.

Nebraska Master Bakers Association

President, Victor Wendelin, Wendelin Baking Co., Lincoln; vice president, Harold Gillan, Gillan Baking Co., York; secretary, T. F. Naughtin, Jr., T. F. Naughtin Co., Omaha; treasurer, Lawrence F. Ortman, Ortman Bakeries, Omaha.

New England Bakers Association

President, John D. Dickson, Bay State Bakery, Inc., Brockton, Mass; vice president, Henry J. Gorman, Gorman's Bakery, Central Falls, R. I; secretary, Robert E. Sullivan, 51 Exeter Street, Boston, Mass; treasurer, Guy Maynard, Standard Brands, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.

New Orleans Master Bakers Association

President, Alois J. Binder, Joseph Binder Bakery, Inc; vice president, William C. Bacher, Bacher Bros. Bakery; secretary-treasurer, Sidney Baudier, Jr., 401 Board of Trade Building.

New York State Association of Manufacturing Retail Bakers

President, William H. Schonleber, Master Bakers Association of Rochester; first vice president, Frank Habersberger, United Master Bakers of New York; second vice president, Lawrence H. Miller, Miller's Bakery, Buffalo; third vice president, Herman Steuernagel, Master Bakers Association of Richmond Borough; treasurer, Walter G. Bauer, Bauer's Bakery, Brooklyn.

North Dakota Bakers Association

President, Paul Breen, Bon Ton Bakery, Dickinson; vice president, E. A. Gallea, Jamestown; secretary-treasurer, Carl Rowan, Grand Forks.

Ohio Bakers Association

President, E. L. Uffelmann, Uffelmann Baking Co., Cincinnati; vice president, Albert F. Troesch, Al Troesch Bakery, Cleveland; secretary, Roy Ferguson, 829 West Broad Street, Columbus; treasurer, Fred Allen, Donaldson Baking Co., Columbus.

Oklahoma Bakers Association

President, Ferd Denner, Golden Krust Bakery, Enid; vice president, Harry Alexander, Royal Baking Co., Oklahoma City; secretary-treasurer, John W. Wallen, Maywood Baking Co., Oklahoma City.

Pennsylvania Bakers Association

President, L. J. Dudt, Dudt's Bakery, Pittsburgh; vice president, William E. Maier, Maier's Bakery, Reading; secretary, Theodore Staab, 5700 North Broad Street, Philadelphia; treasurer, David C. Wiley, Philadelphia.

Potomac States Bakers Association

President, J. Arthur Nolde, Richmond, Va; vice presidents, Philip Hauswold, Baltimore, Md; A. L. Hudson, Georgetown, Del; L. E. Duncan, Norfolk, Va; Paul G. Sayre, Parkersburg, W. Va; secretary, Emmet Gary, 16 McClellan Place, Baltimore, Md; treasurer, Anton Hagel, Baltimore, Md.

Retail Master Bakers Association of Western Pennsylvania

President, Wendel Fleckenstein; vice president, D. K. Hyland; financial secretary, Joseph Zoter; treasurer, Al F. Planitzer.

Southern Bakers Association

President, D. Lee Hilton, Charlotte (N. C.) Bread Co; first vice president, Roy Jacobson, Claussen's Bakery, Augusta, Ga; second vice president, B. R. Fuller, Jr., Bell Bakeries, Inc., Daytona Beach, Fla; secretary-treasurer, C. M. McMillan, 161 Spring Street N.W., Atlanta, Ga; honorary life treasurer, J. B. Everidge, Columbus, Ga.

Texas Bakers Association

President, Otto Richter, Richter's Bakeries, San Antonio; vice president, George O. Jones, Jones Fine Bread Co., Waco; secretary, Roy Braden, Braden's Cake Shop, Dallas; treasurer, F. H. Ellenberger, American Home Bakery, Palestine.

Tri-State Bakers Association

President, Bernard Schutten, New Orleans, La; first vice president, Charles Koestler, Vicksburg, Miss; second vice president, J. Roy Smith, Mobile, Ala; third vice president, Joseph Huval, Lafayette, La; chairman of the board, Senator A. J. Schwabe, New Orleans, La; secretary-treasurer, Sidney Baudier, Jr., 401 Board of Trade Building, New Orleans, La.

Vermont Bakers Association

President, G. Landell Edson, Cross Baking Co., Inc., Montpelier; vice president, Fred Moquin, Moquin Baking Co., Winooski; secretary, James W. Mackey, Standard Brands, Inc., Rutland; treasurer, J. Park Goddard, Goddard's Bakery, Claremont, N. H.

Wisconsin Bakers Association, Inc.

President, Fred W. Poehlmann, Poehlmann's Bakery, Milwaukee; vice president, A. W. Lane, Bennison & Lane Co., Janesville; second vice president, Kurt O. Kaiser, Kaiser's Bakery, Milwaukee; executive secretary, Fred H. Laufenburg, 5154 Plankinton Building, Milwaukee; treasurer, Grant C. Van Ness, 4811 West North Ave.

Wyoming Bakers Association

President, Carl E. Eberhart, Home Bakery, Laramie; vice president, Oscar Whillock, Casper; secretary-treasurer, E. F. Pettus, Rawlins.

ALLIED TRADES

American Association of Cereal Chemists

President, James M. Doty, Merck & Co., Omaha, Neb; vice president, Betty Sullivan, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis; secretary, Harry G. Obermeyer, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J; treasurer, Perie Rumold, Standard Milling Co., Inc., Kansas City, Mo.

American Corn Millers Federation

President, J. J. Mullen, General Foods Corp., Kankakee, Ill; first vice president, Karl Juve, Kellogg Sales Co., Battle Creek, Mich; second vice rpesident, C. R. Martin, Quaker Oats Co., St. Joseph, Mo; secretary, Harry Hunter, 2726 Bankers Building, 105 West Adams, Chicago, Ill; treasurer, R. C. Huth, C. A. Krause Milling Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

The Buckwheat Association

President, George V. Dayton, Towanda, Pa; secretary-treasurer, P. G. Schumacher, Cohocton, N. Y.

National Association of Manufacturers

Chairman, executive committee, Walter D. Fuller, Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa; chairman of the board, William P. Witherow, Blaw-Knox Co., Pittsburgh, Pa; president, F. C. Crawford, Thompson Products, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio; executive vice president, Walter B. Weisenburger, N. A. M., 14 West 49th Street, New York City; secretary, Noel Sargent, N. A. M., 14 West 49th Street, New York City; treasurer, Roy Tomlinson, National Biscuit Co., New York City.

National Macaroni Manufacturers Association

President, C. W. Wolfe, Megs Macaroni Co., Harrisburg, Pa; vice president, A. Irving Grass, I. J. Grass Noodle Co., Chicago, Ill; secretary-treasurer, M. J. Donna, P. O. Drawer 1, Braidwood, Ill; director of research, B. R. Jacobs, Washington, D. C.

Trade Associations in Canada

Canadian Feed Manufacturers Association

Chairman, G. Scott Brooks, E. W. Caron Co., Montreal, Que; vice chairman, J. G. Wharry, Quaker Oats Co., Peterborough, Ont; vice chairman, N. K. Stevens, Ralston Purina Co., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont; secretary, Gordon L. Smith, 130 Keewatin Ave., Toronto.

Canadian National Millers' Association

Chairman, D. C. MacLachlan, president and general manager of Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont; vice chairman, R. R. Faryon, Quaker Oats Co., Peterborough, Ont; chairman of export committee, H. C. Moore, Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que; chairman of the Ontario and Maritime sales management committee, H. Groom, Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que; chairman of the Quebec sales management committee, George W. Stepan, Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que; permanent secretary, D. E. Murphy, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

Independent Master Bakers Association of Ontario

President, W. Bunting, Toronto; immediate past president, Robert Gay, Niagara Falls; first vice president, George Shewfelt, Kincardine; second vice president, G. E. Thompson, Belleville; third vice president, T. A. Sedgwick, Toronto; secretary, Charles Carter, Bowmanville; manager, Clayton Garrett, 21 King Street, East, Toronto.

Ontario Bakers Association

President, C. B. Wright, Wright's Sanitary Bakery, St. Catharines, Ont; vice president, Albert Earwaker, Hamilton Bakeries, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont; treasurer, H. W. Carpenter, John McHutchion, Ltd., Brantford, Ont; secretary, Robert H. Ackert, 10 MacNab Street, South, Hamilton, Ont.

Ontario Flour Millers Association

President, F. H. Dunsford, Great Star Flour Mills, Ltd., St. Mary's, Ont; vice president, N. H. Campbell, Lakeside Milling Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont; treasurer, G. W. Baldwin, Aurora (Ont.) Flour & Feed Mills, Ltd; permanent secretary, L. B. Jackes, 199 Glenview Avenue, Toronto.

The Allied Trades of the Baking Industry (Canada), Inc.

President, C. E. Soward, Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., Toronto; vice president, T. E. Andrews, Canadian Doughnut Co., Ltd., Toronto; treasurer, Norman Tolton, Standard Brands, Ltd., Toronto; secretary, W. E. Floody, The Bakers Journal, 21 King Street. East, Toronto, Ont.

UNIFORM FLOUR CONTRACT FOR THE BAKING INDUSTRY

Approved by Millers National Federation and American Bakers Association
(As Adopted July 5, 1938; Revised April 6, 1943)

Contract No. ..... Dated.....

.....of..... SELLER, agrees to sell

to.....of.....BUYER, and BUYER agrees to buy from SELLER the following commodities (to be manufactured), on the terms and conditions and subject to the agreements stated below and/or on the back hereof,

☐ F.O.B. carrier at shipping point, freight charges (basis carload freight rate in effect on date of this contract) to be prepaid or allowed by SELLER.

(Check one):

☐ delivered,

to .....(Specify destination point.).....

QUANTITY (cwt)	COMMODITY (Type of flour or whole wheat, etc.)	CONTAINERS Size	CONTAINERS Kind	Seller's brand or other description	*PRICE (per cwt)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

***AUTOMATIC INCREASE IN PRICE IN CERTAIN CASES:** If the time of shipment herein specified under caption "Time of Shipment" is a longer period than one hundred and twenty (120) days from the date hereof, then in such case on installments of this contract shipped after one hundred and twenty (120) days from the date hereof and prior to the time fixed herein for final shipment under said caption, it is agreed that the basic price above specified per cwt of flour made from wheat or rye shall be automatically increased one twelfth (1/12c) cent per cwt per day, commencing on the one hundred and twenty-first (121) day after the date hereof, and continuing until date of shipment within said time fixed herein for final shipment.

TIME OF SHIPMENT: On directions to be furnished by BUYER shipment is to be made as follows:.....

TERMS OF PAYMENT:.....draft with bill of lading attached through .....Bank of.....

RAILROAD DELIVERY AT DESTINATION: .....
SELLER shall have the option as to routing, except as to delivering carrier.

BASIS OF SHIPMENT: .....
(Specify whether c.l., l.c.l., split car, mixed car, truck, boat or barge.)

THIS CONTRACT constitutes the complete agreement between the parties hereto; and cannot be changed in any manner except in writing subscribed by BUYER and SELLER or their duly authorized officers.

This contract is subject to confirmation by the SELLER at.....

.....SELLER

By.....

.....BUYER

By.....

NET WEIGHTS: The commodities covered by this contract are sold on the basis of net weights when packed, United States government moisture standards to govern.

COLLECTIONS: Where buyer designates the collecting bank he shall be responsible to seller for any loss or damage to seller by reason of any failure or default on the part of said bank in connection with payment by buyer under this contract.

TAXES: Any and all taxes or exactions, not in effect on the date of this contract, which may, prior to the completion of deliveries hereunder, be levied, imposed or increased by the United States or any state thereof or other governmental agency on or measured in terms of any of the finished products remaining unshipped and which are to be delivered hereunder, or on or measured in terms of any commodity used in the manufacture of such finished products or the containers therefor or commodities used in the manufacture of such containers, or the processing, purchase, sale, holding for sale, distribution, dealing in, transportation, use or handling of any of such products, commodities or containers, if paid or borne by seller directly or indirectly shall be billed separately to buyer, where not prohibited by law, and where the determination of the amount of the tax per cwt or other unit of measure is possible of calculation by the application of any official published conversion rate or otherwise, and shall be paid by buyer to seller. Any of such taxes or exactions which the seller shall be finally relieved from paying or which shall be later refunded or returned to seller at any time and for any cause shall be refunded or credited to buyer by seller as promptly as possible after deduction by seller of any reasonable expenses incurred in preventing collection of such taxes or exactions or in obtaining or securing such refunds or returns and in making such reimbursement to buyer, and after paying and discharging all tax liabilities to which seller may be subjected by reason of its having been relieved from paying such taxes or exactions or having secured such refunds or returns. Seller shall be under no obligation to contest the validity of any such tax or exaction or to prosecute any such claims for refunds or returns.

SHIPMENTS: Where the basis of shipment is f.o.b., delivery of goods by seller to the carrier at point of shipment shall constitute delivery to buyer, subject to the lien of seller for the unpaid purchase price. Buyer shall furnish seller complete shipping instructions (and on sales made on a bulk basis, the necessary containers) at least ten (10) days before the time of shipment.

If there is more than one installment of goods shipped or stipulated herein to be shipped, this contract shall be construed to be severable as to each installment, except where such construction would be in direct conflict with the provisions hereinafter set forth under "Rights of Buyer" and "Rights of Seller," and breach or default of either buyer or seller as to any installment or installments shall not give the other party a right to cancel this contract, except as herein otherwise expressly provided.

WARRANTY: Seller expressly warrants that any goods contracted herein will be representative of the brand or grade specified herein to be sold. Buyer hereby waives any claim or defense based on the quality of the commodities specified herein, unless (1) within ten (10) days after buyer learns by use or otherwise of the defect complained of, but in any event within forty-five (45) days after receipt of notice of arrival of said commodities at destination, buyer sends seller at seller's main office a letter by registered mail specifying the nature of the complaint; and (2) within said forty-five (45) days sends by parcel post or express prepaid to seller's said office a five (5) pound sample of the goods alleged to be defective or inferior; provided that compliance by buyer with the above enumerated steps shall not constitute an admission by seller of the merits or amount of buyer's said claim or defense.

RIGHTS OF BUYER: In case of default by seller (provided that seller shall, without limitation, be in "default" if seller becomes insolvent or is adjudged bankrupt, or if seller shall fail to make any payment to buyer when due under this or any other contract between buyer and seller, or if at any time the property and assets of seller are in liquidation, or if seller's financial responsibility becomes impaired; but that seller shall not be in "default" for nonperformance due to fire, flood, earthquake, tornado, labor difficulties, riot, federal or state laws or regulations, acts or defaults of common carriers, or Act of God or the public enemy), buyer may (within fourteen (14) days of notice thereof) by written notice sent by registered mail to seller at seller's main office:

1) cancel the contract; or

2) terminate the contract as to the portion thereof in default and purchase within said fourteen (14) days an equal quantity of goods of the same kind and grade and recover from seller the excess of the price so paid over the purchase price named herein, plus any incidental loss or expense, and in addition thereto, recover a sum equal to one per cent (1%) of the contract price named herein; or

3) terminate the contract as to any unshipped balance, and recover from seller as liquidated damages a sum to be computed by the following formula: (a) one per cent (1%) of the per cwt contract price named herein multiplied by the number of cwts remaining unshipped, plus (b) amount of rise, if any, per bushel in the average market price of cash wheat or rye, as the case may be, in carload lots at seller's mill or basing point (whichever applicable) between date of contract and date of termination multiplied by two and thirty-five hundredths (2.35) times the number of cwts remaining unshipped. In case of a decline in such price of such wheat or rye between said dates, buyer shall recover the sum specified in (a), less the amount of such decline per bushel multiplied by two and thirty-five hundredths (2.35) times the number of cwts remaining unshipped. Such amount shall be credited to the amount provided in (a) solely in reduction of damages.

Provided: That if the default consists of a failure by seller to ship at the time required, buyer may cancel or terminate the contract as above provided only after giving seller preliminary written notice of intention to cancel or terminate, by registered mail addressed to seller's main office. If seller does not ship within eight (8) days after mailing of such notice, then buyer may, within fourteen (14) days after the expiration of said eight (8) days, cancel or terminate the contract as above provided.

RIGHTS OF SELLER: In case of default by buyer (provided that buyer shall, without limitation, be in "default" if buyer becomes insolvent or is adjudged bankrupt, or if buyer shall fail to make any payment to seller when due under this or any other contract between buyer and seller, or if at any time the property and assets of buyer are in liquidation, or if buyer's financial responsibility becomes impaired; but that buyer shall not be in "default" for nonperformance due to fire, flood, earthquake, tornado, labor difficulties, riot, federal or state laws or regulations, acts or defaults of common carriers, or Act of God or the public enemy), seller may (within fourteen (14) days of notice thereof) by written notice sent by registered mail to buyer at buyer's main office:

1) cancel the contract; or

2) terminate the contract as to the portion thereof in default or as to any unshipped balance, or both, and

A) resell, within said fourteen (14) days, any of the above goods which have been shipped and which buyer has wrongfully failed or refused to accept, and recover from buyer difference between the above purchase price thereof and the price obtained on resale, if latter be less than former; also any incidental loss and expense, including salesman's time and expense in connection with such resale, and all demurrage (resale anywhere in the usual course of seller's business or at any terminal market or at or near destination shall be proper and conclusive in the absence of bad faith), and

B) if seller terminates as to unshipped balance, recover from buyer as liquidated damages a sum to be computed by the following formula: (a) one twelfth (1/12c) cent per day for each day from date of contract to date of termination for each cwt remaining unshipped, plus (b) ten (10c) cents for each cwt remaining unshipped as the cost of selling, plus (c) amount of decline, if any, per bushel in the average market price of cash wheat or rye, as the case may be, in carload lots at seller's mill or basing point (whichever applicable) between date of contract and date of termination multiplied by two and thirty-five hundredths (2.35) times the number of cwts remaining unshipped. In case of a rise in such price of such wheat or rye between said dates, seller shall recover the sums specified in (a) and (b), less the amount of such rise per bushel multiplied by two and thirty-five hundredths (2.35) times the number of cwts remaining unshipped. Such amount shall be credited to the amounts provided in (a) and (b) solely in reduction of damages.

Provided: That if the default consists of a failure by buyer to provide shipping instructions as required under "Shipments," seller may cancel or terminate the contract as above provided only after giving buyer preliminary written notice of intention to cancel or terminate, by registered mail addressed to buyer's main office. If buyer does not provide the required shipping instructions within eight (8) days after mailing of such notice, then seller may, within fourteen (14) days after the expiration of said eight (8) days, cancel or terminate the contract as above provided.

PROVISION FOR AUTOMATIC EXTENSION: If buyer shall fail to furnish complete shipping instructions (and necessary containers if sale is made on a bulk basis) to reach seller at his main office ten (10) days before the date for any shipment specified herein, or before the final date specified for shipment, as the case may be, and if buyer shall fail to notify seller that he does not intend to accept any further deliveries under this contract, then (unless seller elects to exercise his right to cancel or terminate the contract) this contract, as to such shipment, or shipments, shall without notice automatically be extended from day to day until buyer furnishes complete shipping instructions (and necessary containers if sale is made on a bulk basis) in accordance with the provisions of paragraph entitled, "Shipments," or until buyer notifies seller that he does not intend to accept any further deliveries under this contract, or until seller exercises his right provided herein to cancel or terminate the contract; and for each day during which the contract is thus automatically extended buyer will pay seller carrying charges at the rate of one twelfth (1/12c) cent per cwt per day.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS: No action at law or in equity shall be maintained by buyer against seller or any of seller's other vendees to recover damages for alleged violation by seller or said vendee of any law, federal or state, now in effect or hereafter enacted, pertaining to discrimination in price, services or facilities including the Clayton Act (U. S. C. title 15, secs. 12 to 27 inclusive) as amended by Act of Congress approved June 19, 1936, or any further amendment thereto, as respects any products delivered by seller to buyer pursuant to this contract unless (1) written notice of the particular deliveries on which the claim for such damages is based shall be given by buyer to seller at seller's main office by registered mail within six (6) months after delivery thereof to buyer with a full statement of the particulars of such claim then known to buyer, and (2) action shall be commenced within one (1) year after delivery of such products to buyer.

UNIFORM FAMILY FLOUR SALES CONTRACT

(Adopted April 6, 1943)

Contract No..... Dated.....

..... of .....

SELLER, agrees to sell to .....

of..... BUYER, and BUYER agrees to buy from SELLER the following commodities (to be manufactured) on the terms and conditions and subject to the agreements stated below and/or on the back hereof,

☐ F.O.B. carrier at shipping point, freight charges (basis carload freight rate in effect on date of this contract) to be prepaid or allowed by SELLER.

(Check one):

☐ delivered,

to .....
(Specify destination point.)

QUANTITY (ton or cwt)	COMMODITY (Flour, feed, etc.)	PACKAGES Size	PACKAGES Kind	Seller's brand or other description	PRICE* (Per cwt, if flour, per ton if feed, or as otherwise stated)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

***AUTOMATIC INCREASE IN PRICE IN CERTAIN CASES:** If the time of shipment herein specified under caption "Time of Shipment" is a longer period than 120 days from the date hereof, then in such case on installments of this contract remaining unshipped after 120 days from the date hereof, and prior to the time fixed herein for final shipment under said caption, it is agreed that the basic price, above specified, per cwt of flour made from wheat or rye shall automatically be increased one twelfth (1/12c) cent per cwt per day, commencing on the one hundred and twenty-first (121st) day after the date hereof and continuing until date of shipment, or until time fixed for final shipment under said caption, whichever event first occurs.

TIME OF SHIPMENT: On directions to be furnished by BUYER shipment is to be made as follows:

....
....

TERMS OF PAYMENT: .....draft with bill of lading attached through.....Bank of.....

RAILROAD DELIVERY AT DESTINATION: .....
SELLER shall have the option as to routing, except as to delivering carrier.

BASIS OF SHIPMENT: .....
(Specify whether c.l., l.c.l., split car, mixed car, truck, boat or barge.)

DIFFERENTIALS: The Millers' National Federation's official publication entitled "Flour Package Differentials" in effect at the date of this contract is hereby incorporated in this contract by reference and made a part hereof; and all of its terms and provisions shall be binding upon the parties hereto.

ENRICHMENT OF FLOUR: Unless otherwise specified herein, the flour to be delivered hereunder shall be unenriched flour and the price has been computed accordingly. Enriched flour shall be delivered hereunder if BUYER so directs at or prior to furnishing shipping instructions or if required under any state or federal law or regulation, and in such event it is agreed that BUYER shall pay in addition to the price specified herein, the cost to SELLER of such enrichment. If this contract specifies the delivery of enriched flour, it is understood that the price herein specified is based upon the present federal standards for enriched flour, and if before shipment is made hereunder such standards

are changed so as to involve additional cost to SELLER it is understood that BUYER will pay such additional cost of enrichment.

THIS CONTRACT constitutes the complete agreement between the parties hereto; and cannot be changed in any manner except in writing subscribed by BUYER and SELLER or their duly authorized officers.

This contract is subject to confirmation by the SELLER at.....

.....SELLER

By.....

.....BUYER

By.....

NET WEIGHTS: The commodities covered by this contract are sold on the basis of net weights when packed, United States Government moisture standards to govern.

COLLECTIONS: Where buyer designates the collecting bank he shall be responsible to seller for any loss or damage to seller by reason of any failure or default on the part of said bank in connection with payment by buyer under this contract.

TAXES: Any and all taxes or exactions, not in effect on the date of this contract, which may, prior to the completion of deliveries hereunder, be levied, imposed or increased by the United States or any state thereof or other governmental agency on or measured in terms of any of the finished products remaining unshipped and which are to be delivered hereunder, or on or measured in terms of any commodity used in the manufacture of such finished products or the containers therefor or commodities used in the manufacture of such containers, or the processing, purchase, sale, holding for sale, distribution, dealing in, transportation, use or handling of any of such products, commodities or containers, if paid or borne by seller directly or indirectly shall be billed separately to buyer, where not prohibited by law, and where the determination of the amount of the tax per cwt or other unit of measure is possible of calculation by the application of any official published conversion rate or otherwise, and shall be paid by buyer to seller. Any of such taxes or exactions which the seller shall be finally relieved from paying or which shall be later refunded or returned to seller at any time and for any cause shall be refunded or credited to buyer by seller as promptly as possible after deduction by seller of any reasonable expenses incurred in preventing collection of such taxes or exactions or in obtaining or securing such refunds or returns and in making such reimbursement to buyer, and after paying and discharging all tax liabilities to which seller may be subjected by reason of its having been relieved from paying such taxes or exactions or having secured such refunds or returns. Seller shall be under no obligation to contest the validity of any such tax or exaction or to prosecute any such claims for refunds or returns.

SHIPMENTS: Where the basis of shipment is f.o.b., delivery of goods by seller to the carrier at point of shipment shall constitute delivery to buyer, subject to the lien of seller for the unpaid purchase price. Buyer shall furnish seller complete shipping instructions (and on sales made on a bulk basis, the necessary containers) at least ten (10) days before the time of shipment.

If there is more than one installment of goods shipped or stipulated herein to be shipped, this contract shall be construed to be severable as to each installment, except where such construction would be in direct conflict with the provisions hereinafter set forth under "Rights of Buyer" and "Rights of Seller," and breach or default of either buyer or seller as to any installment or installments shall not give the other party a right to cancel this contract, except as herein otherwise expressly provided.

WARRANTY: Seller expressly warrants that any goods contracted herein will be representative of the brand or grade specified herein to be sold. Buyer hereby waives any claim or defense based on the quality of the commodities specified herein, unless (1) within ten (10) days after buyer learns by use or otherwise of the defect complained of, but in any event within twenty (20) days after receipt of notice of arrival of said commodities at destination, buyer sends seller at seller's main office a letter by registered mail specifying the nature of the complaint; and (2) within said twenty (20) days sends by parcel post or express prepaid to seller's said office a five (5) pound sample of the goods alleged to be defective or inferior.

Buyer hereby waives any claim or defense based on insect infestation of the commodities specified herein unless buyer promptly after discovery of such infestation and in any event within twenty (20) days after receipt of notice of arrival of said commodities at destination sends seller at seller's main office a letter by registered mail specifying such insect infestation and (2) within said time sends by parcel post or express prepaid to seller's said office a five (5) pound sample of the goods alleged to be infested.

It is understood that compliance by buyer with the above enumerated steps shall not constitute an admission by seller of the merits or amount of buyer's said claim or defense.

RIGHTS OF BUYER: In case of default by seller (provided that seller shall, without limitation, be in "default" if seller becomes insolvent or is adjudged bankrupt, or if seller shall fail to make any payment to buyer when due under this or any other contract between buyer and seller, or if at any time the property and assets of seller are in liquidation, or if seller's financial responsibility becomes impaired; but that seller shall not be in "default" for nonperformance due to fire, flood, earthquake, tornado, labor difficulties, riot, federal or state laws or regulations, acts or defaults of common carriers, or Act of God or the public enemy), buyer may (within fourteen (14) days of notice thereof) by written notice sent by registered mail to seller at seller's main office:

1) cancel the contract; or

2) terminate the contract as to the portion thereof in default and purchase within said fourteen (14) days an equal quantity of goods of the same kind and grade and recover from seller the excess of the price so paid over the purchase price named herein, plus any incidental loss or expense, and in addition thereto, recover a sum equal to one per cent (1%) of the contract price named herein; or

3) terminate the contract as to any unshipped balance, and recover from seller as liquidated damages a sum to be computed by the following formula: (except as to millfeed) (a) one per cent (1%) of the per cwt contract price named herein multiplied by the number of cwts remaining unshipped, plus (b) amount of rise, if any, per bushel in the average market price of cash wheat or rye, as the case may be, in carload lots at seller's mill or basing point (whichever applicable) between date of contract and date of termination multiplied by two and thirty-five hundredths (2.35) times the number of cwts remaining unshipped. In case of a decline in such price of such wheat or rye between said dates, buyer shall recover the sum specified in (a), less the amount of such decline per bushel multiplied by two and thirty-five hundredths (2.35) times the number of cwts remaining unshipped. Such amount shall be credited to the amount provided in (a) solely in reduction of damages. And as to millfeed (a) one per cent (1%) of the per ton contract price named herein, multiplied by the number of tons remaining unshipped, plus (b) rise, if any, in market price of such feed between date of contract and date of termination. In case of a decline in such price of such feed, such decline shall be credited to the amount provided in (a) solely in reduction of damages.

Provided: That if the default consists of a failure by seller to ship at the time required, buyer may cancel or terminate the contract as above provided only after giving seller preliminary written notice of intention to cancel or terminate, by registered mail addressed to seller's main office. If seller does not ship within eight (8) days after mailing of such notice, then buyer may, within fourteen (14) days after the expiration of said eight (8) days, cancel or terminate the contract as above provided.

RIGHTS OF SELLER: In case of default by buyer (provided that buyer shall, without limitation, be in "default" if buyer becomes insolvent or is adjudged bankrupt, or if buyer shall fail to make any payment to seller when due under this or any other contract between buyer and seller, or if at any time the property and assets of buyer are in liquidation, or if buyer's financial responsibility becomes impaired; but that buyer shall not be in "default" for nonperformance due to fire, flood, earthquake, tornado, labor difficulties, riot, federal or state laws or regulations, acts or defaults of common carriers, or Act of God or the public enemy), seller may (within fourteen (14) days of notice thereof) by written notice sent by registered mail to buyer at buyer's main office:

1) cancel the contract; or

2) terminate the contract as to the portion thereof in default or as to any unshipped balance, or both, and

A) resell, within said fourteen (14) days, any of the above goods which have been shipped and which buyer has wrongfully failed or refused to accept, and recover from buyer difference between the above purchase price thereof and the price obtained on resale, if latter be less than former; also any incidental loss and expense, including salesman's time and expense in connection with such resale, and all demurrage (resale anywhere in the usual course of seller's business or at any terminal market or at or near destination shall be proper and conclusive in the absence of bad faith), and

B) if seller terminates as to unshipped balance, recover from buyer as liquidated damages a a sum to be computed by the following formula: (except as to millfeed) (a) one twelfth (1/12c) cent per day for each day from date of contract to date of termination for each cwt remaining unshipped, plus (b) ten (10c) cents for each cwt remaining unshipped as the cost of selling, plus (c) amount of decline, if any, per bushel in the average market price of cash wheat or rye, as the case may be, in carload lots at seller's mill or basing point (whichever applicable) between date of contract and date of termination multiplied by two and thirty-five hundredths (2.35) times the number of cwts remaining unshipped. In case of a rise in such price of such wheat or rye between said dates, seller shall recover the sums specified in (a) and (b), less the amount of such rise per bushel multiplied by two and thirty-five hundredths (2.35) times the number of cwts remaining unshipped. Such amount shall be credited to the amounts provided in (a) and (b) solely in reduction of damages. And as to millfeed: (a) one cent (1c) per day for each day from date of contract to date of termination for each ton remaining unshipped, plus (b) decline, if any, in market price of such feed between date of contract and date of termination. In case of a rise in such price, such rise shall be credited to the sum provided in (a) above solely in reduction of damages.

Provided: That if the default consists of a failure by buyer to provide shipping instructions as required under "Shipments," seller may cancel or terminate the contract as above provided only after giving buyer preliminary written notice of intention to cancel or terminate, by registered mail addressed to buyer's main office. If buyer does not provide the required shipping instructions within eight (8) days after mailing of such notice, then seller may, within fourteen (14) days after the expiration of said eight (8) days, cancel or terminate the contract as above provided.

PROVISION FOR AUTOMATIC EXTENSION: If buyer shall fail to furnish complete shipping instructions (and necessary containers if sale is made on a bulk basis) to reach seller at his main office ten (10) days before the date for any shipment specified herein, or before the final date specified for shipment, as the case may be, and if buyer shall fail to notify seller that he does not intend to accept any further deliveries under this contract, then (unless seller elects to exercise his right to cancel or terminate the contract) this contract, as to such shipment, or shipments, shall without notice automatically be extended from day to day until buyer furnishes complete shipping instructions (and necessary containers if sale is made on a bulk basis) in accordance with the provisions of paragraph entitled "Shipments," or until buyer notifies seller that he does not intend to accept any further deliveries under this contract, or until seller exercises his right provided herein to cancel or terminate the contract; and for each day during which the contract is thus automatically extended buyer will pay seller carrying charges at the rate of one twelfth (1/12c) cents per cwt of flour per day and one (1c) cent per ton of feed per day.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS: No action at law or in equity shall be maintained by buyer against seller or any of seller's other vendees to recover damages for alleged violation by seller or said vendee of any law, federal or state, now in effect or hereafter enacted, pertaining to discrimination in price, services or facilities including the Clayton Act (U. S. C. title 15, secs. 12 to 27 inclusive) as amended by Act of Congress approved June 19, 1936, or any further amendment thereto, as respects any products delivered by seller to buyer pursuant to this contract unless (1) written notice of the particular deliveries on which the claim for such damages is based shall be given by buyer to seller at seller's main office by registered mail within six (6) months after delivery thereof to buyer with a full statement of the particulars of such claim then known to buyer, and (2) action shall be commenced within one (1) year after delivery of such products to buyer.

Maximum Loading of Freight Cars

ODT Order No. 18 (revised) regulating the maximum loading of freight cars stipulates for grain products (straight or mixed carload shipments) that:

(a) Rice in packages containing less than 50 lbs each, starch, seed, grain products, grain by-products, cereal food preparations, vegetable oil meal, animal and poultry feed, all in containers, and vegetable oil cake, shall be loaded to a weight not less than 60,000 lbs. Grain, in sacks, of a weight not exceeding 20,000 lbs, may be included in mixed carload shipments of commodities shown in this paragraph (a) to make up the weight of 60,000 lbs;

(b) Corn or maize (not popcorn) in the ear (shucked or not shucked), oats, unground screenings, sorghum grains in the heads and unthreshed, in a closed freight car, shall be loaded to 80% of the weight required by section 590.21 (a) of General Order ODT 18, Revised, or to an elevation not lower than 24 inches from the ceiling of the car measured at its side walls;

(c) Shelled corn or maize, threshed sorghum grains, soybeans, flaxseed or grains other than those included in the next preceding paragraph, in a closed freight car, shall be loaded to an elevation not lower than 24 inches from the ceiling of the car measured at its side walls, or up to the lawfully marked grain line of a car so marked.

Armed Forces Use New Flour Weight

The United States army quartermaster began buying flour on the barrel basis in December, 1941, instead of the former pound basis. In July, 1942, it was announced that, beginning with orders dated Aug. 1, 1942, all purchases of army flour would be in 100-lb (net weight) sacks. The navy followed suit.

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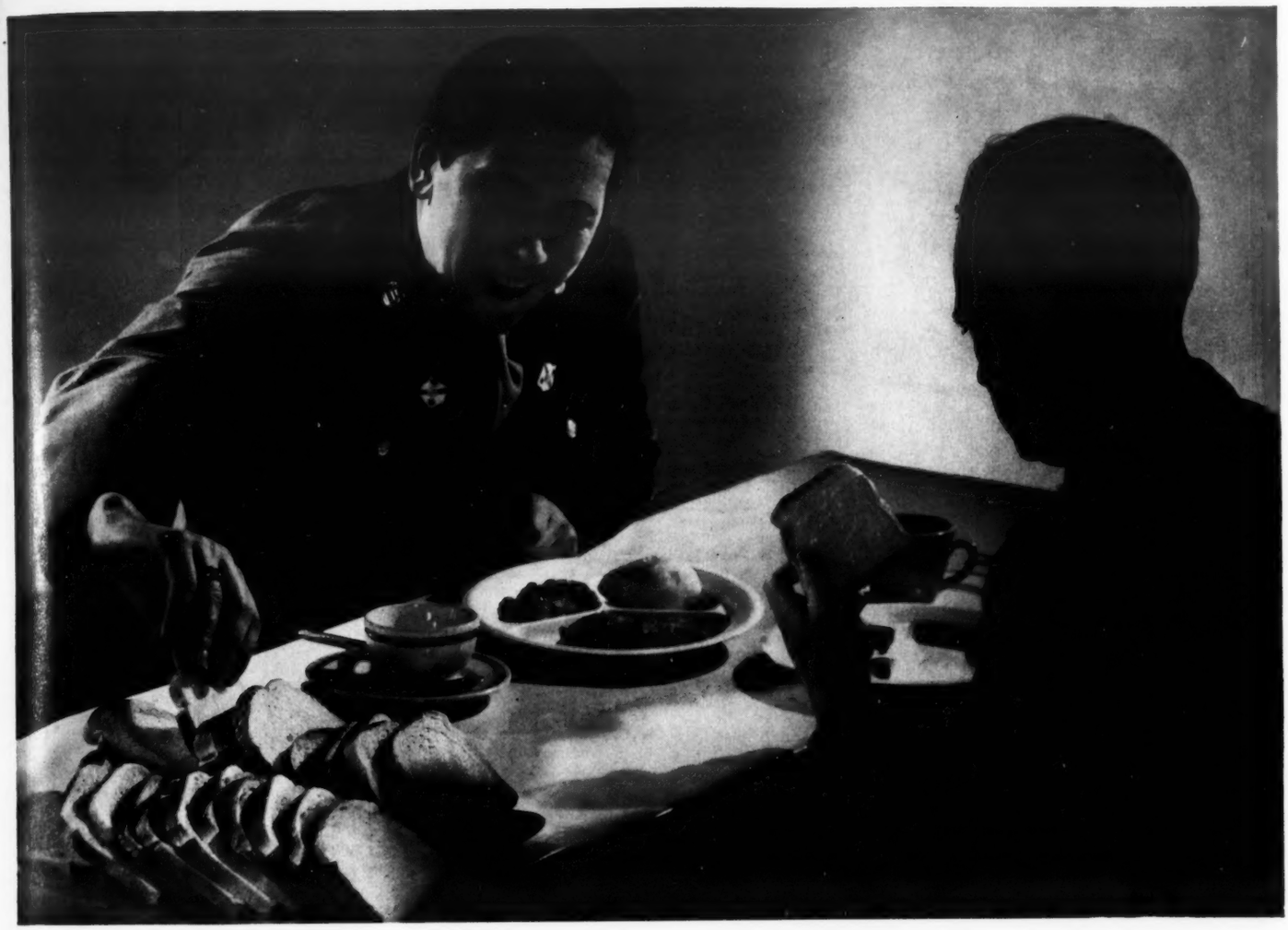

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